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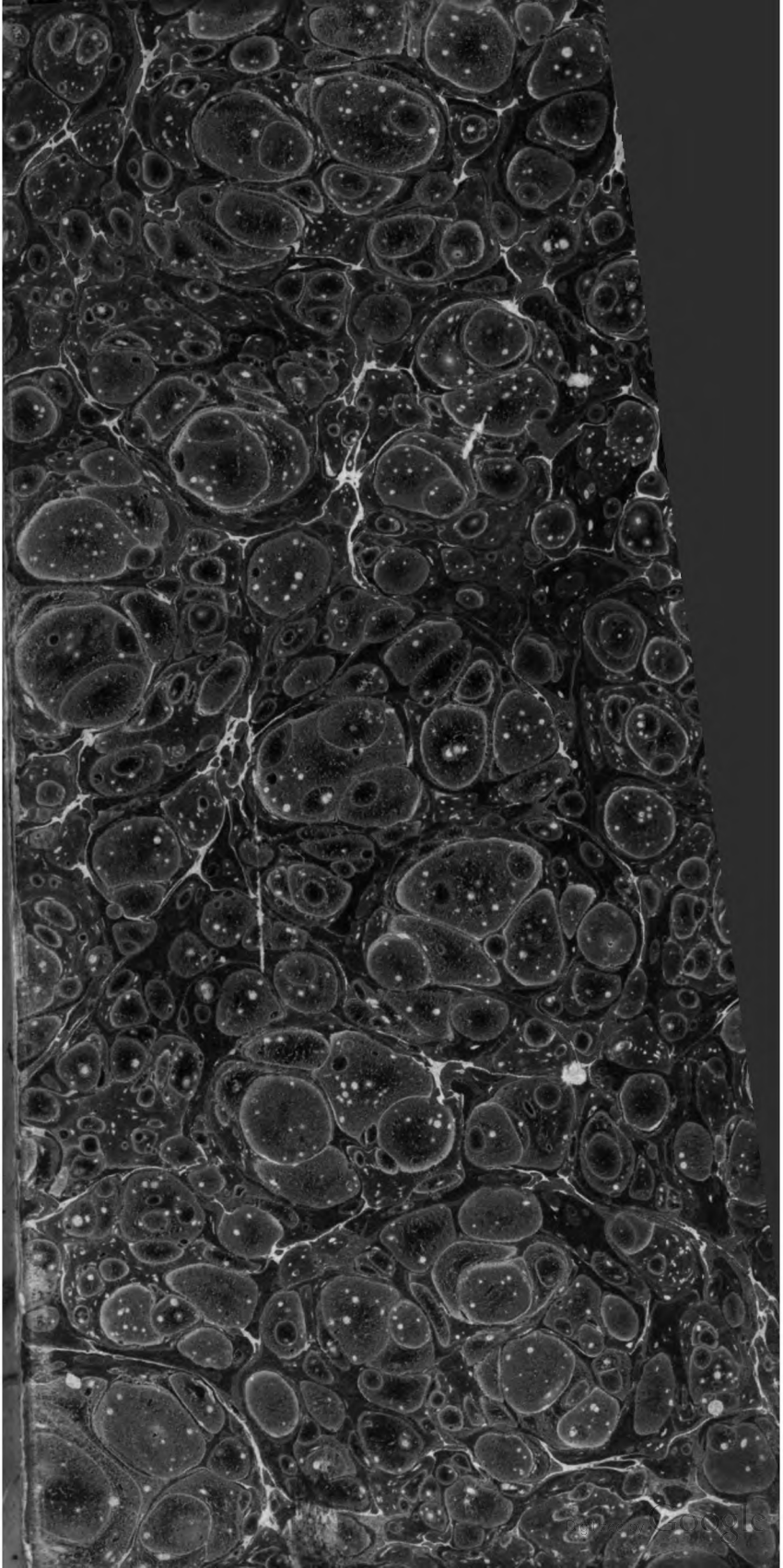

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Willis'

SURVEY

OF

ST. ASAPH.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS HALL.

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WILLIS'
SURVEY OF ST. ASAPH,

CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED

AND BROUGHT DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME;

WITH THE

Addition of the Names

OF THE

Canons and Vicars Choral of the Cathedral;

AND THE

Incumbents of the different Pariſhes

IN THE DIOCESE,

From the earliest Dates, with Memoirs of some of them

ALSO A

SECOND APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE DIFFERENT

Arch-biſhoprics, Biſhoprics, Religious Houſes, Colleges, Dignities, London Churches, &c.

Referred to in the Body of the Work.

WITH THE

LIFE OF THE AUTHOR

PREFIXED.

IN TWO VOLUMES.---VOL. II.

BY EDWARD EDWARDS, A. M.

Vicar of Llanarmon in Yale, and Curate of Wrexham, in the Dioceſe of St. Aſaph.

Wrexham:

PRINTED AND SOLD BY JOHN PAINTER.

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WILLIS' APPENDIX.

No. I.

A Copy of a Letter relating to St. Aſaph, ſent to the Author tranſcribed, as ſuppoſed, from the Papers of Mr. Davies of Llannerch.

SIR,

I Can give you no better Account of St. Aſaph, than that it ſeems to have been very anciently an Epiſcopal See, though very little is known now of its Foundation.

The general Tradition is, that one Kentigern, a Scot, was the firſt Biſhop, about 550, who was ſucceeded by Aſaph, from whom the Church is now called. The Traditions we have concerning theſe two ſeem to be no better grounded than upon the Credit of John of Tinmouth, a Monk of the fourteenth Century, who (as alſo his Tranſcribers, Capgrave, &c. tells many Wonders of them. The Life of Kentigern is in Bollandi Acta Sanctorum, in January 13,

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Page * 819, and probably the Life of Aſaph too, is in ſome other Part of that voluminous Work. Of Kentigern, ſee alſo Uſher's Primordia, Cap. 15, Page 681 of the Quarto Edition; Spotſwood, Page 11, Nicholſon's Library, Vol. 2, and Leland's Collectanea.

The two Iles at the lower Church of St. Aſaph, are at this Day diſtintinguiſhed, by the Names of Eglwys Aſaph, and Eglwys Kentairn; which Diſtinction is taken Notice of in that idle Account of Wales, publiſhed by Peircie Enderby in Folio. It ſhould ſeem that the Church took its Name (as did alſo St. David's) not from its Founder, but from that Biſhop who was moſt in Eſteem with the People, and might, perhaps, govern this See, in the Time of Auſtin the Monk, † and ſtood up bravely againſt him in Defence of the Liberties of the Britiſh Church: And probably his Name was Haſſa; for that ſeems to have been the right Pronunciation of it, by the Names of ſeveral Places in the Neighbourhood, which are called from him Fynnon Haſſa, Llan

* Kentigern's Life, in Bollandus's Acta, is taken entirely out of Capgrave: There is in the Cottonian Library, a Life of Kentigern, ſix Times as long as that in Capgrave and Bolandus, wrote by Jocelinus, a Monk of Furneſs, County of Lancaſter, who flouriſhed, as I take it, about the Year 1180, before the End of the eleventh Century; at which Time it is plain, by ſeveral Charters, that this Church was known by the Name of St. Aſaph.

† See Alexander Piedmont, Page 255.—St. Aſaph was dead before 601, when Auſtin came into theſe Parts; If there was a ſecond Biſhop of his Name, it might be to raiſe the Eſteem of the former.

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Haſſa, and Onnen Haſſa; accordingly in ſome old Seals of the Biſhops, it is ſpelt, as Mr. Warton does obſerve, Aſſaven.

As to the Bounds of the Dioceſe, its being intermixed in ſome Parts with that of Bangor, ſeems to ſhew, that the Biſhopric belonged anciently to the Lords Marchers and the Princes of Powis; whereas the Dioceſe of Bangor was the Territory of the Princes of North Wales.

There was an ancient Regiſter of this Church, loſt in the Oliverian Times, and is commonly called Côch Aſaph. This Book had been read by Dr. John Davies of Mallwyd, who took ſome Notes out of it; and theſe Notes are what Mr. Warton quotes under the Name of Liber Ruber Aſſavenſis. I ſuppoſe the ancienteſt Things in this Book are ſtill preſerved at Llannerch, amongſt the Papers of Mr. Davies, who has the original Inſtrument under the Epiſcopal Seal of Biſhop William Hughes, in theſe Words: Univerſis Chriſti fidelibus, as hereafter.

[In this, Llanelwy, is called Civitas, which ſeems to be a very improper Word: for the Village does not give Denomination to any one Townſhip, the Cathedral itſelf ſtanding in that of Brinpolin. Whereas the Villæ afterwards mentioned are Townſhips; and if they are to be underſtood as ſuch, then the preſent Diviſion would ſeem ſettled in Wales ſooner than in England; (where it is generally ſuppoſed to have obtained in Alfred's Time, according to Ingulf, * Page 28.) but it is impro-

* Hiſtory of Croyland.

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bable it ſhould be ſooner here, notwithſtanding that my Lord Coke talks otherwiſe, [Page 168, upon Littleton,] according to his Skill in Matters beyond his Trade.]

" Univerſis Chriſti Fidelibus ad quos præſentes " Litteræ Teſtimoniales pervenerint ſeu quos infra- " ſcripta tangunt ſeu tangere poterint quomodolibet " in futurum; Willielmus, Permiſſione Divina Aſa- " phenſis Epiſcopus, ſalutem in Domino ſempiter- " num, et fidem indubiam præſentibus adhiberi. " Ad Univerſitatis veſtræ notitiam deducimus et " deduci volumus, quod diligenti indagine ſcrutato " Regiſtro et Recordis Predeceſſorum noſtrorum " Epiſcoporum Aſaphenſium ab antiquo bene et " fideliter cuſtoditis invenimus in iiſdem inter cæte- " ra hæc Verba ſubſequentia regiſtrata et recordata " eſſe, viz. Hæc Experientia inventa per quendam " EINIAN quondam Epiſcopum Aſaphenſem in " quondam Libro antiquo London, de Libertatibus, " Privilegiis, Donationibus, traditis, conceſſis, et " confirmatis Sancto Kentengerno, ſuiſque Succeſ- " ſoribus eorumque Tenentibus et libere Tenenti- " bus Anno Domini tunc Temporis ab Incarna- " tione Chriſti Milleſſimo CC^mo. Decimo † Sexto. " Notum fiet quod in tempore cujuſdam Regis " Dygannwy nomine Malgini, et cujuſdam Regis " Powiſie nomine Mayo; quidam Vir venit ex

† This, by Retroſpect, before Anian's Time, but in an old Book in the Poſſeſſion of the Biſhop of St. Aſaph, this Record, which is tranſcribed alſo by Biſhop Fleetwood, hath it MCCXVI et XL, and as Biſhop Anian poſſeſſed the See from 1249 to 1266 it will agree with his Time.

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" Latere Orientali Nomine Kentengernus ad quan-
" dam Civitatem nominatum Llanelwy, et cum
" eo turba multa Clericorum, Militum, et Mini-
" ſtrorum, numero CCC. Quemquidem Kentin-
" gernum Rex Mayo conſtituit et ordinavit in Epiſ-
" copum in toto ſuo dominio, quia tunc ſuum
" dominium Epiſcopalis gubernationis Officio eſſet
" deſtitutum et plenarie exhauſtum. Et tunc Mal-
" ginus Rex dedit illi Sancto Kentengerno Epiſcopo
" illam ſuam Civitatem Llanelwy ad Libamina et
" Sacrificia facienda, necnon et cætera Divina offi-
" cia celebranda, ſine aliquo dominio vel redditu re-
" gali in perpetuum ut prædictum eſt. Quarum
" Villarum nomina ſunt hæc, viz. Altmeliden,
" Llanaſſa, Potrythan, Hendrenewydd, Pennant,
" Maledwr, et Llanſannan: In quorum præmiſſorum
" fidem et teſtimonium has litteras noſtras (recordum
" prædictum in ſe continentes) ad inſtantiam et pe-
" titionem Petri Mutton fieri fecimus Teſtimoniales,
" et eas Sigillo noſtro Epiſcopali corroborari et com-
" muniri fecimus. Data apud Llanelwy decimo
" octavo die Maii, Anno Domini Milleſſimo Quin-
" gentiſſimo Nonageſſimo Secundo, et Regni Do-
" minæ noſtræ Elizabethæ, Dei Gratia Angliæ,
" Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Reginæ, Fidei Defenſoris,
" &c. triceſimo quarto.

GULIELMUS ASAPHENSIS.

N. B. It is not improbable but that if Kentigern brought a Colony from Scotland, they might give the Name of Clwyd to the neighbouring River from that in Scotland. But Mr. Edward Lhwyd ſays, there ſeems to be but little in this Obſervation,

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Names of the Rivers in Scotland are
, between moſt of their Towns and
especially in the Low Lands. What
the Occaſion of ſuch an Exempli-
guels, only Sir Peter Mutton is
been Steward of the Biſhops' Courts:
Obſervations to make upon it.
whereas Powis and Deganwy are reck-
Principalities, it ſhould ſeem by
which Dr. David Powell publiſhed, that
ſo before Roderick the Great's Time,

That the making Kentigern Contem-
Mailgwn Gwyneth, who was elected
Britain, Anno 551, agrees with Chro-
having before been nine Years King
North Wales.

ſo that the Names after ut "prædic-
calling as the Places were called in the
otherwiſe the Authority of this
would be doubtful; for Kil-Owen
from Owen Gwyneth, Anno 1157;
was not ſo called till after Kentigern's
ſaid. A. Wood, ſays Biſhop Standiſh
having the Quire. There has been a
his Executors thought an Organ
and ſo bought one, which was made
and when it was ſet up in the
Executors were ſued for Non-perform-
-ceſſer of the Will. In Oliver's Days
was not through Denbigh but St. A-
Mills kept the Office in the Biſhops'
made a great Havock in the Quire,

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uſing the Font for a Trough to water Horſes, and tying up Calves in the Biſhop's Throne. Biſhop Griffith made the Throne which now is, i.e. in 1714, but dying juſt as it was finiſhed, he never ſaw it.

There is but one old Monument in the Cathedral, viz. That of a Biſhop lying in his Robes, betwixt the Throne and the Altar, who (as we read in the firſt Volume of Athen. Oxon. Page 555) is ſaid by Tradition to be David ab Owen, who built the Bridge near St. Aſaph, called Pont David, and died about 1512. But Mr. John Gilbert, Vicar Choral, who died lately, about the End of 1694, and had many Years looked after the Buſineſs of the Church, could never hear what Biſhop lies there interred. Mr. Edward Lhwyd has a Book in Praiſe of this David ab Owen, collected out of old Cowyddau, by Mr. John Davies of Mallwyd. * The carved Work on the Prebendaries' Stalls is thought to be made in the Time of Biſhop Redman, who was tranſlated to Exeter, Anno. 1495, and thence to Ely: His Arms, the three Cuſhions &c. remain ſtill carved up on ſome Part of the Work.

As for the Pile itſelf, I could never find when it was built: but we read in Mr. Warton, that, A. 1282, the Church then ſtanding was burnt by the Engliſh in their Wars with the Welſh. Notes out of Còch Aſaph have a Letter to the Earl of Warwick

* There is alſo in Mr. Lhwyd's Collections, an Account of ſome Verſes inſcribed to his immediate Predeſſor, Biſhop David ab Jerwerth.

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about Havock done by his Soldiers, in Biſhop Anian's Time when it ſhould ſeem, by the Story, the Town was a tenable Place, and that there was a Cloyſter; and two Years after, the Biſhop orders the Houſes of the Dean and Canons to be built near the Church. A Note-Book of Mr. Peter Roberts ſhews, that when Dr. John Owen was Biſhop, the Steeple was repaired, and ſeveral other Things done to the Church; while this was doing, the Pews were removed to the South Chapel there, called Cappel Vair, or St. Mary's Chapel, where the Conſiſtory-Court is kept: * Perhaps this preſent Church may have ſome Remains of that which was burnt; for it manifeſtly appears to have been built at two ſeveral Times, the upper Part of the great Ile being a raiſed Work, and not of the ſame Piece with the Arches; the Eaſt Window of the Choir is plainly a newer Sort of Architecture than the Windows of the Side Wall and the Chapter Houſe, and of a white Stone; perhaps that which was repaired after the Fire may be diſtinguiſhed by the Stone: The red Stone is ſaid to come from a Rock in or about Kil-Owen, and the Biſhop has a Rent paid him, which is, or lately was, call'd Ardreth y gareg Gôch, which the Neighbours have heard, was firſt raiſed from Exemptiom from carrying Stones out of the ſame Rock, or ſome ſuch like Service. The Freeholders (as appears by the Regiſter next following Côch Aſaph) were to maintain ſix Men, every

* See a Record printed in the Appendix, after No. 52, which plainly ſhews the preſent Fabric was in great part rebuilt after the Year 1441.

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working Day, for the Service of the Fabric, and, by Reaſon of the Scarcity of Men, agreed, Anno 1380, to pay ten Marks yearly. This is all I ever read or heard, except I ſhould tranſcribe the Miracles of the two firſt Biſhops out of the Legends, inſtead whereof, I ſhall only trouble you with one, recorded by the School Boys, who uſed to ſhew a Mark on a black Stone, in a Pavement of the Street, about the Middle of the Hill betwixt the two Churches, which, they ſay, was the Print of St. Aſaph's Horſe-ſhoe, when he jumpt with him from Onnen Haſſa, which is about two Miles off. Memorandum, David ab Owen, aboveſaid, is called David ab Evan in a fair Parchment Roll of Henry the Eighth's Time, whereon all the Peers are painted in their Robes they wore in Parliament: This Roll was drawn in the ſaid David's Time, and is now in the Cloſet of Sir John Crew of Utkinton in Cheſhire. Quære, Whether the Life of Kentigern, aboveſaid, be the ſame with that per Joſcelinum, which is in the Cotton Library, Vitellius 8, 15? This is Part of a Letter from Sir John Crew of Utkinton in Cheſhire, who has in his Cloſet a fair Roll of Vellum, on which the Members of the Houſe of Lords are painted in the Order they went to Parliament, and in their proper Robes, having their Titles and Coats of Arms placed by each of them. I find there depicted, David ab Evan, Biſhop of St. Aſaph.

The Arms of the See, is Sable, a Key and a Shepherd's Crook over it Croſs-ways Argent, impaled with a Blank, where his own Coat is omitted. In Order of Place, he is the loweſt from the firſt in Number, and from the Archbiſhop the 12th thence.

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No. II.

PERACTIS igitur his quæ ibi agenda videban tur, verſus Brecheniauc lora regirans ad domicilium ſuum de Landou reverſus eſt. Ubi cum paucis diebus quaſi tantum tribus aut quatuor moram feciſſet; venerunt Clerici duo miſſi a Decano et Capitulo partium prædictarum cum feſtinatione, nuntiantes ei Laneluenſem Epiſcopum Adam ad Eccleſiam de Keri, quæ finalis erat inter Epiſcopatus, ſed tamen de eorum Capitulo et Capitulo Menevenſi ab antiquo fuerat, proxima Dominica proculdubio venturum, ipſamque eodem die, ut eam ſic cum tota provincia occupare poſſe, dedicaturum; afferentes quoque nullatenus ipſum ab hoc impediri poſſe, niſi occurrens ei in propria perſona Archidiaconus advertaret. Aſſeverabant etiam, quod ſi provinciam illam ſic occupare permiſſus fuerit, totam quoque terram uſque Vagam ſc. Meilenith et Elevein tanquam ad Eccleſiam ſuam de S. Aſaph pertinentem firmiter occupare propoſuit. Quo audito quanqam feſſus adhuc labore priori, cunctiſque ſuis conſtanter diſſuadentibus et his præcipue qui ſecum antea fuerant, plus præ timore tamen quam labore, cum ipſo tunc ire recuſantibus, in craſtino ſc. feria ſexta cum his quos ſecum ducere poterat, iter iterum incunctanter arripuit, et Vagæ fluvium tranſpenetrando in confinio de Melenith pernoctavit. Surgens autem Sabbato mane, poſt Matutinarum et Miſſarum ſolemnia nuncios qui Clericos undique convocarent eumque

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ſequi facerent, varias ad partes deſtinavit; alios etiam ad Principes et fratres ſc. Æneam Clut et Cadwallanum miſit; rogans quatenus de familiis ſuis viros probos cum equis et armis, qui ei, ſi opus eſſet, aſsiſterent, et jura Sancti David cum ipſo defenderent, poſt ipſum mitterent; quoniam in manu forti cum Powiſenſibus et de Kaddewein Epiſcopus ille venturus eſſe dicebatur. Et ſic Melenith tranſcurrendo apud Eccleſtam de Lanbiſt non procul a Keri nocte illa moram fecit. Et cum mane Dominica ad Eccleſiam S. Michaelis de Keri veniret Archidiaconus; Clerici duo participes Eccleſiæ, qui obviam Epiſcopo perrexerant, cujus etiam adventui conſenſerunt, Eccleſiæ claves abſconderant. Sed quæſitis illis diligenter et tandem inventis, Archidiaconus intravit; et ſtatim pulſatis campanis tanquam in inveſtituræ ſignum et poſſeſſionis, Miſſam ſolemniter inchoari et celebrari fecit. Interim autem veniunt nuncii Epiſcopi cum Perſona Eccleſiæ, præcipientes Eccleſiam ſtatim ad dedicandum præparari; ac ſi ſatis pro imperio fieri debere nec reſiſti poſſe conſtaret. Archidiaconus autem hoc audito poſt Miſſam completam miſit quoſdam de Clericis ſuis diſcretos ſimul cum Decano Provinciæ obviam Epiſcopo nunciantes ei ex parte ipſius, quod ſi pacifice veniret et tanquam amicus et vicinus, hoſpitio libenter cum omni honore ſuſciperetur; ſed alio modo non accederet. Quod cum ei dixiſſent; diligenter inquirens ſi Archidiaconus in propria perſona jam advenit, et admirans, cum paulo ante de provincia receſſit; tandem inito cum ſuis conſilio, ne vinci videretur, quia ſupercilioſus erat valde et præſumptuoſus, ſuæ morem gerens arrogantiæ,

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reſpondit ſe non hoſpitem et vicinum ſed tanquam Epiſcopum loci illius et ad dedicandum Eccleſiam illam et officium Epiſcopale in parochia ſua faciendum continenter acceſſurum. Decanus autem et Clerici miſſi hoc audientes, ſicut edocti fuerant, ne in hunc modum propius accederet, neve in aliena parochia dedicationem non vocatus ad hoc nec invitatus facere præſumeret, conſtanter inhibuerunt, et ad Summum Pontificem appellaverunt. Sed quoniam ipſum per hoc tardare non poterant; quoſdam ex ſuis in equis fortioribus, ſicut præmuniti fuerant hoc Archidiacono nunciantes cum feſtinatione præmiſerunt. Qui cum veniſſent; relictis in Eccleſiæ de comitatu ſuo quibuſdam, qui eam ſervarent interius et oſtia ſerarent; ſtatim exivit Archidiaconus obviam Epiſcopo venienti ad introitum cœmeterii. Epiſcopus autem, ut venit, præcepit Archidiacono; quatenus cum ſuis feſtinanter abiret, Eccleſiamque ſuam et cœmiterium ad faciendum quod diſpoſuit ei relinqueret. Alioquin ipſum, licet invitus, quod Pariſiis olim ſocii fuerant et conſcolares, excommunicaret. Archidiaconus autem e contra rogavit Epiſcopum; quatenus cauſa amicitiæ et ſocietatis antiquæ in pace diſcederet, et nihil in injuriam ſuam ſuæque detrimentum juriſdictionis attemptaret. Quod cum facere penitus recuſaret; ne dedicationem vel aliquod officium Epiſcopale ibi faciendo falcem mitteret in meſſam alienam, ex parte Dei Dominique Papæ et Archiepiſcopi, necnon et Regis Angliæ, in cujus manu et cuſtodia tunc erat Eccleſia S. Davidis paulo ante orbata Paſtore, firmiter inhibuit et appellavit. Epiſcopus autem his auditis literas Archiepiſcopi Cantuarienſis, a quo non lon-

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ge ante conſecratus fuerat, produxit, et legi fecit; quibus Epiſcopatum Llanelum cum cunctis pertinentiis ſuis ei confirmavit, et omnes qui aliquid ei injuſte auferrent excommunicavit. Quibus perlectis ſubjunxit Epiſcopus Eccleſiam de Keri, ſicut et omnes Eccleſias inter Vagam et Sabrinam, ad Eccleſiam ſuam Laneluenſem jure parochiali pertinere; et in ejus rei teſtimonium librum produxit antiquum, in cujus id fine contineri dicebat; quod et legi fecit; dicens et aſſerens, quod niſi Archidiaconus cito deſiſteret, incontinenti ipſum et ſuos excommunicaret. Archidiaconus autem ad hæc reſpondit Eccleſiam de Keri et alias inter Vagam et Sabrinam, de Elevein ſc. et Melenith et Warthrenniaun, nec ad Dioceſin Laneluenſem nec ad Archiepiſcopi confirmationem illam ullatenus pertinere; puta quas tracentis annis et pluribus intra Dioceſin Menevenſem contentas fuiſſe dinoſcitur. In libro autem ſuo ſcribere poterat quod volebat. Sed ſi cartam inde haberet cum authentico ſigillo vel privilegium, oſtenderet; et cum hoc non haberet, ſi ipſum excommnnicare vellet, quod pro Eccleſiæ ſuæ ſtabat defenſione, et ipſe in eum ſententiam ſimili temeritate præcipitaret. Reſpondit ille ſe Epiſcopum eſſe, nec licere Archidiacono Epiſcopum excommunicare. Cui Archidiaconus. Si Epiſcopus, inquit, es; non es Epiſcopus meus; nec poteſtatem ullam habes ſententiandi in me, ſicut nec ego in te. Ideoque valeat ſententia quantum valere poterit, utrique temere et iudebite data. Epiſcopus autem his auditis ſe parumper retrahendo, ſtatim equo dilapſus, capiti ſuo mitram imponi fecit; et ſic mitratus baculumque paſtoralem nudatum

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manu bajulans, ut majoris auctoritatis ejus ſententia fore videretur, cum turba ſuorum pedes acceſſit. Archidiaconus autem e contra Sacerdotes et Clericos plures albis ſtolis ac ſuperpellicis et ſacerdotalibus cæteris indutos cum cereis accenſis et cruce bajula ac ræambula in modum Proceſſionis de Eccleſia exeuntus in faciem procedere juſſit. Noverit enim hominis naturam; quod præceps erat in actibus ſuis et præſumptuoſus. Ideoque dum verbis contendebant, quod rulus erat ille et verboſus, hæc præpari caute curagarverat Archidiaconus. Quos cum videret Epiſcopus, quæſivit quidnam hoc eſſet, et ad quid illi ſic venirent. Cui Archidiaconus. Ad hoc, inquit, ut ſi in nos et ipſos ſententiam daren præſumpſeritis; et ipſi non minus audacter in vos et veſtros vice verſa ſententiam donent. Epiſcopus autem, hoc audiens ait. Propter amicitiam quæ inter nos olim fuerat ſcolaſticam ſocietatem, paremus nunc perſonæ veſtræ et his qui vobiſcum ſunt; nec nominutum in quenquam veſtrum ſententiam dabimus. Generaliter autem ſicut Archiepiſcopus in literis ſuis, omnes, qui jura Sancti Aſaph patroni noſtri nobis auferre et ſibi uſurpare nituntur, ſententia excommunicationis involvemus. Ad hæc Archidiaconus. Si talem, inquit, ſententiam generalem dederitis in montibus illis, oſtendens montes in parochia Laneluenſi non procul inde diſtantes, a mane uſque ad veſperam, quoniam in nullo nos tangeret qui tantum jura noſtra tuemur, nichil omnino curaremus. Sed propter populum aſtantem qui non intelligeret; ſed potius putaret ſententiam veſtram, ſi hic daretur ſub hac quacunque forma, in nos quidem aut præjudicium noſtrum datam eſſe; nolumus quod hic aliquatenus fiat. Et

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cum Epiſcopus juraret ſe prædicto modo ibi ſtatim excommunicare velle; et Archidiaconus ſe ſub forma conſimili ſententiam daturum aſſeveravit. Cumque Epiſcopus in genere, ne nihil egiſſe videretur, excommunicare hoſtes et adverſarios Sancti Aſaph alta voce cœpiſſet; et Archidiaconus altiori voce cum ſuis in cœmiterio omnes qui jura Sancti David præripere vel perturbare præſumerent excommunicavit; et reſpiciens campanas, quæ juxta ipſos ab alto pendebant, præcepit quatinus in ignominiam adverſariorum et quaſi ſententiæ ſuæ confirmationem ſimul omnes trino intervallo pulſarentur. Quod cum fieret, quoniam Walenſes ſonum hujuſmodi campanarum, cum in ipſos pulſantur, multum abhorrent; confeſtim Epiſcopus et ſui equos ſcandentes interrupta ſententia quam citius poterant abſceſſerunt. Populi vero qui ad hoc ſpectaculum undique concurrerant, clamorem magnum, ut mos eſt gentis illius, poſt ipſos extollentes glebis etiam et lignis ac lapidibus fugientes a tergo ſunt proſecuti. Cumque verſus Cadwallanum, cujus aſſenſum habuerat, apud Melenith Epiſcopus iter ageret; turbam magnam Clericorum in equis bonis, lanceis etiam et ſagittis, qui Archidiaconum ſequebantur, obviam habuit. A quibus cum quæreretur quid apud Keri actum fuiſſet; reſpondit Epiſcopus, quia non ſecurus erat, ſe contra Archidiaconum, qui bonus olim ſocius ſuus et amicus extiterat, nichil agere velle; et quod ad Cadwallanum, ut ei loqueretur, pacificus ibat. Archidiaconus autem coram Decano et Clericis qui jam advenerant Perſonas Eccleſiæ ſuper facto ſuo, quod Epiſcopum illum adduxerant, acriter arguere cœpit.

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Qui reſponderunt, jurantes de voluntate ſua nunquam id proveniſſe; ſed veniam petentes, ſe de cætero firmos ac fideles fore promiſerunt. Accepto igitur ab ipſis fidelitatis ſacramento, ſcilicet Eccleſiæ Menevenſi et ſibi necnon et Epiſcopo futuro; audiens per Clericos ſuos, qui Epiſcopo obviaverant, ipſum ad Cadwallanum iviſſe in Archidiaconatu ſuo, ſtatim ad partis illas iter arripuit; et in Eccleſia proxima loco ubi Cadwallanus Epiſcopum ſuſceperat, hoſpitium accepit; et hora cœnæ ſc. in veſpera, ſicut Walenſibus mos eſt, miſit Epiſcopo de pane proprio et potu peroptimo, quos ſecum tulerat, cauſa curialitatis exenium pulchrum; quod et verbis adornans madavit; quod ei in ſuo poteſtate et juriſdictione reperto præcipueque pacifico omnem honorem et reverentiam exhiberet; ſeque in domo ſua propria, ſi fors obtulerit, eum libentiſſime et honeſtiſſime ſuſcepturum. Rogavit etiam, quod ſicut olim in Fracia ſocii fuerant boni, quando pauperioris erant et privati; ſic et nunc vicini boni et amici forent in poteſtate conſtituti. Epiſcopus autem licet diſſuadentibus ſuis propter dedecus ei factum perpeſſamque repulſam quod non ſuſciperet, tamen ſaniori conſilio cum gratiarem actione ſuſcepit; dicens ſe propter hoc factum non minus Archidiaconum appreciari, quinimo magis ab omnibus fore laudandum, quod Eccleſiæ ſuæ jura pro poſſe tueri ſatagebat; nec ob hoc ſe dilectionem ipſius et vicinitatem bonam velle aliquatenus recuſare. Cadwallanus vero cum Proceribus et bonis viris ſuis animoſitatem Archidiaconi et virilitatem multis laudibus efferebant; dicentes et aſſerentes virum talem honore pariter et poteſtate digniſſimum.

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In craſtino vero cum receſſiſſet Epiſcopus, Cadwallanus ab Archidiacono conventus, quod Epiſcopo veniendi licentiam et occupandi parochiam ſuam aſſenſum præbuiſſet, negavit cum juramento: ne ſc. Archidiaconi offenſam incurreret; ſeque de cætero Sancto David et Eccleſiæ ſuæ fidelem fore ſacramento firmavit. Tria igitur iſtud aggrediendi Epiſcopo occaſionem dederunt: quod Eccleſia Mevenſis paſtore carebat; quod Archidiaconum [ob] hoſtilitatem ſibi oppoſitam patriam reliquiſſe nec amplius reverſurum eſſe pro certo audierat; quod etiam Principis ilius, licet in contrarium juraverit, aſſenſum occultum habuerat, propter metum ſc. divortii celebrandi inter ipſum et uxorem ſuam Evam ſub prætextu tam affinitatis quam conſanguinitatis, cujus rei ſe judicem fore ab Archiepiſcopo Cantuarienſi conſtitutum per cautelam Epiſcopus procuraverat. Archidiaconus autem e diverſo, ne Menevenſis Eccleſia propter Epiſcopi defectum in ſua juriſdictione læſionem incurreret vel Dioceſis deciſionem, neve Archidiaconatus de Brechiniauc ſuo mutilationem tempore ſeque præſidente ſuſciperet aut diminutionem, ſub periculo pariter atque labore efficacem operam adhibere curavit.

His igitur ita peractis, confeſtim Archidiaconus et abſque mora quam alicubi faceret ulla ad Regem acceſſit, a quo dies eligendi Epiſcopum in præſentia ſua ſibi et Eccleſiæ ſuæ fuerat conſtitutus. Quem inveniens in partibus de Northamtune, in primis impetum Epiſcopi illius in Dioceſim Menevenſem ei indicavit, et qualiter parochiem Eccleſiæ S. David, quæ in manu et cuſtodia Regis ipſius erat Sede vacante, occupare volebat. Propter quod Re-

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gem monuit et rogavit; quatinus Epiſcopum illum literis ſuis et nunciis a tali præſumptione coerceret. Subjunxit etiam ventam quam circumſtantes ad riſum commovit, quod ſicut Laici et populi Walliæ fures et raptores erant rerum aliarum, ſic et Epiſcopi Walenſes Eccleſiarum. Cui Rex ita reſpondit. Revera Epiſcopus hoc facere voluit; ſed tu viriliter ei reſtitiſti, et Eccleſiam tuam contra ipſium optime defendiſti. Advocanſque magnates ſuos qui tunc aderent, cœpit referre qualiter Epiſcopus ille Eccleſiam de Epiſcopatu S. David occupare volebat et didicare, et qualiter Archidiaconum iſtum ſibi reſiſtentem Epiſcopus excommunicavit, et Archidiaconus incontinenti Epiſcopum non minus audacter; omnium ſc. qui in Curia nunc erant et hæc audierant riſu maximo ſubſecuto. Sic enim Regi relatum fuerat, quod uterque eorum alterum nominatim excommunicaverat. Unde admiratus eſt Archidiaconus vehementer, quod rei illius notitiam Rex jam habuiſſet; et quod ad eum quiſquam citios ipſo, qui celerrimme venerat, perveniſſet; niſi quoniam revere fama volat et ad Reges ac Principes, quos nihil fere latere poteſt, ſemper rerum eventus notabiles ſub celeritate feruntur.

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No. III.

*The Biſhop of St. Aſaph's Grant to the Nuns of Llanlugan.**

UNIVERSIS Chriſti Fidelibus has litteras viſuris vel audituris; Frater H permiſſione Divina Eccleſiæ Sancti Aſaph miniſter Humilis Salutem in Domino: Noverit Univerſitas veſtra nos Caritatis intuitu dediſſe et conceſſiſſe, communi conſenſu Capituli noſtri, portiones illas Sanctæ Mariæ de Kereynion, quæ fuerit filiorem Sulyen, et portionem illam quæ fuit Moruran filii, Moraoc Excepto hoc quod ad nos pertinet per Periegloriet de Meyvot, necnon et reſiduum Eccleſiæ cum vacaverit Deo et Eccleſiæ de Llanlugan et Monialibus ibidem Deo Servientibus, in puram et perpetuam Elymoſynam poſſidentibus ſalvis nobis et Succeſſoribus noſtris jure Epiſcopali in omnibus et Taxatione Vicariæ et ut hæc noſtra donatis Robur obtineat firmitatis inpoſterum has litteras noſtras Sigilli noſtri et Capituli munimine fecimus roborari his Teſtibus R Decano Ecclesiæ Sancti Aſaph. G. Cantore ejuſdem Eccleſiæ M et D Canonicis ejuſdem Eccleſiæ et multis aliis: Dat. apud Llanelwy Anno ab Incarnatione

* Out of a Tranſcript of the Lhyfr Cŏch Aſaph, bound up with a great many other Manuſcript Tracts, in the Library of Sir Thomas Seabright, Bart. P. 29.

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Domini MCCXXXIX die Lunæ proxime poſt Feſtum Sanctı Dyonifii.

No. IV.

Cautio Edmundi Archiepiſcopi Cantuarienſis data Conventui Cantuarienſi poſt Conſecrationem H. Epiſcopi aſſavenſis extra Eccleſiam Cantuarienſem celebratam.

UNIVERSIS ſanctæ matris Eccleſi æfiliis, ad quos præſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Edmundus Cantuarienſis Archiepiſcopus, &c. Cum per libertatem Eccleſiæ Cantuarienſis Suffraganei ejuſdem ſine conſenſu Capituli Cantuarienſis alibi qeám in Eccleſiá Cantuarienſi nullatenus debeant conſecrari: ne Conſecratio Venerabilis Fratris H. de Sancto Aſſaph Epiſcopi, in Eccleſia de Boxgrave a nobis celebrata, dictæ Eccleſiæ in poſterum poſſit vel debeat præjudicare; Conſecrationem ipſam in eodem loco de conſenſu Capituli Cantuarienſis fuiſſe celebratam præſentibus Literis noſtris proteſtamur. [Ex Autographo Inſtrumento.]

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No. V.

Proteſtation of the Biſhop elect and Chapter of St. Aſaph, of Recognition and Submiſſion to the Crown of England, Temp. Anian ſive Einion I. *

OMNIBUS Chriſti Fidelibus ad quos, &c. E. Dei gratia Electus de S. Aſaph et ejuſdem loci Capitulum, Salutem in Domino; Conſuetudini antiquæ et Dignitati quas Illuſtris Rex Angliæ habet et Progenitores ſui habuerunt in Eccleſia Anglicana, de petenda licentia eligendi vacantibus Epiſcopatuum ſedibus, et de requirendo aſſenſu Regio poſt factam electionem obviare nolentes, proteſtamur et recogniſcimus quociens Eccleſia noſtra paſtore vacaverit, ab illuſtri Domini Rege Angliæ et heredibus ſuis debere reverenter petere licentiam eligendi, et poſt Electionem factam aſſenſum eorem requirere; et ne ſuper hoc futuris temporibus dubitetur, preſenti Scripto Sigilla noſtra fecimus apponi. Actum &c. apud S. Aſaph, in Craſtino exaltationis Sanctæ Crucis 1249.

The ſame executed by the Dean and Chapter, ſeparately from the Biſhop, in a diſtinct Deed.

* Claus 33, Hen. 3, M. 12 Dors.

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No. VI.

* *Ratification of Privileges to Bishop Anian II. Anno* 1272.†

REX omnibus, &c. Salutem. Volentes venerabili Patri Aniano Episcopo de Sancto Asapho obtentu dilectionis quam penes personam suam gerimus, gratiam facere specialem concessimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, eidem Episcopo, et successoribus suis, et Ecclesie de Sancto Asapho, quod ipsi de ceteris eisdem juribus, libertatibus, possessionibus, et consuetudinibus, diu obtentis, utantur et gaudeant pacifice et quiete, quibus idem Episcopus et Precessores sui Episcopi ejusdem loci usi et gavisi fuerunt, melius Tempore Bone Memorie Domini Henrici Regis, Patris nostri: In cujus, &c. Teste Rege, apud Winton 20 die Januarii.

" This was confirmed by Letters Patent of Ed-
" ward the Second, in the third Year of his Reign,
" wherein is the above cited Record litterally ex-
" pressed by Inspeximus.

*Pat. 4. Edw. I. M. 34. Intus.
† Coch Assa. Page 25.

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No. VII.

*John Earl of * Arundel's Grant of Lands at St. Martins, to Bishop Anian II. and his Succeſſors. Anno* 1271.

OMNIBUS Chriſti fidelibus ad quorum Notitiam littere preſentes pervenerint, I filius Alani, Dominus Arundell, Salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos pro nobis et heredibus noſtris per Aſſenſum et Conſenſum eorundum dediſſe et conceſſiſſe, et hac preſenti carte noſtra confirmaſſe, pro ſalute animarum noſtrarum anteceſſorum et ſucceſſorum, in puram et perpetuam Elymoſynan Deo Eccleſie Aſſavenſi et Epiſcopis dictæ Eccleſie deſervientibus omnes Terras quas Llewelyn filius Owen ab Grono [tenuit] in Villa de Martinchurch habendum et tenendum, prefatas Terras omnes, Prata, Meſſuagia, Pomaria, ac etiam omnes alias Terras quas predictus Llewelin habuit in dictis Villis et Campis, eorundem cum omnibus ſuis pertinentiis predicte Eccleſie Aſaphenſi et Epiſcopis ejuſdem deſervientibus, Homagium nobis et heredibus noſtris ſucceſſive facientibus, de nobis heredibus ſeu aſſignatis noſtris, libere, quiete, et pacifice, et integre, in perpetuum. Red-

* Ex Lhyfr Cóch Aſaph, i. e. Liber ruber Aſſavenſis. The Red Book of St. Aſaph, ſo often quoted by Mr. Warton, Cóch in Welſh ſignifying Red in Engliſh. Page 17.

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dendo inde nobis annuatim, et heredibus ſeu aſſignatis noſtris, in ſignum Homagii nobis et heredibus noſtris tam facti, Unum par Calcear. deaurat. ad Feſtum Sancti Johannis Baptiſtæ, ad caſtrum noſtrum Albi Monaſterii, pro omnibus ſervitiis, conſuetudinibus, et rebus cunctis ſecularibus, ad nos vel Heredes, ſeu Aſſignatos noſtros pertinentibus: Ita ſane quod nullus Epiſcopus Eccleſie predicte, nec aliqui ſeu aliquis eorem nomine vel vice predictas Terras vel aliquam earam portionem alienet ſive alienabit; quo minus dicta Eccleſia hac noſtra gaudere poſſit donatione: Præterea volumus et inhibemus quod nullus omnino predicte Eccleſie Epiſcopus aliquas Terras alias emat, hac occaſione, in dictis villis, ſeu alibi, in Dominio noſtro Albi Monaſterii, ſeu de Dono cujuſdam Manciparrii preſumat, ſine ſpeciali licentia noſtra vel Heredum ſeu Aſſignatorum noſtrorum; et hoc idem conceſſit venerabilis Pater Dominus A. dicte ſedis Epiſcopi, ad cujus Inſtantiam hanc facimus conceſſionem pro ſe et Epiſcopis ſuis ſucceſſoribus univerſis: Nos autem et Heredes ſeu Aſſignati predictas Terras omnes Deo, et Eccleſie predicte, et Epiſcopis dicte, ſedis famulantibus, contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus, acquietabimus, et defendemus in perpetuum. In cujus rei Teſtimonium, tam nos quam dictus venerabilis Pater A. de Sancto Aſaph Epiſcopus, huic Scripto cirographico alternatim ſigilla noſtra appoſuimus: Hiis Teſtibus J. Extraneo, Wyxaner de Rogero, Wilhelmo de Hugford, Rogero filio Alani, Will. filio Hugonis, Jerverth ab Griffin, Llewardh ab Ric, et aliis. Dat apud Album Monaſterium in Craſtino Paſchæ. Anno Domini MCCLXX primo.

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* *Richard Fitz Alan, Lord of Oſweſtry and Clune, Earl of Arundel's Grant, Anno* 1278, *of certain Lands in Martinchurch to the Biſhop of St. Aſaph and his Succeſſors; and Confirmation of what his Father had given him.*

UNIVERSIS Chriſti Fidelibus preſens Scriptum viſuris vel audituris, Richardus, filius Johannis, filius Alani, Dominis de Arundel, Salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos Cartam Domini Johannis Patris noſtri inſpexiſſe in hæc Verba—Omnibus Chriſti Fidelibus, &c. (P. 21) ut ſup. &c. Hanc Cartam bone memorie Patris noſtri ut predictum eſt in omnibus ſuis articulis ratificamus, et munimine ſigilli noſtri confirmamus. Concedentes etiam pro nobis et Heredibus noſtris ſeu Aſſignatis, pro ſalute anime noſtre et Succeſſorum noſtrorum predicte Eccleſie, ac Epiſcopis predicte Eccleſie deſervientibus, et ejuſdem loci Capitulo ſede vacante, quadragintem acras terræ, cum ſitu Manerii apud Martinchurch ac Domibus omnibus in eadem ſitu et foſſat, per venerabilem Patrem noſtrum Anianum, Dei gratia Epiſcopum Aſſavenſem. Ibidem conſtit vel conſtituend: cum omnibus ſuis partibus dicto manerio partis libere, integre, quiete, et pacifice, ſine clameo mei vel Heredum meorum, ſeu Aſſignatorum meorum, inperpetuum habendum et tenendum, &c.

Quas quadragintem acras et qnatuor, cum ſitu predicto et ſuis pertinentiis in predicto loco de Mar-

* Ex Lhyſr Cóch Aſaph. Page 24.

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tinchurch, Madocus Steiurwd, in Curia Albi Monaſterii coram Ballivis noſtris contra predictum Epiſcopum petiit, et petitione ſua ſuccubuit: Quas quidem 44 acras cum ſitu manerii et omnibus predictis, idem Madocus pro ſe et pro Coheredibus et Aſſignatis quibuſcunque ſuis in predicta curia, in pleno Hundredo dictæ Eccleſiæ Aſaphenſis, ac predicto Domino Epiſcopo, ſeu ſucceſſoribus ſuis Epiſcopis, et ejuſdem loci Capitulo ſede vacante pacifice conceſſit, inperpetuum poſſidend, ac eidem quietum clameum, ac jure, quod vi prædictis terris et locis habuit, vel aliquo jure habere potuit, omnino ratam vobis renuntiando. His Teſtibus Domino Reginaldo de Grey, Domino Johanne filio ejus, Domino Johanne de Havering, Domino Roberto de Staundon, et multis aliis. In cujus rei teſtimonium, &c.

This is expreſſed to have been taken ex Viridi Libro, Page 56, which is often quoted throughout the Tranſcript of Liber Ruber Aſſavenſis.

No. VIII.

Grant of Bodidris Llandegla, Com. Denbigh, to the Biſhop of St. Aſaph and his Succeſſors, by Griffith Vychan, Lord of Yale, An. 1278.

IN Dei Nomine, Amen. Sciant preſentes et futuri quod Anno Incarnationis Dominici 1278, quin et

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videlicet Id. Februarii, Ego Griffinus Vychan, filius Griffini ab Madoc, Dominus de Yal, in bona Corporis mei ſanitate, ex mera et ſpontanea voluntate de Aſſenſu benevolo et Voluntate Heredum et nobilium Hominum meorem et Procerum, do et concedo per preſentes pro ſalute anime mee, Anteceſſorum et Succeſſorum meorum, Deo et Eccleſie Cathedrali de Sancto Aſaph, et venerabili Patri Domino Aniano, Dei Gratia ejuſdem loci Epiſcopo, et ſuis Succeſſoribus Epiſcopis, qui pro tempore fuerint in Eccleſia predicta Aſaph, tota Terra ſita a Termino Ville de Llandegla antiquo verſus auſtralem partem ipſius Ville uſque ad rivilum qui Wallice dicitur Ceveth, et hoc in latitudine in Parte occidentali ipſius Terra, et extendit ſe verſus orientem Longitudinem uſque ad alium rivulum qui Wallice dicitur Nant yr Erwferdin, et in Latitudine illius Capitis Terre extendit ſe ab illo loco Montis Barnauc, qui eſt ex parte Aquilonari illius terra qui commodo arari poterit fine Brueto, uſque ad dictum rivulum Ceveth tam terram inibi nunc cultam quam non cultam infra Terminos predictos, cum ejus pertinentiis: Ita videlicet quod dictus Dominus Epiſcopus, et ſucceſſores ſui predicti in Eccleſia Aſſavenſi terram inibi non cultam redigere valeant ad Culturam, ſine quovis impedimento, prout ſibi viderint expediri; et de tota ille Terra infra Terminos predictos contenta, commodum ſuum facere prohibita voluntatis ſalvo, quod ſi verſus dictum Montem Barnauc Culturam ſuam ampliaverint, uſque ad Bruetum ultra id quod nunc conſiſtit in Terra culta, nequeant aliquas circa Clauſaras facere vel foſſata . . . . . et aliorum paſturas

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reſtringere ultra latitudinem unius Acre mediocris. Cujus Latitudo ſi ſuper ea dubium oriatur, per bonos Viros et legitimos debet fideliter eſtimari. Paſturas ſiquidem ex utraque parte Montis predicti, et Turbarias Hominibus dicti Domini Epiſcopi, et Succeſſorum ſuorum dictorum ſic Hominibus noſtris propriis volumus et concedimus eſſe communes, prout eſſe conſueverunt ab antiquo. Conceſſimus inſuper dicto Domino Epiſcopo, et ſuis Succeſſoribus predictis, quod nemus infra Terminos predictos ſitum, ad libitum ſuum cuſtodiri faciant, motu ſuo habendum et tenendum, cum ſuis pertinentiis, tam libere et quiete, ſicut nos et noſtri Predeceſſores eam liberius tenuimus temporibus retroactis: Ita tamen quod per hanc noſtram Conceſſionem, Donationem, limites aliarum Terrarum, Commotarum, ſeu Parochiarum, nallatenus immutentur, et ut hæc noſtra Donatio et Conceſſio robur obtineat perpetue, Firmitatis eam ſigilli mei impreſſione duximus roborandum. His Teſtibus Mareduco, filio Lhewelyn, Ballivo noſtro de Yal; Grono, filio Gerverth Goch, Gruffud ab Jor ab Run, Lewel ab Jevaf, Fratre Ivoro Priore de Ruddlan, Johanne Penbed, Ednyvet du fil Jor, et multis aliis. Dat. &c. ut prius.

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No. IX.

*Agreement between Biſhop Anian, and the Convent of Shrewſbury, concerning Lands at St. Martin's on the Biſhop's paying yearly two * Welch Knives.*

SCIANT preſentes et futuri, quod nos Lucas, divina gratia Abbas Monaſterii Sancti Petri Salopiſbur (et ejuſdem loci Conventus) humilis, conceſſimus, et hac preſenti carta noſtra confirmamus, venerabili Patri Domino A. Epiſcopo Aſſavenſi, et ſucceſſoribus ejus, Epiſcopis, et ejuſdem loci Capitulo, totam Terram quam habemus in noſtro Dominio ſpectante ad Eccleſiam noſtram, et de Martin Church, Aſſavenſi Dioceſeos habendam et tenendam de nobis et ſucceſſoribus noſtris, ſibi et ſucceſſoribus ſuis Epiſcopis, ſeu Capitulo Sede vacante, libere, quiete, bene, et pacifice, cum omnibus Aſyamentis ad illam terram ſpectantibus, prout melius et liberius ea unquam habuimus et tenuimus, ſalvis Eccleſie Decimis de prefata terra provenientibus. Reddendo inde annuatim *duos Cultellos Wallenſes*, nobis et Succeſſoribus noſtris, in die Sancti Martini, in Eccleſia ſupradicta, ab ipſo et ſucceſſoribus ſuis ſeu predicto Capitulo ſede vacante, pro omni ſervitio ſeculari et demanda. In cujus rei Teſtimonium, preſenti ſcripto in modum Cyrographi confecto, tam nos quam dictus Epiſcopus ſigilla noſtra hic in-

* Coch Aſaph.

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de duximus apponenda. Hiis Teſtibus, Gruffud Decano, de Maelewyt, D. Archidiacono de Sancto Aſapho, D. ejuſdem loci Decano, Thoma Capellano, Johanne de Vyleyn, et Wilhelmo de Salopiſbur, Rogero filio Ideward de Wenloe, Richardo de Wileton, et multis aliis. Dat apud Ruſtock, in Feſto Annuntiationis Beatæ Mariæ, Anno Domino MCCLXX ſecundo.

No. X.

The Archbiſhop's Letter to the Earl of Warwick, and the Reſt of the Captains at Cheſter, for reſtraining the Outrages of their Army, eſpecially againſt the Biſhop of St. Aſaph.*

FRATER Robertus, Permiſſione Divina Cantuarienſis Archiepiſcopus, totius Anglie Primas, nobilibus viris et dilectis in Chriſto filiis Domino Comiti de Warwico et ceteris Capitaneis Exercitus Domino Regis apud Ceſtriam reſidentibus Salutem in Domino ſempiternam: Cum non modica Cordis diſplicentia intelleximus ex relatu fidelium quod homines exercitus veſtri poſtpoſito Dei Timore, Eccleſiis Cemiteriis, et Eccleſiaſticis Poſſeſſionibus et Rebus non parcunt, loca et res hujus hoſtiliter invadentes, quorum aliqui dudum quoddam manerium Domini Aſſavenſis Epiſcopi combuſſerunt, in-

* Coch Aſaph, Page 23.

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terficientes unum de Hominibus ejus, ibidem committendo diverſimodi in locis illis ſacrilegia et rapinas. Cum igitur facta hujuſmodi ſunt omnino contraria Expeditionis votive veſtre nogotiis inchoatis, vos quos reputavimus Deo devotos, rogamus, monemus, et in Domino exhortamur potenter quatenus, ſi ita eſt, Homines ſub veſtro Regimine conſtitutos, a factis Sceleratis de cœtero cohibeatis omnino pro damnis dicto Epiſcopo fratri noſtro illatis, et aliunde commiſſis cum celeritate congruam fieri faciatis emendam aliter juſte timere poteritis et debetis quod Deus, juſtus, fortis, et patiens, cujus directione plurimum indegetis quod abſit ſubito dextram ſuam avertet, ſuiſque Perſecutoribus dignam retribuat ultionem quod non in Gwerris habitis in Anglia veſtris temporibus ſatis potuiſtis vidiſſe, valete.

No. XI.

Letter of Biſhop Anian to the Friars-Preachers, of the Misfortunes of his Church, Anno 1278.

FRATER Anianus, &c. Priori Provinciali et Capitulo, predicatorum Anglicorum Obedientiam Reverentiam cum Honore noſtram Naviculam more fluctuantis pelagi undis tegentibus Tempeſtatum et ventis perſecutionum invaleſcentibus agitatam, ne navigantium culpis exigentibus ad cautes conquaſſaretur incaute, aut perſecutionum furia ſuccreſcente fugata

* Coch Aſaph, Page 33.

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deveniant in Charybdin ad vos Patres conſcripti quibus cordi eſſe non ambigitur Cauſa Dei confugimus, et tantarum facie Turbationum humiliter ſupplicantes quatenus Aſſavenſem Eccleſiam ſolicitudini noſtræ commiſſam, que tot adverſitates patitur his diebus devotis Fratrum Orationibus commendatis, cum tanto ad præſens Orationum præfidiis apud Dominum plus indigeat, quanto perſecutio contra ipſam de Die in diem crudelior invaleſcat, et jam Remedium apponere non videatur eſſe in Homine ſed in Domino. Dat. &c.

No. XII.

Epiſtola Johannis Peckham Archiepiſcopi Cantuarienſis ad Anianum Epiſcopum Aſſavenſem de Incendio Eccleſiæ Cathedralis Aſſavenſis.

[Ex Regſtro Peckham, p. 80.] FRATER Johannes, &c. Venerabili Fratri Domino A. Dei gratia Epiſcopo Aſſaphenſi Salutem et ſinceram in Domino caritatem . . . . . Ignorantia fallit peritiſſimos, et incautæ præſumptionis eſt temeritas in factis dare conſilium, quorum ag gravantes et alleviantes circumſtantiæ ignorantur. Proinde frater et pater cariſſime, quamdiu de combuſtione Sanctæ Cathedralis Eccleſiæ ſatis conſtet; de modo tamen combuſtionis ad nos tranſgreſſionis qualitas non pervenit; quibuſdam aſtruentibus, quod juſto prælio, ſecundum modum præcipue præliandi in partibus Walliæ, Civitas

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veſtra, utpote effugium et ſubterfugium hoſtium publicorum, qui Caſtra Domini Regis invaſerant, homicidia, ſpolia, incendia quanta poterant adjungendo, extitit concremata, et præter intentionem illorum hoſtes publicos reprimere intendentium, ſecundum modum in patria conſuetum, ignis inhæſit Eccleſiæ cum diſpendio ſubſecuto, quod eſt proculdubio lamentandum, et dedecus Eccleſiæ Univerſæ. Hanc autem narrationis ſeriem probabiliter confirmare, quod nobis ſcripſiſtis de illis ſanctis Fratribus prædicatoribus, qui coram illis incendiariis, ipſius incendii non ignari, divina poſtea celebra runt; quod nulla ratione feciſſent, ut credimus, niſi ſciviſſent ipſos incendiarios in tanto, licet non in toto, per iſtam viam vel aliam excuſatos. Quod ſi aliqui filii Diaboli ex intentione iſtam Eccleſiam incenderunt; vos habità hujuſmodi diligenti indagine ſecundum modum canonicum et formam a patribus traditam, ſcitis qualiter vos habetis procedere, et malefactores hujuſmodi caſtigare; nec ad hoc in aliquo noſtrâ auctoritate vel conſilio indigetis; nec nos poſſemus in hac parte viâ ordinariâ procedere, niſi per vos certificati primitus; qui tamen petitis, ut progrediamur in negotio, quaſi nihil per vos nobis fuerit inſtillatum; quòd ſalvâ reverentiâ veſtra nec facere poſſumus nec debemus. Plangitis igitur laudabiliter tam nefaria tempore veſtri regiminis accidiſſe; ſic et nos facimus ex cordis intimo, novit Deus. Sed vobis eo incumbit major plangendi ratio, quò populum veſtrum ſimplicem ac ſine conſilio in tantis periculis reliquiſtis; quod forſitan non licere Epiſtola Auguſtini ad Honoratum efficaciter ſuadere. Hæc eſt ſumma noſtri Conſilii, et ſi aliud

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nobis aut noſtro conſilio occurrerit, parati erimus vos aliter conſolari. In calce ſubjungimus, ut ad memoriam reducatis, qualiter ſe habuerit circa Norwicenſe incendium tunc temporis Monachus Ille, qui Pontificali officio bonæ memoriæ fungebatur. Valeat in Chriſto et Virgine glorioſa. Dat. apud Slyndone VIII. Idûs Junii, Anno MCCLXXXII.

No. XIII.

Epiſtola Johannis Peckham Archiepiſcopi Cantuar. ad Edwardum I. Regem, petens ut Aniano Epiſcopo Aſſavenſi ſibi apud Aſſaviam occurrere liceat.

[Ex Regiſtro Peckham, p. 43.] EXCELLENTISSIMO Principi ac Domino, Domino Edwardo, &c. Quia volente Domino juxta Officii noſtri debitum intendimus partes Walliæ viſitare, Serenitati Regiæ ſupplicamus, quatenus de veſtræ bonitatis Clementiâ liceat venerabili Pratri Noſtro Domino Epiſcopo Aſſavenſi nobis, cûm ad Eccleſiam ſuam venerimus, ſuam exhibere præſentiam, præſertim cúm ab ipſo debeat viſitatio noſtra incipi, et de perſonâ ſuâ vel factis nihil poſſumus inquirere modo debito vel etiam terminare, niſi ipſo præſentialiter inibi exiſtente, nec aliquid ipſum tangere credimus, propter quod debeat a progreſſu noſtræ viſitationis excludi. Datum apud Wengeham XIV. Kal. Maii, Anno Conſecratìonis noſtræ quinto.

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No. XIV.

Epiſtola prima ejuſdem ad Edwardum I. Regem, Anianum Epiſcopum purgans, ut gregi ſuo ſuperintendere illi liceat, petens.

EXCELLENTISSIMO Principi ac Domino Edwardo, &c. Frater Johannes, &c. Salutem cum omni reverentiâ et honore. Pietas propoſiti Regii, quo intenditis Eccleſiis providere, et earum diſpendia relevare, poterit fieri ſine ſcrupulo et cum tranquillitate omnimodâ regalis conſcientiæ in futurum, ſi dignemini procedere in hunc modum. Ut videlicet duos viros probatos de Ordine Fratrum Prædicatorum, et duos de Ordine Minorum, et unum vel duos Clericos Sæculares, qui ab omni munere didicerint excutere manus ſuas, de Fratrum electione, Prioris ac Miniſtri, duos penes vos habetis conſcientias exonerantes, per ſingulas Eccleſias et deſolata loca ſacra alia deſtinetis, inquiſituros per juramenta parochianorum ac vicinorum de diſpendio et autoribus ipſorum et quantitate. Impoſſibile eſt enim, quód iſtorum ſciatur veritas, niſi per illos, qui ipſâ fide didicerint oculatâ. Hæc idcircó ſcribimus Veſtræ Majeſtati, quia nos licet de hâc materiâ cœperimus inquirere, noſtra tamen in hoc negotio parúm prodeſt, qui loca deſolata per nos et noſtros non ſufficimus circuire, et plures invenimus nimis forte favorabiles propriis lucris ſuis. Noveritis inſuper, Clementiſſime Domine, quod po- [Ex Regiſtro Peckham, p. 207.

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pulus ille quem vidimus, in his partibus periit ex defectu regiminis et doctrinæ. Et si liceat nobis sublimitatem vestram humilibus exhortationibus inclinare, scribimus vobis in verbo veridico Sacerdotis, quod nisi permiseritis Episcopum Assavensem superintendere gregi suo, saltem donec retroactorum suorum processuum veritas declaretur, cotidie corruit populus in pejora, dum subtrahitur ei solitus cultus Dei; pro eo, quòd non est qui reconciliat Ecclesias prophanatas, nec simplices illos dirigat in salutem. Obsecramus igitur, Clementissime Domine, vincat vos Clementia in hâc parte, quos benignitatis titulus in adversarios pœnitentes præ cæteris mundi Principibus hactenus decoravit. Nec tamen, Deo teste, adhuc aliquo testimonio fide digno potuimus invenire, exactissimè perscrutantes, prædictum Episcopum unquam fuisse honoris vestri excellentiæ adversatum. In his autem et in aliis jubeat Regia Dominatio nobis per latorem præsentium sua beneplacita nuntiari. Datum apud Rochel. III. Idûs Junii MCCLXXXIV.

No. XV.

Epistola ejusdem ad Anianum Episcopum Assavensem, continens Consilia, Injunctiones, et Ordinationes, eidem et Clero suo Assavensi data.

[Ex Registro Peckham f. 233.] FRATER Johannes permissione divinâ Cantuar. Ecclesiæ minister humilis, totius Angliæ Primas, Venerabili Fratri, Domino

A. Dei gratiâ Epiſcopo Aſſavenſi ſalutem et ſinceram in Domino caritatem. Salvatoris pietatem ad memoriam revocantes, qui inconſideratæ Civitatis Jeruſalem materialis quondam pericula deploravit, pro eo quód Viſitationis ſuæ gratiam effectualiter non agnoſcens exterminari meruit ac everti; gregi veſtro quam viſitantes nichil aliud niſi Dominicæ viſitationis effectum in ipſum noſtræ ſervitutis officio propagare compatimur vehementer; et affligit mentem noſtram miſericordiæ cruciatus, pro eo quôd ipſe miſeriam ſatis propriam non agnoſcens, ad ſuorum gravaminum quærenda remedia modo debito non aſſurgit; ſed armis quærens reſurgere gens inermis, inde potiùs ſubjicitur et ſubvertitur coram Deo et Sœculo univerſo, unde ſupra vires ſuas in magnis nititur ambulare· Viam igitur veræ ſibi, non vanæ comparandæ gloriæ paraturi a Cleri Sunctuario decrevimus inchoandum; Ordinantes, ut de cætero Clerici veſtræ Dioceſis in habitu et ornatu, in geſtu et affatu cæteris per orbem Clericis ſe conforment, ut unius cum aliis appareant honeſtatis; ut nec minor ſobrietas, nec temporis in potando fœda conſumptio, nec coma prolixior, nec ſtrictior corona, nec locutionis impetus, nec linguæ literalis inopia, nec radiatæ chlamidis aut veſtis inſolentia, nec capitis aut pedum, aut tibiarum nuditas, ipſos ſignaculo vel nota deriſibili faciat ab aliis diſcrepare. Sacerdotes inſuper gerant de cætero capas clauſas. Et ſiqui Sacerdotum vel Clericorum in his appareant reprehenſibiles in futurum, niſi per Decanos vel Archidiaconale officium, vel Gfficiales debito modo corrigantur, vos eos puniatis graviter, et negligentes graviús correctores. Alioquin Ju-

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dex diſtrictiſſimus noſtræ ſollicitudinis laborem et Eccleſiæ in hàc parte diſpendia in tremendo judicio a vobis exiget, ut putamus. Et quia incontinentiæ vitium Clerum veſtrum ab antiquo maculaſſe dinoſcitur enormiter ultra modum, quod eſt negligentiæ Prælatorum evidens argumentum; Vobis in virtute obedientiæ diſtricte præcipimus, quatenus Statuta Canonica ad animum revocantes, quæ vos juraſſe novimus ſervaturos, incontinentes Clericos beneficiatos de cætero puniatis ſecundum Statuta Sanctiſſima Dominorum Othonis, et Ottoboni, Sedis Apoſtolicæ Legatorum; ut videlicet quicunque ultra menſem tenuiſſe repertus fuerit Concubinam, niſi ex tunc monitus penitus abſtineat in futurum, nec habitam nec aliam ulterius recepturus, ipſo facto omni Eccleſiaſtico Beneficio ſit privatus. Nichilominus ſi poſt monitionem ſe correxerit, pro præteritis arbitrarie puniendus. Clericos autem nondum Beneficium Eccleſiaſticum aſſecutos, ab hujuſmodi Beneficiis repellatis, donec probatæ fuerint caſtitatis, et poſtremæ in eis turpitudinis infamia ſit extincta. Et tam hujuſmodi Clericos quam Laicos incontinentiæ vitio laborantes in forma canonica puniatis: non imponentes eis pœnam juxta ſuæ deſideria voluntatis; ſed illam potius imponentes, ſc. pecuniarum vel corporalem, quam eos certo experimento perpendere poteritis amplius abhorrere. Horas autem Canonicas Beneficiati, et Miſſam ordinariam Sacerdotes curam animarum habentes cum cantu et reverentia debita celebrent omni die, quando impedimentum canonicum non obſiſtit; et quoties in hoc exſtiterint negligentes, vel pœna corporali, vel pœna pecuniaria, ſi magis eam timeant,

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puniantur; et pecunia ſic collecta per pauperes parochiæ penitus erogetur. Corporis vero Dominici Sacramentum cum reverentia debita conſervetur, prout ſtatutum eſt in ultimo concilio de Lambeth; et reverenter cum Tintinnabulo prævio et accenſo Cereo vel candela ad ægrotos in cuppa vel in decenti pixide in manibus Sacerdotalibus ſolenniter cum omni diligentia deportetur. Præterea cultum Dei et eccleſiaſtica officia, eruditionem juniorum in grammatica diſciplina, informationem laicorum in fide et moribus, ex magna parte in veſtra Dioceſi credimus defeciſſe; quia diviſa ſunt bona Eccleſiarum per exiles adeo portiones, ut nec portionarii valeant reſidere, nec habeant Vicarii unde poſſint onera parochialia ſubportare. Nimirum juxta Salvatoris ſententiam, Omne regnum in ſeipſo diviſum deſolabitur. Ubicunque igitur Eccleſiæ per diviſiones hujuſmodi debitis obſequiis defraudantur, et cura vel perit, vel manifeſte læditur animarum; ipſas diviſiones tanquam Evangelio et juri contrarias, quantumcunque factæ fuerint ab antiquo, ipſis qui hujuſmodi ſections obtinent cedentibus vel decedentibus, decernimus perpetuo in iiſdem Eccleſiis abolendas; per veſtram prudentiam provideri jubentes, ac ubicunque Rectores non faciant continuam reſidentiam perſonalem, Eccleſiarum Vicariis provideatur de idonea portione, qua poſſint parochialia onera et hoſpitalitatis gratiam ſuſtinere, et cultum Dei in Eccleſiis condigna miniſtrorum aſſiſtentia celebrare. Et quicunque vos malitioſe in hac parte præſumpſerit impedire, formidandæ maledictioni divinæ ſe noverit ſubjicere. Decimas autem bonorum dotalium, ſicut ab antiquo præſtitæ

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fuerunt, et mortuaria in veſtibus et aliis approbamus; ita tamen quod conjuges ratione conjugii ad alias præſtandas de novo decimas non cogantur. Decanos vero rurales vel officiales locales volumus a Rectoribus et Vicariis procurari, niſi forte ab iiſdem pro neceſſitate aliqua invitentur. Nec Officialem Epiſcopi, ubi eodem Anno Epiſcopus fuerit procuratus vel procurandus; nec Officialem Archidiaconi, ubi eodem Anno Archidiaconus fuerit procuratus vel ordinarie procurandus, niſi forte ex ſpeciali cauſa a Rectore fuerit invitatus. Si quis autem Officialis metu vel concuſſione hujuſmodi procurationem extorſerit; ab officio ſit ſuſpenſus, donec duplum Rectori vel Vicario reſtituerit ſic gravato. Et quia Aſſavenſis Eccleſia Cathedralis eſt toti Dioceſi poſita in exemplum, ſacris Canonibus adhærentes ſtatuimus, ut Domus Decani et Canonicorum, quatenus fieri poterit, prope et circa Eccleſiam conſtruantur. Et ut Canonici in Clauſtri ambitu et Eccleſiæ capas et almutia deferant canonicæ honeſtatis, juxta quod in aliis Eccleſiis Cathedralibus per Provinciam fieri conſuevit. Ipſa etiam Eccleſia officietur celebritate condigna tam in Miſſa quam in horis canonicis omni die. Libertatem autem, quam in temporibus Dominii retroacti veſtra habere Eccleſia conſuevit, ſicut et veſtro tenemini juramento, ſupplicando ſi oportet ſuper hoc humiliter et inſtanter Regiæ Majeſtati, et conſtanter Satellitibus eandem libertatem infringentibus in forma Canonica reſiſtendo, tutamini toto poſſe. Et ſi ſecus feceritis, non paſtoris gloriam, ſed mercenarii ignominiam in hac parte dicemini promereri. Quia vero Salvator per Paſſionem a Diſcipulis receſſurus, eis recommendavit præ cæte-

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ris ſtudium unitatis; obſecramus per miſericordiam Jeſu Chriſti, ut ad unitatis ſtudium cum dominio et populo Anglicano velitis per vos et alios veſtro ſubditos informare: ne rancore contra eos in cordibus reſervato, in ſe provocent iram Dei, et fruſtra conentur ad impoſſibile, ad obtentum ſc. regni Angliæ ſupervacue aſpirantes: attendentes, quod ſi illuſtris Rex Angliæ cum ſua prole cum omnibus Angliæ Magnatibus, quod avertat Altiſſimus, deceſſiſſet, ſuccederent eis hæreditario jure Reges plurimi majores mundi, et Magnates per orbem alii; et his deficientibus, Romana Eccleſia cruci ſi oporteret exercitu invocato; contra quos vires Walliæ nihil poſſent. Quieſcat igitur de cætero rancor inutilis, et pacis ſtudio pro vita corporis et animæ et ſucceſſionis ſuæ perſeverantia ſint intenti; ſitque in eis cum Anglicis cor unum & anima una, ut nulla inter eos extranietas nominetur, ſed pereat nomen extraneorum per familiare conſortium caritatis. Præterea dolentes intelleximus, quod populus veſter nimiis ſompnis et fantaſticis viſionibus eſt intentus, Bruti ſequens veſtigia, qui de Trojano opprobrio veniens fugitivus perpetrato ſcelere Idololatriæ per Dianæ vel Diaboli potius ſuſurrum recepto conſilio ſomniando Inſulam Britanniam introivit, quæ prius habitata a gente Germanica Albyon dicebatur, de quorum genere Saxones eſſe creduntur. Ipſum igitur populum veſtrum totis viribus doceatis, ut ſpretis ſomniis et auguriis adhæreant Evangeliis, et non de Trojanis devictis et fugatis, ſed de invicta Cruce Domini Jeſu Chriſti de cætero glorientur, qui in ſuo ſanguine omne genus hominum fecit unum. Præterea eſt et malum aliud ex ſuperbia ducens originem, otium ſc.

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corporale, quod populum veſtrum maculat ſupra modum; quod quidem eſt fomentum omnium vitiorum: Quia igitur duplex eſt vita ſalvandorum, activa ſc. & contemplativa, quarum neutra eſt otioſa; omnes utriuſque ſexus vobis ſubditos informetis; ut omni die ſtudeant aliquo exercitii genere liciti redimere panem ſuum. Præſertim, quia Dominus Adæ pro tota ſua poſteritate laborem impoſuit poſt peccatum. Et Paulus etiam dicit: Si quis non vult operari, non manducet. Vita igitur eſt latronum & non Chriſtianorum, panem comedere otioſum. Vitam igitur otioſam contumaciter agentibus, niſi moniti reſipiſcant, ſubtrahi præcipimus Eccleſiaſtica Sacramenta, & in morte Eccleſiaſticam ſepulturam, niſi ſignis probabilibus ſe oſtenderint pœnitentes. Et quia populus veſter ſalutari doctrina indiget ſupra modum; & ſicut populus, ſic Sacerdos; quia tam illiteratos Sacerdotes & Clericos nuſquam meminimus nos vidiſſe; non ſine magno mœrore cordis audivimus, quod Fratres Prædicatores & Minores, apud quos pene ſolos in his partibus doctrina reſidet veritatis, non recipiuntur nec procurantur a Rectoribus & Sacerdotibus, cum prædicantes circumeunt verbum Dei. Quocirea vobis diſtricte præcipimus, quatenus in hac parte ſecundum quod cautum eſt in Concilio apud Lameheth ultimo celebrato, cogatis Clerum vobis ſubjectum per cenſuram Eccleſiaſticam, ſi oportet, ipſos recipere verbi Dei gratia venientes. Certum eſt enim ipſos non eſſe Paſtores ovium, ſed lupos potius, qui cum docere populum neſciant, non procurant ipſum populum edoceri per viros ſanctos ad hoc per mundum a ſummo Pontifice deſtinatos. Cum autem iidem Fratres circumeunt

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pro eleemoſyna poſtulanda, qui ſine Proviſione vivere non poſſuntin his partibus, ut deceret, illi prius recipiuntur cum effectu, qui pejus veniunt eleemoſynam petituri, tanquam gemelli ſponſæ hinnuli et ubera ad eundem finem lactandos, ſc. Eccleſiæ parvulos, pariter ſunt vocati. Hanc igitur informationis noſtræ paginam rogamus et obſecramus, vobis nichilominus in virtute obedientiæ firmiter injungentes, ut faciatis annis ſingulis in Synodis publicari, et per Archidiaconale officium in Decanatibus, et nichilominus in parochiis omnibus et per vos cum hujuſmodi Parochias viſitatis; de quo veſtram Conſcientiam in tremendo Judicio oneramus. Et quid inde feceritis, nos in proxima Congregatione Fratrum curetis reddere certiores. Dat Bangoræ IV. Kal. Julii Anno Domini MCCLXXXIV. Ordinationis noſtræ ſexto.

Conſimilis litera emanavit Domino Epiſcopo Bangorenſi apud Tewyn ſub data V. Nonas Julii Anno eodem.

No. XVI.

Epiſtola Secunda ejuſdem ad Edwardum I. Regem, Anianum Epiſcopum purgans, utque illi ad gregis ſui Cuſtodiam redire liceat, poſtulans.

[Ex Regiſtro Peckham, fol. 44.] EXCELLENTISSIMO Principi, Quia piiſſimum eſſe credimus innocentiæ veridicum teſtimonium perhibere, et ſublimitatis regiæ offen-

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ſam ſine veritatis injuria mitigare; Pietati veſtræ notum facimus per præſentes; quod nos Dioceſes Aſſavenſem et Bangoren, in Viſitationis officio laborioſo circuitu perluſtrantes, inquiſitione facta ſollicite de ſeditioſis illis, qui nuper excitandœ contra pacem Regis guerræ per Lewelinum quendam Principem Walliœ et complices ſuos, conſilium opem et operam quomodolibet impenderunt, de Venerabili fratre Domino A. Dei gratia Epiſcopo Aſſavenſi nichil invenimus in forma canonica coram Deo, propter quod deceat veſtræ Serenitatis oculos turbari aliquater contra ipſum. Propter quod Clementiam veſtram, quœ ſe conſuevit piis ſupplicationibus favorabiliter inclinare, humiliter imploramus, quatenus prœdictum Epiſcopum ad gregis ſui cuſtodiam redire favorabiliter permittatis; quia nunquam vidimus gregem aliquem magis Paſtoris ſui prœſentia indigere. Teneatque pro certo regia circumſpectio, quod ſicut Paſtoris eſt damnatio oves ſuas deſerere inter lupos, ſic eſt Principis immene periculum Paſtorem a gregis ſui cuſtodia prœpedire. Unde plus timemus, ne ex hoc facto ſeveritatem Altiſſimi in vos excitetis, quam de temporalibus diſpendiis vel gravaminibus Epiſcopi exulantis. In cujus veritatis teſtimonium ſub Sigillo noſtro ſecreto literas vobis prœſentes duximus deſtinandas. Cuſtodiat Deus Excellentiam Regiam per tempora longiora. Datum apud Tewy V. Non. Julii Anno Domini MCCLXXXIV.

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No. XVII.

Epiſtola ejuſdem ad eundem, de reconciliatione ejus apud Regem incaſſum tentata, et quomodo obtineri poſſit.

[Ex Regiſtro Peckham, fol. 91.]

FRATER Johannes, &c. A. Aſſavenſi Epiſcopo, &c. Super reconciliatione veſtrâ et pace Domini Regis obtinenda una cum Domino Bathonienſi inſtituimus apud Regem cum tanta ſollicitudine, ut vix cum eo de alio negotio loqueremur. Sed ut vellemus non potuimus ipſum negotium expedire: ſicut idem Epiſcopus vobis poterit alias, cum ſecum habueritis colloquium, plenius intimare. Illud autem a Regis benevolentia vos credimus plurimum elongaſſe, quod conſtructioni novi Monaſterii apud Meynam non penitus aſſenſiſtis. Ut igitur animum Domini Regis in veſtræ reconciliationis gratiam facilius inclinetis; conſulimus, ſi vobis videbitur expedire, ut de conſenſu veſtro de dicto Monaſterio extruendo nobis per veſtras patentes literas tranſmittatis; ſignificantes nichilominus literis veſtris de dampnis, quæ vobis et Eccleſiæ veſtræ nec non Rectori ejuſdem loci exinde contingent; quos ad idem cum omni diligentia inducatis, ſicut vultis ipſam Eccleſiam his temporibus proſperari. Scribatis autem dilucide et aperte, ſine alicujus velaminis fictione. Per hoc enim ſperamus, volente Domino, quod gratiam et pacem, quam quæritis, facile adquiretis, et tanto facilius, quanto

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libentius Regiis beneplacitis annueritis in hac parte. Pro certo ſcientes, quod ſicut intelleximus, Sedes Apoſtolica ſuper omnes mundi Principes ipſum ſpeciali favore proſequitur in præſenti; quod brevi lucidus, ut audivimus, apparebit. Ad hæc quanto effectu poſſumus, vos rogamus ut nobis mittatis, ſecundum formam cedulæ præſentibus intercluſæ, literas veſtras patentes. Quod licet nos ex noſtro facere poſſemus officio, quia tamen optamus vos Regiæ benevolentiæ proximare, rogamus, ut eidem ſuper hoc veſtras literas concedatis, quas ipſi credimus placituras, cum tamen ipſum non noverimus hujuſmodi literis indigere. Præterea mirari non debetis, ſi nos manum appoſuimus ad corrigendum illud, quod vos decem et ſeptem annis, ſeu toto prælationis veſtræ tempore neglexiſtis, de Eccleſia, viz. parochiali, cujus tertiam partem Monachi Stratæ Martellæ injuſte poſt tempora prædeceſſoris veſtri tenuiſſe noſcuntur. Cajus tertiæ partis dimidium Vicario aſſignavimus ad ſuam Vicariam augmentandam; reliquam vero medietatem veſtro reliquimus arbitrio ordinandam; in quo non credimus nos vobis in aliquo derogaſſe. Dat. apud Bangor. (inter 26. Junii et 3 Julii Anno 1284.

No. XVIII.

Releaſe of the Chapter of St. Aſaph to King Edward the Firſt.

UNIVERSIS Chriſti Fidelibus preſentes Litteras inſpecturis, Archidiaconus, Decanus, and Capitu-

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lum Aſſavenſe, Salutem in Domino. Quoniam Princeps magnificus et Dominus noſter D. Edwardus, Dei Gratia Rex Anglie illuſtris, pro dampnis et oppreſſionibus Eccleſie noſtre Aſſavenſis tempore guerre preteritæ illatis, ſua largiflua bonitate centum libras ſterlingorum nobis de Elomoſyna ſua contulit per manus inquiſitorum. S. Prioris Ruddlan, et Gardiani de Lanmays, et Domini R. de Brothton, predictum Dominum Regem ſuper prefatis centum libris pro Dampnis Eccleſie noſtre omnibus quietum clamamus in perpetuum per preſentes. In cujus rei Teſtimonium nos Archidiaconus et Decanus predicti Sigilla noſtra præſentibus appoſuimus. Dat. apud Ceſtriam in Die Animarum Anno Regni Regis Edwardi 12. [1284.]

Idem faciunt Procuratores. Abbates, et Conventus de Strata Florida pro LXXVIII libris a Rege ſolutis Craſtino Animarum.

Idem Conventus predicatorum Rodolan pro XVII. Lib. x. Sol.

No. XIX.

*Grant of the Patronage of Ruddlan to the Biſhop of St. Aſaph and his Succeſſors.**

REX omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem. Sciatis quod cum venerabilis Pater Anianus Aſſavenſis Epiſcopus, pro ſe et Succeſſoribus ſuis, ad inſtantiam noſtram,

* Coch Aſaph, Page 160.

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dederit et conceſſerit Dilectis nobis in Chriſto Abbati et Conventui Monaſterii de Aberconwey, et eorum Succeſſoribus, (quod quidem Monaſterium nunc eſt ſitum apud Maynan) Advocationem Eccleſie Eglwys-y-vach quæ ad prefatum Epiſcopum pertinuit, prout in Scripto dictis Abbati et Conventui inde confecto plenius continentur. Nos dicto Epiſcopo donationem illam compenſare violentes, dedimus et conceſſimus eidem Epiſcopo Advocationem Eccleſie de Ruthlan, habendam ſibi et Succeſſoribus ſuis in perpetuum, abſque reclamatione noſtri vel Heredum aut Succeſſorum quorumcunque: Ita tamen quod ſi contingat ipſum Epiſcopum aut Succeſſores ſuos quoſcunque Advocationem Eccleſie predicte de Eglwys-y-vach, caſu aliquo retractere liceat nobis et Heredibus noſtris ab ipſo Epiſcopo et Succeſſoribus ſuis Advocationem Eccleſie predicte de Ruddlan, et Donationem quam et inde fecimus totaliter revocare. Teſte Rege apud Aberconwey, Octob. 10, 1284.

No. XX.

Biſhop Anian's Letter to the Pope, to remove the See to Ruddlan, Anno 1283.*

SANCTISSIMO in Chriſto Patri et Domino in diſpoſitione divina ſacroſanctæ Romanæ Eccleſiæ ſummo Pontifici, M. i. e. Martino IV. intra 1281 et 1285, devotus filius ſuus frater Anianus, Miniſter

* Coch Aſaph, Page 46.

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Eccleſiæ Aſaphenſis, cum recommendatione humili devota Pedum oſcula Beatorum: Poſtquam Auribus meis de veſtra ſublimatione benedicta exultationis vox inſonuit, novo ſolatio et ſpe refectus, firmiſſime ad pedes veſtræ ſanctitatis devote confugio, ſtatum Eccleſiæ meæ Aſaphenſis (immo verius veſtræ, referens) ac ſupplicans ut eidem Eccleſiæ paterno compatientes affectu digneres miſericorditer ſubvenire. Eccleſia ſiquidem de ipſa Cathedrali licet divino et humano jure fundari debuit in loco celebri et ſolemni, ſita tamen eſt et conſecrata in vico campeſtri, ubi rarus eſt acceſſus hominum, et frequenter inſurgentes in regione illa turbationis et guerræ procellæ et meis Canonicis ad Eccleſiam illam accedere tutum non eſt, et inibi commorari. Quod advertens ſereniſſimus Princeps Dominus Edwardus, Dei gratia Angliæ Rex illuſtris, qui in vicino locum celebrem et ſolempne ædificavit de novo vallatum turribus et foſſatis transferri deſiderat, ſedem ipſam ad locum ſupradictum offerens aream ſufficientem, et ad Edificationem Eccleſiæ mille Marcas, ſupplico igitur Sanctitati veſtræ ut ipſius Regis precibus annuentes Tranſlationem hujuſmodi facere concedatis, proviſo tamen expreſſe in littera Conceſſionis veſtræ, quod Libertates dictæ Eccleſiæ et Conſuetudines diu obtentæ et approbatæ dictam tranſlationem vel advantatium diverſitatem in novo loco ultra . . .
The reſt periſhed.

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No. XXI.

* *The King's Letter to prevail on the Pope to tranſlate the See from St. Aſaph to Ruddlan, wrote Anno* 1283. 11 *Ed. I.*

REX Cardinali Salutem, &c. Licet preces noſtras pro omnibus que noſtris occurrunt Deſideriis vobis fiducialiter derigere preſumamus, illas tamen confidentius vobis porrigimus, in quibus que Deo placent et Populo poſtulamus. Sane ſicut alias vobis ſcripſiſſe recolimus, in Dioceſi Aſſavenſi noviter conſtrui, ædificari, populari, et inhabitari fecimus, quandam Villam in loco ſpacioſo, tutiſſimo, et inſigni, qui vocatur vulgariter Rodelan; ad quem non ſolum Dioceſis Aſſavenſis, verum Dioceſium vicinarum Populus necnon et Anglicani multitudo populi jam confluxit, a quo Cathedralis Eccleſia Aſſavenſis diſtat fere per duas Leucas Anglicanas, que ſita eſt in loco ſolitario et campeſtri: Que etiam vel ejuſdem Canonici ſunt nec menium aliquorum defenſionem protecti, nec Foſſatorum munimine circumcincti, nec alicujus vicini populi ſolatio conſolati, ſed tanquam illa que in nullius bonis ſunt predonum incurſibus, et latronum inſidiis, una cum Corpore Sancti Aſaph glorioſiſſimi Confeſſoris ſubjacent periculis infinitis, unde ſi de Die vel Nocte hos inſultari contigeret, vel invadi quicquid habent, poſſent amit-

* Ex Record. in Turri Londinenſi.

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tere antequam inde ad vicinos rumor aliquis perveniret, et tunc nimis tarde venirent Elephantum barritus, qui corruentes ſocios relevant voce ſua; et propter alias incommoditates et pericula quibus ſubjicitur locus iſte hæc eſt una quod Canonici dictæ Eccleſiæ non ſolum in ferialibus, verum etiam in magnis et ſolempnibus Feſtivitatibus, Divina coguntur, ipſis ſolis et lapidibus celebrare, ſi in eadem Eccleſia celebrentur, cum propter loci diſtantiam nullos habeant Auditores. Penſatis itaque predictis incommoditatibus et periculis, et etiam aliis que non inſeruntur preſentibus, necnon commoditatibus que ex ipſius Eccleſie et ſedis Epiſcopalis et etiam Sancti Confeſſoris tranſlatione primo Eccleſie, et perſonis ejuſdem, et ſubſequenter toti populo Dioceſis Aſſavenſis poterunt evenire, et attendentes quod in inſigniori loco totius Dioceſis Cathedralem decet conſtrui Domum Dei, ubi ſemper devotio Fidelium per exemplum bonorum operum que a miniſtris ipſius ſperantur, ſicut frequentius excitetur ad cogitandum de premiis ſempiternis ad tranſlationem predictorum ſedis, Eccleſie Confeſſoris, et Perſonarum Eccleſie memorate uſque ad Villam Rodelan, que longe et incomparabiliter inſignior locus eſt hujuſmodi totius Dioceſis Aſſavenſis, annuente Domino, dare proponimus opem et operam efficacem. Quia igitur ad complendum noſtrum laudabile propoſitum et ſalubre conſenſus Romani Pontificis neceſſarius eſſe dicognoſcitur, ſinceritatem veſtram de qua in dubitatam fiduciam obtinemus, attente requirimus et rogamus, quatenus predicti noſtri propoſiti Participes exiſtentes erga ſummum Pontificem effectualiter inſtare velitis, quod tranſlationi predicte

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favorem præbeat Apoſtolicam et conſenſum, ut a Deo meritum et a nobis grates ſpecialiſſimas reportetis, pro certo tenentes quod de dampno Eccleſie, vel perſonarum ejuſdem in hoc facto, non expedit vos timere, nam de indempnitate jam proſpeximus prefate Eccleſie ac perſonis: Scimus etenim quod ſi ſummus Pontifex commoditates et incommoditates loci cognoſcerit utriuſque, nos ad faciendum quod petimus, allectivis precibus invitaret etiamſi nollemus.

No. XXII.

Epiſtola circularis Johannis Archiepiſcopi Cant. in favorem Canonicorum Eccleſiæ Aſſavenſis Walliam circumvagantium ſcripta.

[Ex Regiſtro Peckham, fol. 208.] FRATER Johannes, &c. Univerſis tam Clericis, quam Laicis per Coventrenſem et Lichfeldenſem, Herefordenſem ac Wallenſes Dioceſes conſtitutis ſalutem et pacem in Domino ſempiternam. Librum ſeu textum Evangeliorum de Eccleſia Aſſavenſi, vulgo Eueggulthen appellatum, qui, ut didicimus, in magna veneratione habetur in partibus Walliæ et Marchiæ apud omnes, et propter cauſas varias a quibuſdam Clericis præfatæ Eccleſiæ quandoque per patriam tanquam Sanctuarium honorifice circumfertur, univerſitati veſtræ una cum perſonis hujuſmodi Textum deferentibus recommendandum duximus per præſentes. Rogantes quatenus ob reverentiam Chriſti, qui Evangeliorum eſt

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Author, Clericos memoratos cum Textu prædicto per vos tranſitum facientes, in eundo, morando, et redeundo ſecuritatis et pacis beneficio permittatis gaudere. Dat. Dodelani XIV. Cal. Julii Anno Domini MCCLXXXIV.

No. XXIII.

Out of a MS. *belonging to the Right Reverend John* [*More*] *late Biſhop of Ely, now in the Public Library at Cambridge: Cui Titulus.* "*Annualis Valor omnium et ſingulo-*" *rum Poſſeſſionum et Reventionum, tam Spi-*" *ritualium quam Temporalium, omnium et* " *ſingulorum Archiepiſcoporum et Epiſcopo-*" *rum, Abbatum et Priorum, Anno* 18 *Edw.* " *I.*" *(which was A. D.* 1291, *called Pope Nicholas's Taxation.* *)

ASSAVENSIS ECCLESIA.

TAXATIO Spiritualium et Temporalium in Civitate et Dioceſi Aſſavenſi.

* This Taxation is a moſt important Record; becauſe all the Taxes as well to our King as to the Pope were regulated by it, until the Twenty-Sixth of Henry the Eighth, and becauſe the Statutes of Colleges founded before the Reformation are alſo regulated by this Criterion, which exempts their Benefices to a certain Value from the Reſtrictions in the Statute concerning Pluralities. The Nonæ Rolls in 1341 will ſhew the Alteration in the value of each Benefice, after an Interval of Fifty Years.

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Spiritualia.

DECANATUS DE MARCHIA.

(County of Salop.)*

Eccleſia de Oſwaldſtra taxatur ad 40 marc. (nunc Oſweſtre.)

Vicaria ejuſdem 13 marc.

Eccleſia de St. Martino, 7 marc. et dim.

Eccleſia de Chwytuntone, 18 marc. (Whittington.)

Eccleſia de Sulatwn, 10 marc. (Syllatten.)

Eccleſia de Blodvol, 9 marc. (Llanyblodwell.)

Eccleſia de Llanymenech, 11 marc.

Summ. Eccl. hujus decanat. 6.

Summ. Taxationum Decanatus predict. £72:6:8.

[Omitted, Aſton-Chappell, Knocking, Kinnerſley, Melverley.]

Eccleſia de Kinardle (i. e. Kinnerſley) eſt appropriata Hoſpitalariis, ideo non Taxatur.

DECANATUS DE POOLA.

(County of Montgomery.)

Eccleſia de Poola, 13 marc.

Eccleſia de Keygydva, 25 marc. (Gilesfield.)

* Note, All that is put between Parentheſises ( ), is by Way of Addition and Explanation of the MS. in which ſeveral of the Names are ſo ſpelt, that they are difficult to be diſtinguiſhed at th Day without this Explanation.

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Eccleſia de Llandrineaw (Llandrineo) taxatur ut ſequitur.

Portio Johannis ap Gruffud, 5 marc. et eſt alibi beneficiatus.

Portio Heylin ap Vachan, 4 marc et dimid. et eſt alibi beneficiatus.

Eccleſia de Llandiſſy, 6 marc. et dimid. (Llandeſilio.)

Summ. Eccleſiarum hujus Decanatus IV.

Summ. Taxation. Decanat. predict. £36.

DECANATUS DE KEDEWEYN.

Eccleſia de Aberryw.20 marc. (Berryw.)

Vicar. ejuſdem 10 marc. et dimid.

Eccleſia de Betthys, alibi beneficiat. 4 marc. et dim. (Bettws.)

Eccl. de Llanwŷdelan, 7 marc et dimid. (Llanwithelan.)

* Eccl. de Landweyr, 7 marc. et dimid.

Eccl. de Lanwehacarn, alibi benefic. 4 marc. et dim. (Llanllwchaine.)

Eccl. de Llandiſſul, 10 marc.

Sum. Eccl. hujus Decanatus 6

Sum. Taxation. £43.

[Omitted, Newtown, Aberhaveſp ſpectat ad Eccleſiam de Landinam in Epiſcopatu Bangor apud Arwſtli.]

Trefgynon eſt appropriata Hoſpitalariis, ideo non Taxatur.

* A Miſtake, it being inſerted in the next Deanry.

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DECANATUS DE KERENON.

(Now Part of Pool Deanry.)

Eccleſia de Caſtello, 10 marc. (Caſtle in Caerinion.)

Eccl. de Llangenviw, alibi benefic. 3 marc. (Llangynnio.)

Eccl. de Llanyrvyl, 6 marc. et 40d.

Eccl. de Llanwweyr, 18 marc.

Vicar de Llanwweyr, 7 marc. et dimid.

Sum. Eccl. hujus Decanat. 5.

Sum. Taxation. £34. Inde Decima £3 . 4 . 0.

DECANATUS DE MECHEYN.

(Part of Pool Deanry.)

Eccl. de Meyvot diviſa eſt (Myvod.)

Portio Rectoris, 12 marc.

Portio Madoc ap Lewelyn, alibi beneficiatus, 1 marc.

Portio Heylin, alibi beneficiatus, 2 marc. et Vicarii ejuſdem 8 marc.

Eccl. de Llanſanfreid, 12 marc.

Eccl. de Llanvacheyn, 9 marc.

Eccl. de Lamullyn, alibi beneficiatus, 9 marc. (Llanvylling.)

Vicar. ejuſdem, 6 marc, et 20d.

Eccl. de Llanvihangle, 7 marc. et dimid.

Sum. Eccl. hujus Decanatus 5.

Sum. Taxationis, £ 42 : 8 : 4.

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DECANATUS DE MOCHENANT.

Eccl. de Ramaedder cum Capellis ſuis, ſcilicet, Llangedwyn, Llanarmawn, Bettws, Kadwalader, (Llanrhaiader in Mochnnant cum Capellis Llangedwin, Llanwthyn, Llanarmon Mynyddmawr, Llangadwalader.)

Portio Gruffud Voel, 7 marc. et dimid. et Gwrgenen 7 marc. et dimid.

Eccl. de Penant Mellangel, 15 marc.

Vicar. ejuſdem, 6 marc. et £ 40.

Eccl. de Hyrnaunt, 6 marc, et dimid. (i. e. Longdale.)

Summ. Eccl. hujus decanatus 3.

Summ. Taxationis, £ 28 : 10 : 0.

DECANATUS DE KENLEYTH.

(Killeith, now Part of Marchia Deanry, County of Denbigh.)

Eccl. de Lanſelyn, 22 marc. et dim. (dicta Eccleſia S. Egidii, Anno 1296.)

Eccl. de Lanarmaun, 6 marc. et dim.

Summ. Eccl. hujus Decanat. 2.

Summ. Taxationum £ 19 : 6 : 8.

DECANATUS DE MACHELAUR.

(Maylor, now called Bromfield.)

Eccleſia de Eſtun diviſa eſt. (Eaſtyn or Queenhope.)

Portio Magiſtri David, 9 marc. et Portio Lewe-

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lyn Wachaunt, alibi beneficiatus, 6 marc.

(The Hoſpital of St. John's Jeruſalem in Cheſter, and Colonel Whitley, Proprietors of Part of this Rectory.)

Eccleſia de Gresford, 23 marc.

Vicar. ejuſdem 13 marc.

Eccl. de Gwregſam (Wrexham) 37 marc.

Vicar. ejuſdem 13 marc.

Eccl. de Marchwiel, 7 marc. et dimid.

Eccl. de Riwuabon (Ruabon) 18 marc.

Vicar. ejuſdem 6 marc, et dimid.

Eccl. de Erbyſtoke, 6 marc. et dimid.

Summ. Eccl. 6.

Summa Taxationis £93.

DECANATUS DE NARTHERWE.

(Part of the Deanry of Marchia, County of Denbigh.)

Eccleſia de Langolthen, 45 marc.

Vicar. ejuſdem, 9 marc. et 10s.

Eccl. de Gweyn, (i. e. Chirk, called in Welſh Caſtell Wayne) 19 marc.

Eccl. de Lanſanfreit, alibi beneficiatus, 3 marc.

Summ. Eccl. 3.

Summ. Taxationis £44 : 10 : 0.

DECANATUS DE EDEIRNIAWN.

(Idernion, County of Merioneth.)

Eccl. de Gwydelwern, 15 marc.

Memorandum de iſta Eccl. loquendum eſt cum Magiſtro de ..... Scaccario, pro Aſſignatione 10 Vicar. in Eccl. Cathedr. Aſſavenſi.

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Eccleſia de Corvaen diviſa eſt. Portio Einyon ab Eneved, 13 marc. Portio Keneyire David, 7 marc. et dim. et Portio Vicariæ 9 marc.

Eccl. de Landerillo, 18 marc.

Summ. Eccl. 3.

Summ. Taxationis £31 : 13 : 4.

(Omitted, Rhûg-Chappell, Bettws Gwervil-goch, Llanſaintfraid, and Llangar.)

DECANATUS DE DYNMACH.

7 marc. et dim.

DECANATUS DE PENLLYN.

Eccleſia de Landervael (Landervell) 7 marc. et dimid.

Eccl. de Landvaur, 18 marc. Portio Johannis Penlyn, 6 marc. et dimid.

Eccl. de Llanyckill, 6 marc. et dimid.

Eccl. de Llanywchllin, 8 marc. et 40d.

Eccl. de Llangoweyr, 9 marc.

Summ. Eccl. hujus Decanatus 5.

Summ. Taxationis £37 : 3 : 4.

DECAN. DE MANDWE ET KEFEYLAUC.

(Keviliog.)

Eccl. de Darowen, alibi beneficiatus 6 marc.

Capella de Brynmein, (Llanbrinmaire) alibi beneficiatus, 4 marc. et dimid.

Eccl. de Kemmeys, alibi beneficiatus, 6 marc.

Capella de Penegos (Penegweſt) 4 marc, et dimid.

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Eccl. de Lanemandwe, (Llan-yn-mowddwy) cum Capellis ſuis de Malwyd et Garthbebeyan (Garthbibio is now in Pool Deanry) 15 marc.

Summ. Eccl. hujus Decanat. 3.

Summ. Taxationis, £36.

DECANATUS DE ROS (RHOSE) ET REVONEANT.

(County of Denbigh.)

Ecc. de Llanwruſt, 10 marc.

Eccl. de Eglawych et Ewech (Eglwyſvach) 15 marc.

Vicar. ejuſdem £ 6 : 2 : 1.

Eccleſia de Dyſerth Sanfreyth, Vicar. ejuſdem 8 marc. (i. e. Diſſerth, al. dict. Llanſanfraid.

Eccl. de Eglwys Roos, 10 marc. et dimid.

Eccl. de Dynerth (Denergh, alias Llandrillo) 23 marc.

Vicar. ejuſdem, 12 marc. et dimid.

Eccl. de Bodwelennyn, 6 marc. et dimid. et 25d. (I gueſs this is Llanelidan, i. e. St. Hillary's Church Town.)—It is Llanelian and not Llanelidan that being in Bangor Dioceſe.

Eccleſia de Bettws, 16 marc.

Vicar. ejuſdem 6 marc. et 25d.

Eccl. de Abergeleu, cum Capella ſua Languſtenin annex. Prebend. Archidiaconi, et taxatur inferius cum eodem.

Eccl. de Kegydauc, (i. e. St. George's) 6 marc. et 30d.

Eccl. de Lanwarchelle, (Llanvairtelhayrne) 6 marc. et 10d.

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Eccleſia de Henllan eſt Capella Cathedralis Eccl. Prebend. Decane, 20 marc.

Eccl. de Landyd (Llanufydd) eſt Capel. Cath. Eccl. Prebend. Athael * Vachan, 20 marc.

Eccl. de Lanfannam diviſa eſt portio Jorwerth ap Adaf, 9 marc. Portio David ap Henwri, 9 marc.

Vicar. ejuſdem 6 marc. & 40d.

Eccl. de Gwytheryn, 6 marc. et 40d.

Summ. Eccl. hujus Decanat. 14.

Summ Taxationis, 127l. 03s. 0d.

DECANATUS DE PAL (YALE) ET STRATALWU.

Eccl. Larmarmahun, (Llanarmon) 15 marc.

Vicar. ejuſdem 6 marc. & 20d.

Eccl. de Llandegla, 8 marc.

Eccl. de Llandeſilian, 9 marc.

Eccl. de Bryn Egelwys, alibi beneficiatus, 3 marc.

Eccl. de Monte Alto, (Moulde) 50 marc.

Vicaria ejuſdem 15 marc.

Sum. Eccl. hujus Decanatus 5.

Sum. Taxationis, 70l. 15s.

(Omitted Lanverres)

DECANATUS DE EGLESFEILD.

(Englesfeilde.)

Eccl. de Lanewrgayn, cum Capella ſua de Flynde, (i. e. Northop and Flint Chapel; Northop is Llaner-

* This belonged, 1291, to the then Chancellor of this Church, who was the Perſon here mentioned. One David held this Office Anno 1240.

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gen in Welſh.) 15 marc. et dimid.

Portio Magiſtri Benedicti, 18 marc.

Portio Vicar. ejuſdem, 12 marc.

Eccl. de Halywelle, 22 marc. et dimid.

Eccl. de Helyng, (Halkin) Vicar. ejuſdem, 6 marc. et 20d.

Eccl. de Chwytford, (Whitford) 15 marc.

Vicar. ejuſdem 11 marc.

Eccl. de Llanaſſaph, 12 marc.

Eccleſia de Deyſerth, cum Capella de Rywlyfnwyd, (Newmarket) 15 marc.

Eccl. de Kwm (Cwm or Combe) 8 marc

Vicar. ejuſdem, 6 marc. et dimid.

Eccl. de Kaerwys, Vicar. ejuſd. 6 marc et 20d.

Eccl. de Bokkewannu, (Bodvary or Bottevarru) 6 marc. et dimid.

Eccl. de Schevyauc, (Sheifiog) Portio ap Eynon, 6 marc. et dimid.

Vicar. ejuſdem, 9 marc.

Eccl. de Kylkeyn, (Kilken) 10 marc. et dimid.

Eccl. de Rodlan (Ruddlan) 12 marc.

Summ. Eccl. hujus Decanatus 12.

Summ. Taxationis £ 131 : 11 : 8.

(Omitted Meliden, Dimerchion, Nawnarch and Llanelwey.)

NOTE.—The whole Number of Churches comprehended in this Taxation are 76.

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Eccleſia Cathedralis de Sancto Aſaph cum Capellis ſuis prædictis et Canoniis in eadem, et Portiones aliæ omnes taxantur in ſubſcripto.

CANONIA Domini Epiſcopi, tam in ipſa Eccleſia quam in Capellis ejuſdem, Proventus, Redditus, et Obventiones per totum Epiſcopatum ad ipſum pertinentia, CCX marc.

Canonia Archidiaconi in ipſa Eccleſia et Capellis ſuis prædictis, Proventus, Redditus, et Obventiones ad ipſam pertinentia, una cum Rectoria de Abergeleu ſupradicti, quæ eſt annexa Dignitati ſuæ Archidiaconatus, LI marc. dim.

Vicaria in Eccleſia de Abergeleu predicta XV marc.

Canonia Decani in ipſa Eccleſia et Capellis ſuis prefatis Proventus, Redditus, et Obventiones, X marc.

Canonia Ithael ap Jorwarth in ipſa Eccleſia XXS. et eſt alibi beneficiatus.

Canonia Ithael ap David * in ipſa Eccleſia et Proventus apud Kilfuln, V marc. et eſt alibi beneficiatus.

Canonia † Thome Preſbyteri in Parochia ipſius Eccleſia, et in Capella de Dynmerchiawn et Lan-

* I take him to have been Prebendary of Myvod, and ſo Sacriſt of the Church, Anno 1291.

† He was Prebendary of Vaynol, and ſo Precentor of the Cathedral in 1291.

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gerniw cum Pertinentiis, xxv marc.

Canonia de * Kefneth Preſbyteri in ipſa Eccleſia.

Proventus in Capella de Altmelyden ad eandem Canoniam pertinentes xii marc.

Canonia † David ap Lowiche in ipſa Eccleſia et Proventus in Capella de Lanveyr predicta ad eandem Canoniam pertinentes, xii marc.

Canonia ‡ Bledyn ab Adaf in eadem Eccleſia et Proventus alii omnes ad eam etiam pertinentes, vi marc. et dim.

Canonia Magiſtri Benedicti in eadem Eccleſia et proventus alii ad eam ſpectantes, xxs. et eſt alibi beneficiatus.

Canoni Magiſtri Aniani in ipſa Eccleſia et Proventus alii ad eam ſpectantes, xxs. et eſt alibi beneficiatus.

Canonia Loywelyn Vachan in eadem Eccleſia et Proventus alii ad eam ſpectantes xs. et alibi beneficiatus.

Canonia de Howel Gryf in ead Eccl. et Proventus alii ad eam ſpectantes xvs. et eſt alibi beneficiatus.

Canonia Willielmi de Drygwol, in eadem Eccleſia et Proventus alii ad eam ſpectantes xs. et eſt alibi beneficiatus.

Summa Canonicarum præſcriptarum, cclxxivl. iiis. ivd.

Portio Kenewr ap Blehyn in Parochia Eccleſia

* He was Prebendary of Meliden, and ſo Treaſurer of the Cathedral, Anno 1291.

† He was Prebendary of Llanvair, Anno 1291.

‡ I take him to have been the other Prebendary of Llanvair, Anno 1291.

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BONA CANONICORUM.

Canonici habent in Bodnod, Languerman, Brenan, Bodguenne, Killewyn, Brenguern, Carvys, Diſſert, Dimeſbyn, Lanamey, de Redditu, IIIl. IIs. Xd.

Item de Perquiſitis Villarum, Il. XIIIs. Ivd.

Summa Bonorum Canonicorum Aſſavenſium, Il. XIIIs. Ivd.

BONA ABBATIS DE BASINGWARK.

Abbas apud Baſing habet III Molendina, IIl.

Item habet in Villa de Haliwell Redditus cum Molendinis, Vl.

Item habet grangiam de Fulbroke cum grangiis ſub priori, VII carrucarum, cum aliis Commoditatibus, IIIl. VIIIs.

Item habet grangiam de Beggeburgh II Carucarum, Il.

Item grangiam de Kelyng (Halken) cum Penlyn IIII Carucatarum et dimidiam, cum Redditibus et aliis Commoditatibus, IIl. Xs.

Abbas habet LIII Vaccas Exitus, IIl. XIIIs.

Item habet MM Oves, Exitus, ſalva Cuſtodia XXXl.

Summa Bonorum Abbatis de Baſingwark XLVIl. XIs.

BONA ABBATIS DE CONWAY.

Abbas habet Villam de Maynant, (Maynon) Reddit. cum Molendinis et Perquiſitis, cum Carrucis, VIl. Is. VIId.

Item Hirhadoks, et Vaccariam de Trebedewe,

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Aſſavenſis, et Portio ſua in Eccleſia de Gwydder wyn, 6 marc. et dimid.

Summa Taxationis omnium Bonorum Spiritualium Aſſavenſis Dioceſis, MCXVI. XVIIIS. IXd.

BONA EPISCOPI.

Epiſcopus habet Manerium de Sancto Aſaph, cum Iſtmelyden et Dycolyn, V Carucat. terræ, cum redditibus Molendinorum et aliarum Commoditatum, VIIl. IXS. IVd.

Item Landegla, cum I Carucata Terræ, cum Molendinis, Commoditatibus, et Redditibus IIl. XIS.

Item apud Sanctum Martinum et Leonardum 2 Carucatæ et 3 Bovatæ Terræ, cum aliis Commodiattibus, I.l XIIS.

Item de Perquiſitis prædictarum Villarum, Il.

Item habet in Botnoc, Lanruſty, (Llanrwſt) Breman, Bodegen, Coeryadok, (Meriadog) Vaynol, Inſula Penguern, et Lanſynnan, Langwer, (Langerruw) de Reddit. VI. VI. Xd.

In *Trathlan, † Renat, Henlan, Bodegenan, ‡ Lanthudich, Killowen, Brenquen, Tardys, (Caerwys) Nantuenen, (Meneva) de Reddit. et Perquiſitis, IVl: IIIS. VIIId.

Summa Bonorum Domini Aſſavenſis.

Epiſcopi XXIIl. IIS. Xd.

* A Townſhip in Llanſanfrayd Pariſh.
† Another in Conway Pariſh
‡ Part of Comb Pariſh

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(Trefriew) III Carucatarum. cum aliis Commoditatibus, IIl. vs.

Item grangiam de Karennock, Voylas, Demoetjerſtn, Kenekenea, Lewes, et Kylwen, v Carucatas, cum aliis commoditatibus, IIl. vs.

Item Herligaret, Lauwoyr, et Hencheſche, II Carucatæ cum paſtura, IIl. IVs. VIIId.

Exitus al.

Abbas habet CVI Vaccas, Exitus VIl. VIs.

Item habet CCCCCLX Oves. Exitus VIIIl. vs.

Item habet XV Equas, Exitus XVs.

Summa Bonorum Abbatis de Conwey, XXVIl. IIIs.IVd.

BONA ABBATIS DE STRATA MARCELLE.

Abbas habet grangiam juxta Monaſterium, VC acras cum commoditatibus IIIIl. Xs.

Item apud Eſtratlegan et Merdoc Treuant et cum IV Carucis, cum Molendinis et aliis commoditatibus, IIl. VIIs.

Item apud Hanetyr, Hancknoyl, Nenncantkyll, Denett, et III carrucatas, cum commoditatibus IIl. IVl. VIIId.

Item apud Belwen, Rudygyl, Stratman, Tatheryk, et Denete, III. carrucatas terræ cum commoditatibus, IIl. vs.

Item Vaccariam de Comderwen, Penerwen, et aliam Paſturam, XIVs. VIIId.

Item Eſkynnatt et Penkacho ad firmam, IIl. vs.

Exitus al.

Abbas habet C Vaccas, Exitus VIl.

Item habet CX Oves, Exitus IIl. XIIs. VId.

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Summa Bonorum Abbatis de Strata Mercelle, xviiil. xs. xd.

BONA ABBATIS DE VALLE CRUCIS.

Abbas habet grangiam prope Monaſterium iii carrucatas terræ, cum molendinis et aliis commoditatibus, iiil.

Item grangiam de Bodhang, et Tregant, et Rudryn, et Baketon, ad firmam, vl. xs.

Item Vaccariam de Nante, grangiam de Nuſtwyz, et Convenet, et Grenwychamt, ad firmam iiil. xixs. viiid.

Exitus al.

Abbas habet xxx Vaccas, Exitus xxxs.

Item grangiam de Wyrceſſam, 1 Carrucam. cum paſtura xvs.

Summa Bonorum Abbatis de Valle Crucis, xivl. xivs. viiid.

BONA ABBATIS DE STRATA FLORIDA.

(Menevenſis Diocæſis)

Abbas habet grangiam de Abermixt et Glamok iv carrucatas, cum molendinis et aliis Commoditatibus, iiil. ixs.

Summa iiil. ixs.

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BONA ABBATIS DE HAIMON (OR HAGHMON) CESTRIÆ.

(i. e. Lichfield Dioceſe.)

Abbas habet apud Newton et Caldecote iii carrucas, cum aliis commoditatibus molendina, ivl. xviis. ixd.

Exitus al.

Abbas hebet iii Vaccas, Exitus iiis.

Item habet cc Oves, Exitus ſalva Cuſtodia iiil.

Summa Bonorum Abbatis de Hagmon, viiil. ivd.

BONA EPISCOPI BANGORENSIS.

Epiſcopus habet Medietatem Villarum de Scacgrave, necnon et Lameruglaſs, (Llandulas) et Bodgwen (Bodlynnen, or Llaneliden) et Cargotoch (Garthgogo,) de Reddit. et Perquiſitis, iiil. viis. vid.

Summa Bonorum Domini Epiſcopi Bangorenſis, iiil. viis. vid.

Item Canonici Eccleſiæ Bangorenſis habent medietatem prædictarum Villarum de Redditu et Perquiſitis, iiil. viis. vid.

Summa Taxationum omnium Bonorum, Temporalium, Aſſavenſis Diocæſis, clvil. viis. id.

Summa Taxationum omnium Bonorum, Temporalium quam Spiritualium Aſſavenſis Diocæſis, mcclxxi il. vis. xd.

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No. XXIV.

Epiſtola Leolini Epiſcopi Aſſavenſis ad Robertum Archiepiſcopum Cantuarienſem de excommunicatione Madoci Principis Walliæ.

Ex Regiſtro Winchelley, fol. 159.

VENERABILI in Chriſto Patri et Domino ſuo reverendo R. Dei gratia Cant. Archiepiſcopo, totius Angliæ Primati, ſuus, ſi placet, Capellanus L. ejuſdem permiſſione Aſſaphenſis Eccleſiæ Miniſter humilis Salutem, et omnimodam obedientiam cum Reverentia et honore. Dominationis veſtræ literas Dominica in Quinquageſima recepimus ſub eo qui ſequitur tenore. Robertus, &c. Applicantes nuper in Angliam, Deo duce, intelleximus qualiter Madocus filius Lewelini Principatum Walliæ obripere ſatagens, et innumeri ſui complices et fautores, natione Wallenſes, adverſus magnificum Principem Edwardum illuſtrem Regem Anglorum conſpirationes inierunt, ſeditiones concitaverunt, fidem Domino ſuo fefellerunt, pacem Regis et regni perturbârunt, &c. Nolentes igitur tanta Dei et hominum, offendicula ſub diſſimulatione pertranſire, vobis in virtute obedientiæ firmiter injungimus et mandamus, quatenus præfatum Maddocum nominatim et cæteros ſuos complices, viros utique ſceleratiſſimos et degeneres, et deliros, quos non eſt dubium ratione præmiſſorum ipſo facto in Majoris excommunicationis ſententiam damnabiliter incidiſſe, ſic excommunicatos eſſe publice et ſolenniter nuncietis et denunciari faciatis, adhibita

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cautela ſiqua vos terreant, competente, &c. Dat. apud Aberconway VIII. Id. Februar. Anno Domini MCCXCIV. Conſecrationis noſtræ primo. Quoniam igitur propter Dicti Madoci potentiam ad ipſius præſentiam vel in terras ſibi adhærentes nobis aut noſtris nullus patebat acceſſus; præſens mandatum veſtrum cum omni diligentia ſecundum formam et tenorem in locis vicinis, viz. apud Oſwaldeſtre, Polam, Wricheſam, Mohant, et Rayrwe, diebus ſolennibus aſtante fidelium multitudine copioſa ſumus perſonaliter executi. Datum apud La Lec. V. Nonas Martii Anno MCCXCIV.

No. XXV.

In a Deed of Lhyſr Coch Aſaph, dated December 7, 1276, Page 40, complaining of the Uſurpations of Lhywelin, Prince of Wales, are theſe Words.

EPISCOPOS Aſſavenſes non permitit idem Princeps condere Teſtamenta, et ſi condiderint, eorum Teſtamento vires habere non ſinit; quia eis decedentibus omnia Bona Mobilia que eorum fuerant dum vivebant occupat et diſtrahit, pro libito ſue voluntatis. Similiter Bona aliorum inventa inter Bona diſcedentium hic occupat et detinet occupata; inſuper ſi Epiſcopus in Egritudine conſtitutus, ſeu alia ante mortem, non longe ante obitum ſuum, ſuis miniſtris de rebus ſuis aliquis donaverit, ſeu aliis, ut equos vel alia hujuſmodi, Princeps poſt obitum Epiſcopi talia

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bona revocat tanquam ſua injuſte alienata: Item tempore vacationis ſedis ejuſdem maneria Epiſcopalia ſuis Ballivis non cuſtodienda, ſed potius deſtruenda committit. Item ſede iſta vacante non finit Canonicos diem Electionis futuri Pontifices ſtatuere, nec perſonam eligere, nec ad commiſſionem ſuam alioquin Canonicos ipſos punit pro libito ſue voluntatis.

" When this Cuſtom of the Princes of Wales, " claiming the deceaſed Biſhop's Goods, firſt took " Place, or the Reaſon thereof, I have not ſeen; " though it may not be improper to conjecture, that " they challenged it as an Æquivalent to the Prero- " gative which the Welſh Biſhops extended over " their inferior Clergy in like Caſes: As to the Pro- " hibition of theſe Biſhops making their Wills, it is " plain it was continued to Henry the VIIth's Time, " by Biſhop Richard Redman's Predeceſſor's aſking " Leave to enjoy that Liberty."

No. XXVI.

LEOLINUS Epiſcopus Aſſaven. Eccleſiam de S. Egidii, in Kyntleith (i. e. Lanſilin, as it is now called, perhaps from a later Dedication) and B. Mariæ de *Rothlan* capellas fecit Eccleſiæ ſuæ *Aſſavenſis* proinde Annuales et Lactuales *Epiſcopo* debitas remittit acceptaque pro eis ſibi et ſucceſſoribus ſuis earundem ſextam Partem Garbarum Feni et Oblationum prout habet ex cæteris Capellis Eccleſiæ Cathedralis, Dat. 2, Id. April 1296, Conſecrationis, An. 3.

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The care that this good Biſhop took about eſtabliſhing the Choir, appears in the following Decree, made by him, which, as Biſhop Goodwin tells us, is now obſerved. Anno Dom. 1296, 6 Die Martis poſt Dominicam in Septuageſima, in pleno Capitula, apud S. Aſaph Coram venerabili Patre Domino Leolino, Aſſavenſi Epiſcopo ſic extitit Ordinatum. Quod omnes beneficiati in Eccleſia de Godelwern interſint omnibus Horis Canonicis in Eccleſia Aſſaven. Singulis Diebus ſub pæna Unius Denarii pro ſingulis defectibus. Ita quod omnes ſacerdotes in eadem Eccleſia Beneficiati celebrent Divina cum Nota ſecundum Ordinationem Præcentoris Eccleſiæ per Circuitum, &c.

Et ulterius in dicto capitulo ordinatum eſt cum conſenſu eorum, viz. Decani et Præbendariorum ibidem preſentium ac capituli ibidem facientium. Quod Decanus dictæ Eccleſiæ Cathedralis Præbendarii de Vaynol et Llanufydd in eadem Eccleſia Cathedrali pro tempore exiſtentes invenirent interſeipſos tres Preſbyteros bene cantantes et in eadem ſcientia expert, viz. Singuli eorum unum ad deſerviendum eorum curis eis in hac parte ſpectantibus et etiam ad interferendum ſingulis diebus in dicta Eccleſia Cathedrali cum Vic. Choralibus tempore celebrationis divinorum in eadem ſub pæna prædicta. Et quod Archidiaconus Eccleſiæ prædictæ pro ſeipſo invenient unum vel Laicum bene cantantem et ad Organa ludentem, Præbendariuſque Præbendæ de Alltmeſiden ac Præbendarii Præbend. de Llanvair in prædicta Eccleſia pro tempore exiſtentes ſimiliter invenirent quatuor pueros bene cantantes in dicta Eccleſia voc. Quoriſters, viz. Præbend. de Altmeli-

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den duos, et Præbendarii de Llanvair duos pro conſervatione divinorum ibidem quotidie celebrandorum. Ac finaliter decretum eſt quod Præbendarius de Myvod pro tempore exiſtens in dicta Eccleſia Cath. ad Augmentationem Salarii Aquæ bajuli pro ſua parte ſolvat xs. ſingulis Annis Aquæ bajulo ut interſit quotide cum cœteris Miniſtris in Eccleſia Cathed. tempore Divinorum. In cujus Rei Teſtimonium et Notitiam pleniorem præſentibus Literis noſtris Sigillum Capituli noſtri apponi fecimus. Dat. et Act. in pleno Capitulo noſtro apud Sanctum Aſaph. Die et Anno ſuperadictis.

No. XXVII.

* *Philip de Mortimer, Earl of March's Grant of Denbigh Advowſon to the See of St. Aſaph,* 1313.

PATEAT univerſis per præſentes, quod nos Philippus de Mortuo Mari, Comes de Marchia, et Dominus de Denbigh, recognovimus per præſentes Advocationem Rectoriæ de Eccleſia de Denbigh, Aſaphenſis Dioceſeos, et jus Lewelini Epiſcopi Aſſavenſis, et Succeſſorum ſuorum, et Eccleſiæ ſuæ Aſaphenſis, et illam Advocationem eidem Epiſcopo et ſuis Succeſſoribus, et Eccleſiæ ſuæ predictæ remiſimus et quiete clamamus pro nobis et heredibus

* Ex Lhyſr Cóch Aſaph.

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noſtris in perpetuum. Ita ut quod nec nos dictus Philippus, nec hæredes noſtri, nec aliquis nomine noſtro aliquod jus vel clameum in dicta Advocatione exigere vel vendicare poterimus in futurum. In cujus rei teſtimonium ſigillum noſtrum preſentibus eſt appenſum Dat 20 Die Septembris, Anno Regni Edwardi ſecundi poſt Conqueſtum Angliæ Octavo.

No. XXVIII.

Placita quo Warranto, 22 *Edw. I. et A. D.* 1295.

LEWELINUS Epiſcopus Aſſavenſis attachiatus fuit ad reſpondendum Domino Regi quanta Bona et Catalla quorumcunque Interſtatorum decedentium in Cantred de Englefield Domino Regi pertinentia occupet. Idem Epiſcopus Bona et Catalla cujuſdam Madoci ap Philip, qui obiit inteſtatus ad valentiam iiij Librarum in Cantredo predict. inventa, et Domino Regi pertinentia, cepit abſque aliquo Warranto, in contemptum Domini Regis: tandem per Sacramentum vii. virorum, &c. compertum fuit quod predictus Lewelinus Epiſcopus a tempore quo in Epiſcopatu Eccleſiæ Aſſavenſi ordinatus exſtitit, omnia Bona et Catalla quorumcunque decedentium inteſt infra Terras et Dominium Epiſcopatus inventa

Ex Lhyfr Coch Aſaph, 52, and more fully in the Lib. Antiq. Pergamen, f. 3, and the firſt of it p. 3, but the Date is A. Reg. Ed. 5 to.

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ſemper huc-uſque habere conſuevit, et inde invenit Eccleſiam ſuam ſeiſitam, &c. et omnes Anteceſſores ſui Eccleſiæ prædictæ, ut de Jure, &c. Bona et Catalla infra terras et dominum Epiſcopatus inventa, et Tempore quo non exſtat memoria, tam temporibus Principum quam Regum habuerunt abſque alicujus calumpnia: Quo uſque Paulinus Poynere, nuper Conſtabularius Caſtri de Rudlan ———re Tibbotrus nuper Juſticiarius Ceſtriæ, Bona et Catalla predicti Madoci in terra Comitis Lincoln, &c. Ideo conceſſum eſt quod Epiſcopus predictus habeat Bona predicti Madoci et aliorum Inteſtatorum infra Dominium Epiſcopi, &c. ſalvo jure Domini Regis.

JURATORUM NOMINA.

David ap Richard Blethyn ap Ithael ap Madoc Kenwrdwy.
Jor Vychan ap Jervaſe ap David.
Heylin ap Jor ap Gwallanks.
Jor Vychin ap Jor ap Ithael.
Ken Vychan de Halkyn Tydor ap Heilyn.
Griffith ap Gorou.
Eynon Lloyd ap Heilyn.
Robert Goch Gorou ap Pledui.

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No. XXIX.

* *Proviſion of Nicholas Huyate, by Biſhop David Blethin, to a Penſion of five Marks, 'till ſuch Time as he ſhould better provide for him, by expreſs Command of K. Edward II, upon his preferring him to the Biſhoprick, Anno* 1324.

UNIVERSIS Chriſti Fidelibus ad quos præſentes literæ pervenerint. David Permiſſione divina Aſſavenſis Epiſcopus ſalutem, gratium, et benedictionem. Noveritis nos Mandatum excellentiſſimi Domini noſtri Edwardi Dei gratiâ Regis Anglorum, Domini Hiberniæ, et Ducis Aquitaniæ, conceſſiſſe Nicolao de Huyate Domini noſtri Regis Clerico, quem idem Dominus Rex ad obtinendum gratiam uni de Clericis ratione novæ Creationis noſtræ debitam, nobis nominavit; quinque marcas Sterling annuæ penoſinis percipendas annuatim uſque eidem Nicholao per nos proviſum fuerit de Beneficio Eccleſiaſtico quod duxerit acceptandum. In cujus rei Teſtimonium ſigillum praſentibus eſt appenſum. Dat. Lond. 1 Die Februarii, Gratiæ 1314, Conſecrationis noſtræ 1mo

* Llyſr Cóch Aſaph. p. 38.

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No. XXX.

* *Confirmation of a Fair to the Biſhop, Dean, and Chapter of St. Aſaph, on May* 1, *being St. Aſaph's Anniverſary.*

REX Archiepiſcopis, Epiſcopis, &c. Salutem. Sciatis quod cum venerabilis Pater Epiſcopus, et Decanus, et Capitulum ejuſdem loci habuerunt, et ipſi et predeceſſores ſui de antiquo habere conſueverunt, ut dicitur unam feriam in villâ Aſſavenſi ſingulis Annis per tres dies duraturam, viz. in vigilia, in die, et in craſtino Apoſtolorum Philippi et Jacobi, cum omnibus Libertatibus et liberis Conſuetudinibus ad hujuſmodi Feriam ſpectantibus, ac prefatus Epiſcopus pro eo, quod ipſe et dicti Decanus et Capitulum ſeu Predeceſſors ſui Theoloneum in dicta Feria nullatenus percipere conſueverunt per petitionem ſuam coram nobis exhibitam cum Inſtantia ſupplicavit, quod eis concedere velimus Theoloneum de lanis, Pannis, Animalibus, et aliis rebus venalibus ad dictam Feriam venientibus percipiendum, nos ſupplicationi ejuſdem Epiſcopi condeſcendentes favorabiliter in hac parte conceſſimus, et hac Carta noſtra confirmavimus, eidem Epiſcopo, Decano, et Capitulo, pro nobis et Heredibus noſtris, quod ipſi et eorum

* Cart. 14 Edw. II. pars unica, n. 28. Anno 1321.

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Succeſſores imperpetuum habeant et percipiant Theolonium de lanis, Pannis, Animalibus, et aliis rebus venalibus, ad dictam Feriam venientibus, ſicut prædictum eſt. Hiis Teſtibus venerabilibus Patribus, W. Cantuar. Archiepiſcopo; J. Norwicenſi Epiſcopo, Cancellario noſtro; W. Exon. Epiſcopo, Theſaurario noſtro; Adomaro de ralentiâ, Comite Pembroch; Humphredo de Bohun, Comite Hereford et Eſſex; Hugone de Diſpenſer ſeniore; Bartholomæo de Badleſmere, Seneſchallo Hoſpitii noſtri, et aliis. Datum per manum noſtram apud Weſtmonaſterium 27 Die Octobris.

Per ipſum Regem et Pet. de Coſili.

No. XXXI.

*Confirmation of ſeveral * Lands to the Biſhop, Dean and Chapter of St. Aſaph, Anno* 1337.

REX omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem. Sciatis quod cum celebris memoriæ Dominus Edwardus Rex Angliæ, avus noſter, Intuitu Dei et Aniani Epiſcopi conceſſiſſet eidem Epiſcopo decem Libratas Terræ, et Decano et Capitulo Eccleſiæ Aſſavenſis alias decem Libratas Terræ, habendum ſibi et ſucceſſoribus ſuis de dicto avo noſtro et heredibus ſuis imperpetuum, et mandaſſet Guncelino de Badyſmore tunc

* Pat. 11. Ed. II. Pt. 3. m. 13.

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Juſticario Ceſtrie, et Hovelo filio Griffini, quod provideri facerent ubi ipſæ viginti Libratæ Terræ ad opus ipſorum Epiſcopi et Decani et Capituli, melius ad eorum commodum poſſent aſſignari, prout in Literis Patentibus ipſius Avi noſtri inde confectis plenius continetur: ac nos nuper ad proſecutionem venerabilis Patris David nunc Aſſavenſis Epiſcopi, et Decani, et Capituli dicti loci nobis ſupplicantium, ut cum quadraginta et novem Acris Terræ cum pertinentiis in Villis de Diſſerth, Dyncolin, Nannerth, et Coydemyneth, et Rulevenoyt in Com de Flynt in Wallia, prefato Aniano, et tunc Decano et Capitulo dicti loci virtute conceſſionis et mandati prædictorum per prefatos Guncellinum et Howelum, in valorem predictarum Terræ aſſignatæ fuiſſent. Idemque Anianus, Decanus, et Capitulum, et omnes ſucceſſores ſui, Terram predictam a Tempore Conceſſionis et Aſſignationis predictorum pacifice tenuiſſent, vellemus Conceſſionem et Aſſignationem predictas ratificare et confirmare, noſque ſuper premiſſis volentes certiorari mandaverimus dilecto et fideli noſtro Edwardo Duci Cornubie et Comiti Ceſtrie, et ejus Juſticiario Ceſtrie ac ejuſdem Juſticiarii locum tenenti, quod per Sacramentum proborum et legalium Hominum de partibus predictis, per quos rei veritas melius ſciri poſſit ſuper premiſſis et ea tangentibus, diligentem facerent Inquiſitionem, ac per Inquiſitionem illam de mandato noſtro ſic factam, et in Cancellariam noſtram retornatum ſit compertum, quod predictus Avus noſter propter Incendia et diverſa enormia Eccleſiæ predictæ per Homines ipſius Avi noſtri Tempore Guerræ factæ, conceſſit prefato Aniano Epiſcopo, Decano, et Capitulo dictas viginti Libratas Terræ, tenendum

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ſibi et ſucceſſoribus ſuis, in puram et perpetuam Elymoſynam imperpetuum: Et quod idem Avus noſter aſſignavit prædictos Guncelinum et Howelum ad providendumet liberandum eidem Aniano Epiſcopo, Decano, et Capitulo, Seiſinam de viginti Libratis Terræ ſupradictis, quodque predicti Guncelinus et Howelus predictas quadraginta et novem acras Terræ, cum Pertinentiis, eidem Epiſcopo, Decano, et Capitulo, in valorem viginti Libratarum Terræ predictarum, Anno Regni dicti Avi noſtri ſeptimo liberarunt, viz. per quatuor annos ante pacem ejuſdem Avi noſtri in Wallia proclamatam, virtute cujus Liberationis dicti Anianus Epiſcopus, Decanus, et Capitulum, et Succeſſores ſui, continue et pacifice Terras illas tenuerunt, et quod David, nunc Epiſcopus, et Decanus, et Capitulum dicti loci Terras illas modo tenent, et quod Terræ illæ valent per annum in omnibus Exitibus decem libras; quodque nos Conceſſionem et Affignationem predictas abſque prejudicio noſtri et alterius cujuſcunque ratificare et confirmare poſſimus, nos ad premiſſa necnon ad bonum locum quem prefatus nunc Epiſcopus nobis et progenitoribus noſtris in partibus Walliæ prædictis multipliciter tenuit temporibus retroactis, conſiderationem habentes ac volentes cum ipſis, in hac parte agere gratioſe conceſſionem et aſſignationem predictas acceptamus, ratificamus, et approbamus, volentes et concedentes pro nobis et heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, quod prefatus nunc Epiſcopus, Decanus, Capitulnm, et Succeſſores ſui, predictas quadraginta et novem acras Terre cum pertinentis habeant et teneant ſibi et Succeſſoribus ſuis de nobis et heredibus noſtri, juxta Conſeſſionis et Aſſignationis predictarum, in valorem

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predictarum viginti Libratarum Terræ imperpetuum, et prout eas modo tenent et ipſi, et predeceſſores ſui Epiſcopi, Decani, et Capitulum dicti loci eas a tempore conceſſionis et aſſignationis earumdem ſemper hactenus rationabiliter tenuerunt. In cujus, &c. Teſte Rege apud Redynges, 6 Die Decembris.

Per ipſum Regem.

No. XXXII.

* *Confirmation of the Appropriation of Nanclyn to the Vicars-Choral of St. Aſaph, for celebrating Maſs in St. Mary's Chapel.*

REX omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem. Inſpeximus Literas Patentes venerabilis Partis Aſſavenſis Epiſcopi et Capituli ejuſdem loci in hec Verba. Univerſis ſancte Matris Eccleſie Filiis has Litteras viſuris vel audituris, David Permiſſione divina Epiſcopus Salutem in Domino ſempiternam. Paſtoralis Officii inter cetera nos cura ſolicitat, ut Eccleſie noſtre Cathedrali debitum in omnibus impendatur obſequium et miniſtris in ea continue famulantibus vite neceſſaria congrue miniſtrentur, cum jure caveatur notiſſimo quod Os bovis ligari non debeat triturantis, et qui Altari deſervit Altari debeat exhiberi. At-

* Pat. 15. III. Parts 2. m. 1. 1341.

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tendentes itaque fructus et proventus decem Vicariorum in Ecclesia nostra predicta assidue ministrantium, adeo tenues esse et exiles quod non valeant inde congrue sustentari, et spirirualia Jura et alia incumbentia onera debite supportare, volensque in his quæ secundem Deum possumus eorum indigentiæ paterna solicitudine subveniri, ac cultum divini nominis pro nostris viribus ampliare habito cum Capitulo nostro super hoc diligenti tractatu ex concilio et assensu ejusdem Ecclesiam de Nanclyn nostorum patronatus et Diocesis Ecclesie Cathedrali predicte, unimus et annexamus ad sustentationem dictorum decem Vicariorum ac aliorum onerum dicte Ecclesie supportandorum, salvo Jure Episcopali in omnibus reservata competenti Vicaria in eadem cum vacaverit, per nos et Successores nostros ordinanda præsentibus et taxanda, ac etiam reservata nobis et Successoribus nostris, Decano et Capitulo Assavensi, potestate ordinandi et affignandi portiones inter dictos Vicarios, prout et quotiens nobis et Successoribus nostris ac Capitulo Assavensi videtur esse faciendum. Statuimus etiam et ordinamus quod per prædictos decem Vicarios vicissim due misse, una videlicet de Beata Virgine Maria, et alia pro defunctis et Benefactoribus ejusdem loci in nova Capella ex parte australi constructa, cotidie temporibus et horis debitis celebrentur; et si aliquis ipsorum in celebratione hujusmodi per se vel per alium faciendum vice sua absque causa rationabili cessaverit portio dicte Ecclesie de Nanclyn ipsum contingens sibi subtrahatur, quousque diligentia duxerit ad implendum quod ex negligentia sua fuerat prætermissum. In cujus rei Testimonium Sigillum nostrum præsentibus est appensum. Dat. apud

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Sanctum Asaph xv Martii Anno Domini Millesimo ccc tricesimo sexto. Et nos igitur Capitulum Assavense predicte Collationi consentimus. et quatenus in nobis est eadem ratificamus. In cujus rei testimonium Sigillum nostrum duximus apponendum. Dat. apud St. Asaph Die et Anno supradictis. Nos autem Unionem et Annexionem prædictas ratas habentes et gratas eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, præfatis Vicariis et eorum Successoribus concedimus et confirmamus, sicut Literæ rationabiliter testantur. Nolentes quod iidem Episcopus et Capitulum, aut Successores sui, ratione præmissorum seu Statuti, de Terris et Tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis editi per nos vel Heredes nostros, seu Ministros nostros quoscunque occasionentur in aliquo seu graventur. In cujus, &c. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, 8 Die Octobris.

No. XXXIII.

* *Inquisition of the Patronage of the Deanry of St. Asaph.*

ARCHIEPISCOPUS mittit ad inquirandum de Decanatus Assavensi 13 Calend Novemb. 1357. Inquisitores dicunt quod Decanatus Assavensis incepit vacare in Quindena Michaelis ultimâ præterita post Consecrationem Domini Lewelini de Madoc in

* Ex Registro Islip, Archiepiscap. Cantuar.

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Epiſcopum Aſſavenſem, et quod Decanatus ille non eſt Dignitas electiva ſed dativa, et quod Proviſio illius Dignitatis hac vice pertinet ad Principem, ratione Temporalium Epiſcopi Aſſavenſis in poſſeſſione ejus exiſtentium, vel ad Epiſcopum Aſſavenſem ratione ſuæ Conſecrationis, licet ipſorum Temporalium a dicto Principe non habeat, ſed ad quem illorum illa proviſio pertinet penitus ignorant: Edwardus Princeps Walliæ præſentat Dominum Robertum de Walſhum ad Decanatum Aſſavenſem, Octobris 1357.

No. XXXIV.

* *Appropriation of Blodwell to the Biſhop of St. Aſaph and his Succeſſors.*

REX omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem. Sciatis quod cum † Lodovicus nuper Epiſcopus Aſſavenſis advocationem Eccleſiæ de Blodevote, de Richardo Comite Arundel defuncto, qui advocationem illam tenuit de Domino Edwardo nuper Rege Angliæ, Avo noſtro, in Capite, prefato Epiſcopo et Succeſſoribus ſuis imperpetuum adquiſivit licentia Regia ſuper hoc non obtenta, propter quod dicta advocato virtute Statuti

* Pat. 1. Ric. II. Pt. 2. m. 3.

† This is a Miſtake in the Clerks in the Entry of the Record. It ſhould be Leolinus, it being apparent that this Earl Richard's Grant was made to Biſhop Leoline ab Madoc.

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de Terris et Tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis Editi dicto Avo noſtro forisfacta exſtitit ut dicitur. Nos de gratia noſtra ſpeciali, et ad ſupplicationem venerabilis in Chriſto Patris Willhelmi nunc Epiſcopi Aſſavenſis, pardonavimus forisfacturam et tranſgreſſionem ſupradictas volentes et concedentes pro nobis et heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, quod idem nunc Epiſcopus dictam advocationem habeat et teneat ſibi et ſucceſſoribus ſuis juxta formam acquiſitionis predict, de nobis et heredibus noſtris, per eadem ſervitia per que dictus Comes advocationem illam de dicto noſtro Avo tenuit imperpetuum, ac etiam de uberiori gratia noſtrâ conceſſimus, et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, quod idem nunc Epiſcopus dictam Eccleſiam appropriet, et eam ſic appropriatam in proprios uſus tenere poſſet ſibi et ſucceſſoribus ſuis, ad inveniendum quendam Capellanum Miſſam de Sancta Maria et alia divina ſingulis diebus in Capella ipſius nunc Epiſcopi, et ſucceſſorum, ſuorum pro animabus dicti Avi, nec non Patris et aliorum Progenitorum noſtrorum, et pro ſalubri ſtatu noſtro dum viximus, ac pro anima noſtra cum ab hac luce migravimus, et animabus omnium Fidelium defunctorum, juxta ordinationem dicti nunc Epiſcopi in hac parte faciendam celebraturi imperpetuum, Statuto predicto ſeu eo quod dicta Advocatio de dicto Avo noſtro tenebat ſeu de nobis tenetur, modo quo predictum eſt non obſtantibus. In cujus, &c. Teſte Rege apud Weſtmonaſterium decimo Die Decembris.

Per Breve de privato Sigillo.

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No. XXXV.

* *Teſtamentum Leolini ab Madoc Epiſcopi Aſſavenſis.*

IN Dei nomine, Amen. Ego Lewelinus filius Madoc Epiſcopus Aſſavenſis, ſanus mente et corpore, prout ad preſens percipere poſſum aut ſentire, timens tamen incertitudinem finis vitæ meæ propter peſtilentiam quæ violenter regnat hiis diebus, ſenſiens inſuper quod dum corpus ſanitate viget, mens interior ſemetipſa collecta pleniore utitur ratione, Teſtamentum meum condo, ordino, facio in hunc modum.

Imprimis, confiſus meritis et precibus Sanctiſſimi Aſaph Epiſcopi et Confeſſoris, Patroniqui mei, lego animam meam Deo Omnipotenti et Beatiſſime Marie Matri ejuſdem, et omnibus Sanctis, corpuſque meum ſepeliendum in choro Eccleſie Cathedral. Aſſavenſ. juxta magnum Altare ubi Evangelium ad Magnam Miſſam legi conſuetum eſt. Deinde volo et precipio Executores meos ſatisfieri Creditoribus et Servitoribus meis fideliter et competenter pro eorum labore et ſervitio.——Item lego omnia vaſa argentea que emi de Henrico de Salburi ad fabricam Eccleſie Cathedral. Aſſavenſ. ita quod vendantur per cellerariam Eccleſie predicte juxta viſum et Ordinationem Canonicorum Aſſavenſ. et meorum Executorum et pretium eorum fiat fideliter et abſque dolo et fraude ad fabricam Cathedralis antedictæ ſi quis illa vaſa alio modo alienaverit excommunic. incurrat——Item lego oves meas et quicquid de meis omnis generis So-

* Regiſt. Sudbury Arch. Cantuar. Fol. 88. 89.

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roribus meis inter eas æqualiter dividend.——Item lego Griffino ab Jenner nepoti meo librum decretal. et unum ciphum de maſſara, et unum ciphum de argento. Item lego Edmundo ab Griffith Capelano meo unum Ciphum.—Item lego utenſalia domus mee inter nepotes meos filios ſororum meorum æqualiter dividenda, excepto quod de plumbo fiat unum vas circa corpus meum in ſepultura.—Item lego pro anima mea 20s. fratribus predicatoribus de Rudlan, et 20s. fatribus minoribus de Llanvoes, et 20s. Carmelitis de Denbigh, et 40s. Vicariis de Choro Eccleſie Aſſavens.—Item lego ad fabricam et reparationem Pontis de Kynwie 20s. Factis et ſolutis funeralibus meis, et ſolutis debitis univerſis meis, lego reſiduum omnium Bonorum meorum pro Miſſis celebrand. et ad alios pios uſus juxta ordinem Executorum meorum, et ad hoc Teſtamentum meum exequend. infra ſcriptum, facio et ordino Executores Griffinum ab Jenner Canonicum Aſſavenſem, Dominum Ednyvet Vicarium de Grisfort, Madoc ab Gronoleyt nepotem meum. Scriptum manu mea propria iſtud Teſtamentum volo quod ſtet in ſuo robore prout ſuperius continetur. Dat apud Altymelidon, die Martis, proxima poſt Feſtum S. Hillarii, A. D. 1373.

To this is added a Codicill, dated about the Middle of October, viz. on the Friday after S. Dennis, Anno 1375, wherein are ſome ſmall Legacies bequeathed, and the Will ratified at Alltmeliden, in the Preſence of a Public Notary, which I find proved at Lambeth, December 7, 1375. So I preſume the Biſhop died, at his Palace at Alltmeliden, about the latter End of October or Beginning of November in the Year 1375 aforeſaid.

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No. XXXVI.

* *Aſſavenſis Vicariis Eccleſiæ ibidem pro Eccleſia Lanraeder approprianda.*

REX omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem. Sciatis quod cum decem Capellani, quorum quatuor ſunt perpetui Vicarii, dudum in Eccleſia Cathedrali Aſſavenſi de certis poſſeſſionibus dotati, et ſex minores Vicarii de Choriſtis abſque certa ſuſtentatione Ordinati et Stabiliti fuiſſent, in eadem Eccleſia perpetuo ſervituri, ac fructus et proventus dotationis ipſorum Capellanorum adeo tenues ſint et exiles, quod ad ſuſtentationem ſex Capellanorum per multum non ſufficiunt ſicut per Venerabilem Patrem Willielmum Epiſcopum Aſſavenſem ſumus informati, Nos ad laudem Dei et ut Divinus Cultus inibi augeatur, et ad inſtantiam ipſius Epiſcopi, ac pro centum ſolidis quos idem Epiſcopus nobis ſolvit, conceſſimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et Succeſſoribus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, prefato Epiſcopo quod ipſe Advocationem Eccleſiæ de Llanraeder ac Capellarum et portionum eidem Eccleſiæ annexarum; quæ quidem advocatio de nobis ut de fundatione Eccleſiæ Cathedralis Aſſavenſis tenetur in capite, ut dicitur dare poſſit et aſſignare præfatis quatuor perpetuis Vicariis habendum et tenendum ſibi et Succeſſoribus ſuis imperpetuum, et iiſdem quatuor Vicariis quod ipſam advocationem dictæ Ec-

* Pat. 3. Ric. 2. P. 1. M. 43.

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cleſiæ ac Capellarum ac portionum eidem anexarum a præfato Epiſcopo recipere, ac Eccleſiam illam appropriare, et eam appropriatam in proprios uſus tenere poſſint, eiſdem quatuor perpetuis Vicariis et Succeſſoribus ſuis jam ad incrementum ſuſtentationis ipſorum quatuor Vicariorum et ſex aliorum Capellanorum prædictorum quam ad ſuſtentationem predictorum ſex Minorum Vicariorum Choriſtarum ac ad alia onera in Eccleſia prædicta invenienda juxta Ordinationem ipſius Epiſcopi et Capituli ſui in hac parte faciendam imperpetuum. Tenore præſentium ſimiliter licentiam dedimus ſpecialem Statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis, edito non obſtante nolentes quod predictus Epiſcopus vel Succeſſores. Teſte Rege apud Weſtmonaſterium &c. 26 Die Junii.

No. XXXVII.

* *Pro Epiſcopo, Decano, et capitulo Aſſaven. de habendo Mercatum qualibet Septimana Die Lune apud St. Aſaph.*

RICHARDUS, Dei grati Rex Angliæ et Franciæ, et Dominus Hiberniæ, Archiepiſcopis, Epiſcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Ducibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Juſticiariis, Vicecomitibus, præpoſitis Miniſtris, et omnibus Ballivis et Fidelibus ſuis Salutem. Sciatis, quod de gratia noſtra ſpeciali conceſſimus et confirmavimus pro nobis et heredibus noſtris venerabili

* Cart. Anno 3. Ric. II. Pars unica, m 24.

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in Chriſto Patri Willhelmo Epiſcopo Aſſavenſi, ac Decano et Capitulo Eccleſiæ Cathedralis Aſſavenſis, quod ipſi et eorum Succeſſores imperpetuum habeant apud Civitatem Aſſavenſem unum Mercatum qualibet Septimana per Diem Lunæ, et unam Feriam ibidem ſingulis Annis per tres dies duraturam, viz. in Vigilia, in Die, et in Craſtino Sancti Dionyſii, percipiendo in eiſdem Mercato et Feria Theolonium et alias Cuſtumas rationabiles in Mercatis et Feriis ſolvi conſuetas, dum Tamen Mercatum illud et Feria illa non ſunt ad nocumentum vicinorum Mercatorum et vicinarum Feriarum. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus, pro nobis et heredibus noſtris, quod predicti Epiſcopus, Decanus, et Capitulum, et Succeſſores ſui, imperpetuum habeant predictum Mercatum et Feriam apud Civitatem predictam, cum Libertatibus et liberis Conſuetudinibus ad hujuſmodi Mercatum et Feriam pertinentibus, niſi Mercatum illud et Feria illa ſint ad nocumentum vicinorum Mercatorum et vicinarum Feriarum ſicut predictum eſt. Hiis Teſtibus venerabilibus Patribus, S. Archiepiſcopo Cantuar, totius Anglie Primate. W. Epiſcopo London. Tho. Epiſcopo Exon. Theſaurario noſtro Johanne, Rege Caſtellæ et Legionis, Duce Lancaſtr. Edmundo Comite Cantebrigiæ. Tho. Comite Buckingham, et Conſtabulario Anglie. Avunculus noſtris cariſſimis Ricardo le Scroop Cancellario, Willhelmo de Bello Campo Camerario noſtro, Hugone de Segrave Seneſcallo Hoſpitii noſtri, et aliis. Dat. per manum noſtram apud Weſtm. 26 Die Junii, Anno Regni noſtri Tertio.

Per Breve de Privato Sigillo.

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No. XXXVIII.

* *Licenſe to hold Pole and Kegitva in Commendam.*

CONCESSIT Rex Richardus Secundus, Junii 28, Anno Regni Tertio, et Licentiam dedit pro ſe et heredibus, quantum in ipſo fuit, Willhelmo tunc Epiſcopo Aſſavenſi, quod ipſe de aſſenſu Capituli Eccleſiæ ſuæ Aſaphenſis Capellas de la Pole et Kegitva, ſuæ Dioceſis Aſſavenſis Eccleſiæ Parochiali de Meyvot predictæ Dioceſis, imperpetuum unire et annectere, et eandem Eccleſiam cum Capellis eidem pertinentibus et annexis appropriare, et eaſdem ſic appropriatas predicto Epiſcopo et Succeſſoribus ſuis Aſſavenſibus, in proprios uſus tenere poſſit imperpetuum.

The ſame Licenſe was afterward granted to Biſhop John Trevaur.

No. XXXIX.

† *Pro Epiſcopo et Capitulo Eccleſiæ Aſſavenſis, de Concordia facta omnibus Tenentibus pro decem annuis Marcis in Quarreia vocat. The Red Rock.*

REX omnibus ad quos Salutem, &c. Sciatis quod cum liberi Tenentes venerab. in Chriſto Patris De-

* Ex Col. Reverendi in Chriſto Patris Epiſcopi Elienſis.
† Pat. 4. Ric. 2. M. 2.

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cani et Capituli Aſſavenſis in Wallia de toto tempore præterito invenerint et invenire deberent ſex Laborarios competentes, quolibet die Anni, exceptis diebus dominicis et feſtivis, ad diſcooperiendam Quarreram vocatam Rubram pro operationibus Eccleſiæ Cathedralis Aſſavenſis, jamque ita ſit, quod venerabilis in Chriſto Pater Epiſcopus Aſſavenſis et Canonici ejuſdem Eccleſiæ advertentes dicta opera modicum proficuum eidem Eccleſiæ, tam per maliciam Laborariorum quam alliis de cauſis per non modicum tempus feciſſe, ſint in locutione Concordiæ cum prædictis Tenentibus de capiendo de eiſdem annuatim decem marcas pro operationibus ejuſdem Eccleſiæ, in recompenſatione laboris Laborariorum, predictorum, in caſu quolicentiam noſtram ſuper hoc concedere dignaremus, ut accepimus: Nos præmiſſa conſiderantes ad ſupplicationem dicti Epiſcopi, de gratia noſtra ſpeciali conceſſimus pro nobis et heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, eidem Epiſcopo et capitulo Eccleſiæ, ac etiam dictis liberis Tenentibus quod ipſi concordiam prædictam facere poſſint et implere. Et quod iidem Tenentes dictis Epiſcopo et Capitulo, et Succeſſoribus ſuis, imperpetuum, decem marcas quolibet Anno, ad terminos Sancti Michaelis er Paſche, per equales portiones, pro operationibus Eccleſiæ in recompenſationem laborum predictorum ſolvere poſſint et concedere, et eiſdem Epiſcopo et Capitulo, quod ipſi et eorum Succeſſores eaſdem x marcas a prefatis liberis Tenentibus percipere et recipere poſſint, ſingulis annis, pro operationibus predictis, ad terminos predictos, per æquales portiones in recompenſationem laborum predictorum imperpetuum, Statuto de Terris et Tenementis ad

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manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obſtante. Nolentes quod ipſi Epiſcopus et Capitulum, ſeu Succeſſores ſui, aut prefati Tenentes vel Heredes ſui, ratione Premiſſorum per nos vel Heredes noſtros Juſticiarios, Eſcaetores, aut alios Ballivos ſeu Miniſtros noſtros quoſqne occaſionentur, moleſtentur in aliquo, ſeu graventur. In cujus, &c. Teſte Rege apud Weſtmonaſterium 8 die Maii.

No. XL.

* *Teſtamentum Will. Spridlington Epiſcopi Aſſavenſis.*

IN Dei nomine, Amen. Anno ab Incarnatione Domine 1381, die ultimo Junii, in manerio de Altmelyden in Wallia. Ego Willhelmus Epiſcopus Aſſavenſis, ſanus mente, &c. Teſtamentum meum condo in hunc modum: Imprimis, Lego animam meam Deo, &c. et corpus meum ſepeliendum in Choro Eccleſiæ Cathedral: Aſſav. ad caput auſtrale Magni Altaris, ſub baſſo lapide concordante cum pavimento; et ordino et lego Fabricæ ejuſdem Eccleſiæ 40s. Sterlingorum, et meum librum vocatum Catholicon, et Summo Altari ejuſdem Eccleſiæ meum Calicem deauratum per totum, et annellum extra in parte. Item lego 40s. ad diſtribuendum æqualiter inter perpetuos Vicarios et alios Capellanos ejuſdem Eccleſiæ, et unam marcam ad diſtribuendam equaliter inter

* Regiſt. Courtney, fol. 196, 197.

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parvos Vicarios, Choriſtas, et Sacriſtam ejuſdem Eccleſiæ. Item lego ad expenſas funerales, et ad diſtribuendam die ſepulture meæ 40l. Item lego Fabricæ Eccleſiæ S. Albani de Sprydelington 20s. ad divina miniſtranda in eadem Eccleſia S. Albani unum veſtimentum in parte uſitatum. Item lego Vicario ejuſdem Eccleſiæ 13s. 4d. et unum garmentum de veſtibus meis pretii 10s. vel in denariis 10s. ultra dimid. marcæ ſibi legatæ. Item Fabricæ S. Hilarii de Sprydlington 13s. 4d. et 1 veſtimentum in parte uſitatum. Item lego Rectori ejuſdem Eccleſiæ S. Hillarii 13s.4d. Jtem lego Fabricæ Eccleſiæ de Weldon 13s. 4d. et ſummo Altari ejuſdem Eccleſiæ unum Calicem et 1 veſtimentum in parte uſitatum. Item lego Domino Ricardo, fatri meo, meum majus Miſſale, meum majorem Ciphum. Item lego Willhelmo filio Roberti fratris mei meum Lectum non brondatum. Item Thomæ filio nepotis mei 1 pec' Argenti cum imagine S. Johannis Baptiſtæ, cum cooperculo ejuſdem, &c. Item lego Johanni Brigge, ſeniori ſervienti meo, unum lectum viridem—Piſtori meo 20s. &c. et Magiſtro Johanni, Coco meo ad preſens, 20s. Johanni Clerico Capellæ meæ 20s et cuilibet Executor. 100s. ultra expenſas. Et volo et ordino quod Maneria de Chirchefeild et Lynedon, et omnia alia Terræ et Tenementa ibidem in quibis Dominus Rich. de Stokes, &c. ſunt feofati, vendantur poſt mortem meam; non antea fuerant vendita et denaria inde provenientia liberantur Executoribus meis pro debitis meis ſolvendis et pro Executoribus Teſtamenti faciendi; et do, &c. quod reſiduum omnium Bonorum meorum ultra debita mea ſoluta et legata, &c. dividantur in 2 partes æquales, et una pars ſive medietas totius Re-

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ſidui ordinetur et ſolvetur Capellanis pro anima mea, &c. divina celebrantibus, et alia medietas dictorum bonorum meorum diſtribuetur, &c. ſervientibus meis, et pauperibus debilibus viduis, et aliis Tenentibus meis, et aliis de Parochia de Weldon, Spridelyngton, Llanelwy, Altmeliden, et Lynedon et alibi. Ad hanc meam integram et ultimam Voluntatem, in forma predicta exequendam, &c. Executores preſentis Teſtamenti, &c. Dominos Ricardum de Stokes, Ricardum de Spridelyngton, Rogerum de Wymondham, Hugonem de Wollaton, et Johannem Briggs—— Executores meos ordino, facio, &c. Dat. &c. Act. Die, Loco, et Anno ſupradictis.

Probat. primo Maij, A. D. 1382.

No. XLI.

* *Pro Eccleſia de Llanaſſaph appropriando Decano et Capitulo Aſſavenſi.*

REX omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem. Supplicaverunt nobis dilecti nobis in Chriſto Laurentius Epiſcopus Aſſavenſis, et Decanus, et Capitulum ejuſdem loci, ut cum ipſi et Predeceſſores ſui de Tempore cujus contrarii Memoria non exiſtit, ſeiſiti fuerunt de Eccleſia de Lanaſſaph, quæ ad duodecim Marcas taxatur in proprios Uſus ad inveniendum Luminaria in Eccleſia Cathedrali Aſſavenſi, et ad ſupportandum

* Pat. 8. Ric. II. Pars unica, 33.

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alia Onera eidem Eccleſiæ neceſſaria; quæ quidem Eccleſia Cathedralis, cum omnibus Munimentis de appropriatione predicta et alliis Munimentis Eccleſiam predictam tangentibus in Guerris Walliæ combuſta ſunt, ac ipſi propter paupertatem Status ſui dictam Eccleſiam Cathedralem hucuſque reedificare non potuiſſent, de qua quidem Eccleſia de Llanaſſaph ipſi et predeceſſores ſui in pacifica poſſeſſione in forma prædicta extiterunt, quoſque in ultima Vacatione Epiſcopatus Aſſavenſis ſuggeſtio facta fuit quod predicta Eccleſia de Llanaſſaph vacua exiſtit, et quod nobis pertinuit preſentandi ad eandem ſuper quo nos quendam Hugonem Leverſegge ad eandem Eccleſiam de Llanaſſaph preſentavimus, ratione cujus preſentationis quoddam breve de quare impedit nomine noſtro in Seſſione de Flynt verſus Archiepiſcopum Cantuariæ, et predictos Decanos et Capitulum, Tempore vacationis Epiſcopatus predicti portabatur, et per proceſſum ibidem inde factam predictam Eccleſiam de Llanaſſaph per Defaltam recuperavimus, unde nulla Executio adhuc facta exiſtit; velimus dictam Preſentationem noſtram revocare, et eandem advocationem Eccleſiæ de Llanaſſaph, eidem Epiſcopo, Decano, et Capitulo concedere et confirmare tenendum ſibi et ſucceſſoribus ſuis in proprios Uſus imperpetuum, ad inveniendum Luminaria et ſuſtentando alia onera eidem Eccleſiæ Cathedrali neceſſaria, pro quibus ante hæc tempora appropriata exiſtit, non obſtante Judicio et recuperatione predictis. Nos, conſiderantes inopiam ipſorum Epiſcopi, Decani, et Capituli, de gratia noſtra ſpeciali, et ad ſuplicationem dilecti et fidelis Comitis Arundel, dictam preſentationem eidem Hugoni ſic factam Tenore preſentium

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duximus revocandum: Et conceſſimus pro nobis et heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, eiſdem Epiſcopo, Decano, et Capitulo, quod ipſi habeant et teneant Advocationem prædictam Eccleſiæ de Llanaſſaph ſibi et Succeſſoribus ſuis in proprios Uſus imperpetuum, ad inveniendum Luminaria et ſuportando alia onera eidem Cathedrali neceſſaria ut predictum eſt, ſine occaſione vel impedimento noſtri vel Heredum noſtrorum, Juſticiariorum, Exactorum, Vicecomitum, aut aliorum Ballivorum ſeu Miniſtrorum quorumcunque, Judicio pro recuperatione predictis non obſtantibus. In cujus, &c. Teſte Rege apud Weſtm. 23 die Julii.

Per Breve de Privato Sigillo.

No. XLII.

* *Teſtamentum Laurentii Child Epiſcopi Aſſavens.*

IN Die Nomine, Amen. Ego Laurentius Epiſcopus Aſſavens. ſanus Mente et Corpore, prout poſſum aut ſentire, timens tamen incertitudinem Finis Vitæ meæ Teſtamentum meum condo, ordino et facio in hunc modum: Imprimis, confiſus Meritis et Precibus Sanctiſſimi Aſſaphi Epiſcopi et Confeſſoris, Patroni mei, lego Animam meam Deo omnipotenti et beatiſſimæ Mariæ Virgini Matri ejuſdem, et omnibus

* Ex Regiſtro Courtney, Archiepiſcop. Cantuar.

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Sanctis, Corpuſque meum ſepeliendum in Choro Eccleſiæ Cathedral. Aſſavens. ante ſummum Altare, ſub Pedibus Capellani ubi celebrare ſolet. Item lego eidem Eccleſiæ centum Marcas Argenti pro Veſtimentis emendis ad ſerviendum in eadem Eccleſia dum durare poſſunt. Item lego eidem Eccleſiæ meæ unam de panno ſercio rubeo, &c. Item lego eidem Eccleſiæ unum Pſalterium, &c. Item lego Johanni Andrewe omnes Libros meos Juris Canonici et Civilis, &c. Item lego xls. diſtribuendos per Executores meos prout eis melius viſum fuerit, pro anima Magiſtri Meyvot, nuper Rectoris Eccleſie de Llanarmon; deinde volo et precipio per Executores meos de Reſiduo omnium Bonorum meorum creditoribus et ſervientibus meis fideliter computantibus, pro eorum Labore et Servitio ſatisfiend. et ad hoc Teſtamentum meum bene et fideliter exequend, facio et ordino Executores meos duos, Thomam Pole et Ricardum de Staunton, Clericos et Capellanos meos: Scriptum apud Caſtrum de Pola, decimo die Menſis Novembris, Anno 1339.

No. XLIII.

* *Pro Eccleſia Aſſavenſi, quod omnes ad eam pertinentes dimittantur ad Manucaptionem poſtquam judicantur.*

REX omnibus Ballivis et Fidelibus ſuis ad quos, &c. Salutem. Sciatis quod de gratia noſtro ſpeciali, et

* Pat. 14 Ric. II. p. m. 9.

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ad ſupplicationem venerabilis in Chriſto Patris Alexandri Epiſcopi Aſſavenſis, Confeſſoris noſtri, conceſſimus dilectis nobis in Chriſtō eidem Epiſcopo ac Decano, Archidiacono, Canonicis, Vicariis, Capellanis, ac aliis Viris Eccleſiaſticis promotis vel morantibus infra Comitatum de Flynt, quod quandocunque ipſi vel aliquis eorum ſeu familie ſeu ſunt judicati, dimittantur ad manucaptionem in quocunque caſu, preterquam in caſibus ſubſcriptis, viz. ſi ipſi vel eorum aliqui capiantur pro morte Hominis ut principalis, aut per præceptum noſtrum proprium, vel pro Foreſta, vel ſint Priſones prius utlagati, vel terram abjuraverunt, vel ſint profatores, vel capti cum manuopere, vel priſonam noſtram fregerint, vel ſint Latrones aperti, cogniti, et notorii, vel ſint appellati a Probatoribus quamdiu probator vivat, ſint bonæ famæ non exiſtant, vel capti pro arſuro felonice facta, vel pro falſa Moneta, vel aperto malefacto, vel pro proditione que nos tangit, vel ſint falſarii Sigilli noſtri vel Excommunicati capti ad rogatum Epiſcopi abſque aliquo dando pro manucaptione, vel pro ſuavitate, ſeu Priſonie pro communi Lege habenda, niſi ſponte et gratis dare voluerint. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod ipſos Viros Eccleſiaſticos ſeu eorum Familia contra hanc conceſſionem noſtram non moleſtetis in aliquo ſeu gravetis. In cujus, &c. Teſte Rege apud Weſtm. tertio Die Novembris.

Per Breve de privato Sigillo.

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No. XLIV.

* *Teſtamentum Alexandri Bach Epiſcopi Aſſavenſis.*

IN Nomine ſumme et individue Trinitatis, Amen. Caſus mortificus primi Parentis de Statu Innocentie immortalitatem mortalitate infelici Converſio commutavit, adeo dire Infectionis rivulos dirivavit in poſteros, ut genus humanum ab infectis radicibus propagatum ratione ipſius Originalis contagio exinde reſolutionis pateretur, diſcrimina et divina voluntate juſtificante decreto Matris ſemitas incedere cogeretur. Quod ego Alexander Epiſcopus Aſſavenſis, et Confeſſor Domini Regis, revolvens in animo dum recenti gaudeo memoria ad Teſtamentum meum condendum procedere cenſui in hunc modum.

Imprimis lego Animam meam Deo et Beato Aſapho Confeſſori glorioſo et omnibus Sanctis, Corpus meum ad ſepeliendum in conventu fratrum predictorum Herefordenſium, ubicunque fratres ejuſdem loci voluerint. Item Domino Johanni Gawnge xx marcas Sterlingorum, et unum Equum nigrum ſuper quem ſolebam equitare. Item lego Waltero Feilde Conſanguineo meo x marcas Sterlingorum, et unum Equum ſuper quem ſolebam equitare. Item lego Griffino Percyvale Camerario meo x marcas

* Ex Regiſtro Rouf. f. 22. b.

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Sterlingorum, et unum Equum optimum quem voluerit eligere de Chariettis. Item lego Johanni Crawele Barbitonſori meo v marcas Sterlingorum, et unum Equum, ad diſpoſitionem Executorum meorum. Item lego Willielmo Ravenynge xls. Sterlingorum, et Equum quem ſolet equitare. Item lego Garcioni meo Wallico xls. et unum Equm, ſecundum diſpoſitionem Executorum noſtorum. Item lego Willielmo Newe xls. Item lego tribus Pueris de Stabulo cuilibet eorum xiiis. iv. Item lego Jenn. nuncio meo xls. et unum Equum quem ſolet equitare. Item lego 1 par Veſtimentorum blodio et rubio bipartit. de auro texato in Camera mea London exiſtenti Conventui fratrum prædicatorum Hereford. Item lego conventui fratrum Prædicatorum London xxs. Item lego Conventui Prædicatorum Hereford xls. Sterlingorum. Item volo quod Hoſpitium meum apud Lymhoſt juxta London in Forbor-lane vendatur et diſtribuatur pro anima mea, ſecundum diſpoſitionem Executorum meorum. Item lego fratri Thome Caſtell x marcas. Item lego ad diſtribuendum Pauperibus die Sepulturæ meæ xxl. Sterlingorum. Reſiduum autem omnium Bonorum meorum volo Executoribus meis ordinare et diſponere prout eis melius videatur expedire: Ad hanc autem Voluntatem meam fideliter exequendam conſtituo Executores meos Johannem Prophet Conſanguineum meum, fratrem Willielmum Syward, et prædictum Johannem Graunger Capellanum meum. In quorum omnium Teſtimonium Sigillum meum præſentibus eſt appenſum. Datum apud Clatford xiii Die Menſis Auguſti, Anno Domini Mcc^mo nonageſſimo quarto, et noſtra Conſecrationis quinto.

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Tenore præſentium Nos Willielmus, &c. Notum facimus Univerſis, quod 15to Die Septembris, Anno Domini Milleſſimo CCC Nonageſſimo quarto, in Caſtro de Tunbrygg, Roffenſis Dioceſis noſtre Provincie Cantuarienſis probatum fuit coram nobis Teſtamentum bonum Domini Alexandri nuper Dei Gratia Aſſavenſis Epiſcopi defuncti, et per nos inſinuatum et approbatum, ac pro vero Teſtamento ejuſdem defuncti legitime pronunciatum, nec non adminiſtratio Bonorum dictum Teſtamentum concernentium ubicunque in dicta Provincia exiſtentium dilecto filio Domino Johanni Graunger Capellano, Executori in eodem Teſtamento nominato, præſtito primitus per eundem Juramento corporali de fideli Inventario omnium Bonorum dicti defuncti conficiendo, et de fideli adminiſtrando eadem juxta præfati Teſtatoris ultimam Voluntatem, necnon ad fidelem Compotum exinde reddendo, cum ſuper hoc fuerit requiſitus commiſſa exſtitit in debita forma juris, reſervata poteſtate committendi adminiſtrationem hujuſmodi aliis Executoribus in dicto Teſtamento nominatis, cum eam in forma juris venerint admiſſuri. Dat ſub Sigillo noſtro in Caſtro prædicto, Anno, Menſe, et Die prædictis, et noſtræ Tranſlationis xiiii. Et memorandum quod de Conſuetudine a tempore et per tempus cujus contrarii Memoria hominum non exiſtit pacifice et inconcuſſe obſervata, legitimeque præſcripta et obtenta Dominus Archiepiſcopus Cantuarienſis qui pro tempore fuerit, percipiat et habebit a quolibet Epiſcopo Aſſavenſi decedente, annulum ſuum Pontificalem, et ſignetum ſuum Sigillum ſuum oblongum optimum, Palafredum optimum, Cyphum, Capam plumalem, Sellam, et Frenum capillum, ac

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Ocreas et Calcaria, quibus idem Epiſcopus dum vixit utebatur. Et hæc omnia et ſingula percepit et habuit de Executoribus prædicti Domini Alexandri Epiſcopi defuncti Reverendiſſimus in Chriſto Pater Dominus meus Archiepiſcopus qui nunc eſt.

No. XLV.

* *Jura Eccleſiæ Chriſti Cantuarienſi debita poſt mortem Suffraganeorum ſuorum.*

MEMORANDUM quod † Dominus Archiepiſcopus Sede plena, et Prior Cantuarienſis Sede vacante, de jure et conſuetudine Cantuar. Eccleſie, debet habere omnia ſigilla et annulum ſecundo meliorem cujuſlibet Epiſcopi Cantuarienſi Provinciæ defuncti; Item de Epiſcopis Aſſavenſi et Bangorenſi defunctis idem Archiepiſcopus ſede plena, et Prior Cantuarienſis ſede vacante, debet habere Palefridos ſuos cum fræno, et Sellas, Capam pluvialem, cum Capello, et ſimiliter omnia ſigilla et annulos ſuos ſecundo meliores, ſicut de alliis Epiſcopis Provinciæ Cantuarienſis defunctis, &c.

The reſt relates to the Biſhop of Rocheſter, of the Archbiſhop's Claim to his Horſe, Silver Cup, and Kennel of Hounds, and Cuſtody of the Temporalities by virtue of his Prerogative, on Account of which the Crown claimed on the Deceaſe of every

* Anglia Sacra, Vol. 1. p. 88.
† Ex Bibl. Cotton. Vitellius, E. 17.

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Abbot their Kennel of Dogs. The Archbiſhop, as I am informed, ſtill demands of the Executors of every deceaſed Biſhop his Epiſcopal Seal, which is oftentimes delivered whole, notwithſtanding the Order that it ſhould be broke in the Preſence of ſo many Members of the Chapter of each See.

See Harpsfield, Page 582.

WHERE ſpeaking of a Vacancy in the See of St. Aſaph, he tells us, that during that Time the Archbiſhop collated to the Livings belonging to the Patronage of the Biſhop by his Prerogative, and though the King challenged it, yet it was determined for the Archbiſhop, ex Eccleſie ſue privilegio et conſuetudine, by virtue of which he enjoyed (to give the Words of my Author) Multa alia commoda, dimidiata videlicet pars omnium ſacerdotiorum, paſtoribus orbatorum tertia pars minutorum, ut appellant, ut Lane, Agnorum, Vitulorum, Lactis, et ceterarum id genus Decimarum; imo et quorumcunque animalium quæ ii poſſiderent, qui in illa vacatione matrimonia inibant. Ita tamen pro illa Decima, ſi in Bove, in Vacca, in Equo, conſiſteret ſex denarii, ſi in Vitulo aut Ove, unus denarius præſtaretur: Capiebat prætera ad Feſtum Diem Omnium Sanctorum, hac vacatione durante, omnium Sacerdotiorum reliquorum Decimam ad eum Valorem, quo ſingula Sacerdotia de more in Decimis ſolvendis eſtimabantur. Prætera qui Dioceſim Cantuarienſis authoritate luſtrabant et viſitabant ex qualibet marca quatuor denarios decerpebant, ſed hæc pecunia ad Itineris et Luſtrationis illius ſumptus attribuebatur: Quid quod Rectore quovis ſupremum

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diem in hac vacatione obeunti veſtem decedentis cum equo illius inſtructo Cantuarienſi ex eadem conſuetudine capiebat.

No. XLVI.

* *Pro Johanne Trevaur, Epiſcopo Aſſavenſi, ſuper Electione et Proviſione.*

REX omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem. Supplicavit nobis Magiſter Johannes Trevaur, per Petitionem ſuam in ultimo Parliamento noſtro exhibitam, quod cum ipſe Epiſcopnm Aſſavenſem canonice electus exiſtat, ac Dominus Summus Pontifex nihilominus eidem Johanni de Epiſcopatus prædicto providerit. Velimus eidem Johanni talem gratiam in hac parte concedere et favorem, qualem Tidemanno Epiſcopo Landavenſi inſuper in caſu conſimili conceſſimus de aſſenſu Parliamenti noſtri. Nos de gratia noſtra ſpeciali, et de aſſenſu Dominorum ac Communitatis Regni noſtri Angliæ in dicto Parliamento noſtro conceſſimus et licentiam dedimus eidem Johanni, quod ipſe plenarie executionem proviſionis hujuſmodi proſequi, ac dictum Epiſcopatum Aſſavenſem acceptare et habere, ac eo gaudere valeat aliquibus Statutis ſeu Ordinationibus in contrarium factis non obſtantibus. Volumus tamen quod idem Johannes omnibus Verbis nobis et Coronæ noſtræ prejudicialibus contentis in litteris Apoſtolicis ſibi in hac parte confectis re-

* Ex Coll. Reverendi admodum in Chriſto Patris Willielmi Fleetwood, Epiſcopi Elienſis.

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nunciet, ac facta nobis fidelitate quæ requiritur in hac parte Reſtitutionem Temporalium prædicti Epiſcopatus Aſſavenſis, in Cancellaria noſtra habeat ut eſt moris. Quodqne Statuta et Ordinationes hujuſmodi in omnibus aliis Articulis in ſuo robore permaneant, et quod præſens Conceſſio non trahatur in conſequentiam, et Exemplum quomodolibet in futurum. In cujus, &c. Teſte Edmundo Duce Eborum Cuſtode Angliæ, apud Weſtm. nono Die Aprilis. [1395.]

No. XLVII.

* *Pro Epiſcopi Aſſavenſi de quadam Placea Terræ vocata Gronant-is-y-mor.*

REX dilectis et fidelibus ſuis Juſticiariis et Camerariis ſuiis Ceſtriæ, ac Auditoribus Compotorum Miniſtrorum ſuorum ibidem qui nunc ſunt, vel pro tempore erunt Salutem. Cum Dominus Edwardus, nuper Princeps Aquitaniæ et Walliæ, Dux Cornubiæ et Comes Ceſtriæ, Pater noſter, inter cætera quæ per Cartam ſuam Indentatam quam nos per Cartam noſtram confirmavimus Lewelino nuper Aſſavenſi Epiſcopo, et Succeſſoribus ſuis, per eandem Cartam dediſſet, conceſſiſſet, et confirmaſſet prefato Lewellino Epiſcopo et Succeſſoribus ſuis Epiſcopis Aſſavenſibus quandam placeam prati more boſci turbarie et paſture vocat. Gronant-is-y-mór, in Com. de Flynt, cum

* Clauſ. Anno 20 Ric. III. p. 1. m. 33.

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omnibus Pertinentiis ſuis, prout per Cartas, Bundas, et Limites in indentura prædicta contentas plenius limitatas, habendum et tenendum predictam placeam cum ſuis Pertinentiis prefato Epiſcopo et Succeſſoribus ſuis Epiſcopis Aſſavenſibus de predicto patre noſtro et heredibus ſuis Comitibus Ceſtrie, libere, bone et in pace, inſeperaliter omni tempore anni, reddendo inde per annum predicto Patri noſtro et heredibus ſuis Comitibus Ceſtrie viginti marcas, ad Feſtum Sancti Michaelis pro toto anno conceſſerit. Inſuper Pater noſter per Indenturam prædictam quod ſi aliqua pars predictæ Placeæ infra limites poſitas inter dictam Placeam, et more ibi foret deſtructa per mare, ita quod idem Epiſcopus et Succeſſores ſui commodum ſuum in illa Placea ſic deſtructa capere non valerent, et habere tunc idem Pater noſter et heredes ſui predicti predicto Epiſcopo et Succeſſoribus ſuis predictis annuatim pro qualibet acra ſic deſtructa duodecim denarios allocarent, prout in dicta Carta indentata ipſius Patris noſtri et Confirmatione noſtra plenius continetur. Jamque venerabilis Pater Johannes Epiſcopus Aſſavenſis nobis ſupplicaverit, ut cum magna pars moræ prædictæ per mare ſit deſtructa, prout evidenter poterit apparere, velimus ſibi allocationem inde juxta formam Donationis, Conceſſionis, et Confirmationis prædictarum fieri jnbere: Nos Supplicationi ſuæ predictæ tanquam rationi conſonæ annuentes vobis, et alteri veſtrum vos prefatus Juſticiarius et Camerarii mandemus, quod ad Placeam predictam perſonaliter accedentes vel accedens et eam diligenter ſupervidentes vel ſupervidens, eidem Epiſcopo pro qualibet acra moræ predictæ quam vobis vel alteri veſtrum vos prefati Juſticiarius

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vel Camerarii, per Inquiſitionem in hac parte capiendam, vel alio modo legitimo conſtare poterit per mare deſtructum exiſtere, ſeu ex nunc deſtrui contingere. Ita quod idem Epiſcopus commodum ſuum in illa Placea ſic deſtructa capere non valeat, et habere duodecim denarios annuatim in ſolutione firme ſue predicte de Tempore in Tempus allocetis, juxta tenorem Cartarum ipſius Patris noſtri et Confirmationis noſtri predictarum. Teſt Rege apud Weſt. ſecundo Die Julii.

Et erat patens.

No. XLVIII.

* *Rob. Lancaſter Aſſav. Epiſcopo, de Acquit. Redditus de Gronant-is-y-mor.*

REX omnibus ad quos Salutem, &c. Sciatis quod cum Dominus Edwardus quondam Princeps Walliæ, conſanguineus noſter cariſſimus, nuper conceſſit Lewelino tunc Epiſcopo Aſſavenſi, et Succeſſoribus ſuis Epiſcopis Aſſaven. quondam Placeam Prati moræ Boſci Turbariæ et Paſturæ vocat. Gronant-is-y-mor, cum Pertinentiis in Com. de Flynt, reddendo inde prefato Principi et Heredibus ſuis ad Scaccarium ſuum Ceſtriæ de annua Firma viginti marcas, ad

* Pat. 2. Hen. V. p. 2. m. 19. 1414. Releaſe of Grant-is-y-mor Quit-Rent, in order to rebuild St. Aſaph Cathedral.

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Feſtum Sancti Michaelis, pro anno integro. Ita ſi aliqua parcella dictæ Placæ vocat. Gronant-is-y-mor per mare deſtructa ſeu vaſtata exiſterit, tunc prefatus Epiſcopus et Succeſſores ſui pro qualibet acra ſic deſtructa de duodecim denariis de anno in annum habeant allocationem, prout per alteram partem cujuſdam Indenturæ inde confectæ in ſcaccario predicto remanere plenius ut dicitur eſt ſpecificatum, ac mora predicta pro majore parte per mare jam inundata et deſtructa exiſtat, ſicut in adjacenti patria dinoſcitur circumquaque, unde annua Firma pro tribus annis ultimo præteritis nobis debita aretro eſt ut accepimus, nos conſiderantes exilem ſtatum venerabilis Patris Roberti nunc Epiſcopi Aſſavenſ. ac non modicam deſtructionem moræ predictæ, necnon per Rebellionem Wallorum arſuram et deſtructionem Eccleſiæ Cathedralis Aſſavenſ. cujus Patronus nos ſumus et fundator, que abſque ſuccurſu et Eleemoſyna noſtris reedificere ſeu relevari non poteſt de gratia noſtra ſpeciali, et ad ſuplicationem ipſius nunc Epiſcopi pardonavimus prefato nunc Epiſcopo arreragia dictæ annuæ Firmæ viginti marcarum de tribus annis ſupradictis. Et inſuper conceſſimus eidem Epiſcopo Placeam predictam cum Pertinentiis habendum et tenendum ſibi et ſucceſſoribus ſuis Epiſcopis loci prædicti, pro termino decem annorum proximorum ſequentium plenarie completorum quietam et exoneratam de dicta annua Firma viginti marcarum, abſque aliquo nobis vel heredibus noſtris pro Placea predicta reddendo, in auxilium reedificationis Eccleſiæ ſupradictæ. In cujus, &c. Teſte Rege apud Weſtmonaſt. quinto Die Novembris

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No. XLIX.

* *Litera Johannis Lowe, Electi Assav. Priori Ecclesiæ Cantuarienſis, de Conſecratione ſua.*

PRÆSTANTISSIMO in Chriſto Patri ac Domino W. Priori Eccleſiæ Cantuarienſis Cathedralis et Metropoliticæ, ſuo Domino ſingulariſſimo ſingulariſſime in Chriſto Domine et Pater——Poſt effectuoſas recommendationes grateſque indefeſſas pro . . . . . munificentiaque ſcire velitis quod nuper venernnt Bullæ a Sanctitate Domini noſtri pro . . . . . Aſſavenſi in Marchia Walliæ, ad quem indignus et in expectus Auriga evocor per Literas promotorias gratioſiſſimi noſtri Regis, et duorum de . . . . . Concilio . . . . . ut æſtimo vos non latere . . . . concepi quod teneor. . . . . aut licitatorie, aut ſaltem licentiatiore, ab Eccleſia veſtra matre noſtra, ut poſſim alibi conſecrari, quam ſicut et ſingulas matris prærogativas ampliare potius quam imminuere conatus . . . . . , ex præſtito jam profeſſario juramento in receptione Spiritualium, verum per maxime ex innata obligor veſtra affectione gratiſſima tum mihi tum Ordino meo toti. Ita . . . . . utique ut videamini non jam ex libera largitione, ſed potius hæreditario quodam ſucceſſu, Nos Fratres Auguſtinenſes veluti prolem amplecti adoptatam, ob quæ et innumera nunc ſilenda, omnium dictorum Fratrnm meorum merita et ſuffragia, non ſolum in

* Ex Coll. Mſs. Epiſcopi Elienſis.

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hac provincia, ſed etiam per Chriſtianiſſimum Univerſum, prout a Reverendo in Chriſto Patre veſtro Priore Generali mihi indulgetur, quantum a Deo valeo, vobis et veſtris Confratribus applico, et participationem bonorum omnium ſpiritualium, quo ex nobis Domino fient annuente tenore præſentium manu mea conſcriptorum concedo, quo facilius non ambigo Olympiarum præmium . . . . mereamini, et . . . . . fruitionem perennium poſſidere. Licentiam vero quam præfatur, præſentium geſtori . . . . quem ad id ſolum deſtinavi, ſine mora quæſo placeat deliberare. Feſtum enim Omnium Sanctorum in foribus eſt, quem diem ſacrum pro munere Conſecrationis ab Altiſſimo mihi ſpero præſignatum . . . . . veſtram antiquariam . . . . . plus antiquandam mutuo dilectionem longæve A. et Ω. Dat. London . . . . . 24 Octobris, 1433. Sigillum Provinciolatus impoſui in Teſtimonium Participationis Suffragiorum humilis Orator ſuus Frater, Johannes Lowe Provincialis S. Auguſtinenſium, immeritus Electus, Aſſavenſis.

No. L.

* *De Eccleſia appropriat S. Aſſav.*

REX omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem. Quod cum Lewelinus quondam Epiſcopus Aſſavenſis Eccleſias de Meyvot, Pola, et Guyldsfeild, de ſuo Patronatu

* Pat. 17. H. VI. Pars 2. m. 10.

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et Advocatione existentes, in quibus Ecclesiis Vicarii sunt et habent, et seperati et dotati nuper uniſſet Licentia Regia non obtenta ob quam causam Dominus Ricardus nuper Rex Anglie secundus post Conquestum, in Curia sua presentationem suam ad predictam Ecclesiam de Myvot, cum Capellis suis de Pola et Guyldesfeild sic unitis et annexis versus Willhelmum tunc Assavensem Episcopum per defaltam recuperasset: Nos vero premissa considerantes de gratia nostra speciali et ad supplicationem venerabilis Patris Johannis nunc Episcopi Assavensis Advocationem et Patronatum dictæ Ecclesiæ de Meyvot, cum Capellis suis de Pola et Guyldesfeild predictis sic vocatis eisdem Episcopo cum suis Juribus et Pertinentiis universis restituimus, et eam sibi concessimus, habendum et tenendum sibi et Successoribus suis imperpetuum unione et reparatione predictis, seu Seisina quacunque in hac parte habita non obstante. Et ulterius considerantes Exilitatem dictæ Ecclesiæ Assavensis per Guerras et Rebellionem Walliæ, una cum maneriis suis et singulis Ornamentis multipliciter destructam, de uberiori nostra gratia concessimus et Licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est, eidem nunc Episcopo, quod ipse dictam Ecclesiam de Meyvot, cum Capellis suis de Pole et Guyldesfeild appropriare, et eam sic appropriatam una cum eisdem Capellis in proprios usus tenere possit sibi et Successoribus suis imperpetuum: Statuto de Terris et Tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis, seu aliquo alio Statuto seu Ordinatione in contrarium edito non obstante, proviso semper quod quedam competens summa inter pauperes Parochianos earumdem Ecclesiarum singulis Annis per Loci illius Ordinari-

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um diſtribuatur, juxta formam Statuti inde editi et proviſi. In cujus, &c. Teſte Rege, apud Manerium ſuum de Eltham 23 Die Februarii.

Per Breve de privato Sigillo, et pro quadraginta et quinque Libris ſolutis in Hanaperio.

No. LI.

* *Record ſhewing that St. Aſaph Cathedral Church, Palace, and Manour Houſes, were all burnt in the Wars Anno* 1402, *Which had it come to Hand before the Printing of the Accounts of the Biſhops, the Author could better have deſcribed that Particular.*

HENRI by the grace of God Kyng of Englande and of Fraunce, and Lord of Irland. To the worſhipfull Fadre in God the Biſhop of Bath our Chauncellour greeting. We late you wite that we havying Conſideration howe the Chirch Cathedrall of Saint Aſſaph, with the Steple, Bells, Quere, Porch, and Veſtiary, with all other Contentis, Bokes, Chaliz, Veſtimentis, and other Ornaments, as the Bokes, Stalles, Deſkes, Altres, and all the aparaill longying to the ſame Church, was brent and utterly deſtroyed, and in likewys the Byſhop's Palays and all his other three Mannoirs no Styk laft in the laſt werre

* Ex Bibliotheca Thomæ Sebright, Baronetti.

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fyme of Wales, as we bene enformed by a Supplication preſented unto us in the behalve of the Reverend Fadre in God our right truſty and well beloved Johan. Lowe now Biſhop of the ſayd Cathedral Chirche; and it is ſo as it is ſaide, that both for the exilitee of the endowing of the ſayd Cathedral Chireh, with the indiſpoſition of the Cuntree there, and alſo for lack and ſcarcetee of Stuffee in all the coſte both of free Stone and Tymber, the ſayd Palays and Manoirs be not like to be belded again withouten grete Coſtes and Layſence, the which may not well be borne, withouten our Grace be ſhewed in that Partie, notwithſtanding that Robert, late Biſhop of the ſaid Chirche Cathedrall, and the ſaide Johan nowe Biſhop, have putte their great peyne and diligence to amend ſuche Parcels of the ſaide Palays and Manoirs as be now reparelled. Wherefore we havyng Conſideration unto the Premiſſes, have of our Grace eſpeciale graunted unto the ſayde Johan now Byſhop of the ſayde Cathedral, Chirche that he from hensforth be quite and fully diſcharged ageinſt us and our Heirs of all manour diſmes and quinziſmes, and parcells of diſmes aud quinziſmes that have been and ſhall be granted unto us or our Heirs by the Clergie of this our Royaume, and of paying unto us or our ſaid Heires the ſaide diſmes or quinziſmes, or parcells of diſmes and quinziſmes of the which the ſaide Johan hath, be, or ſhall be grauntez, with other Prelates of this our Royaume. Wherefore we woll and charge you, that hereupon ye do make Lettres Patentes under our grete Seal in due Forme. Geven under oure privie Seal, at oure Caſtell of Wyndeſore the XXIII Day Ju-

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lyy, the Yere of our Regne XXI. [A. D. 1442.]

N.B. This Writ was delivered Auguſt the 3d, to the Chancellor to be executed. It is called in the Record remaining in the White Tower, London, a Privy Seal.

No. LII.

* *De Exoneratione Redditus cujuſdam Terræ vocat.* † *Gronant-is-y-mor, conceſs. Epiſcopo Aſſaven.*

REX omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem. Sciatis quod per quandam Supplicationem Reverendi in Chriſto Patris Reginaldi Epiſcopi Aſſavenſis, accepimus qualiter Edwardus nuper Princeps Walliæ conceſſit cuidam Lewellyn Epiſcopo Aſſavenſi et Succeſſoribus ſuis, quandam Placeam prati more Boſci turbarie et paſture vocat Gronant-is-y-mor in Com. de Flynte, ſolvendo inde annuatim eidem nuper Principi viginti marcas in Scaccario Ceſtriæ quas quidem viginti marcas annuas per Literas noſtras Patentes, de data quintidecimi die Sept. ultimo præteriti pardonavimus præfato nunc Epiſcopo quandiu ipſe

* Pat. 23. Hen. VI. P. 2. M. 20.

† An eaſy Miſtake in the Record for Gronant-is-y-mor, Theſe Lands in Gronant lying in Lanaſſaph Pariſh, next the Sea, have been long ſince loſt from the Biſhoprick.

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Episcopus stetit prout in eisdem Literis plenius continetur que quidem Littere eidem nunc Episcopo valide minime existunt eo quod predicta Verba, viz. Quedam prati more Bosci Turbarie et Pasture in eidem Literis nostris expressa non sunt, qui quidem nunc Episcopus in voluntate existit litteras illas in Cancellariam nostram restituendi cancellandas ad intentionem, quod nos Litteras prædictas reformari dignaremur, addendo verba supradicta, Nos de gratia nostra speciali ac pro eo quod idem nunc Episcopus litteras prædictas nobis in Cancellariam nostram predictam restituit cancellandas, Pardonavimus eidem nunc Episcopo predictas viginti marcas per annum nobis, pro predicta placea prati more Bosci Turbarie et Pasture vocata. Gronant-is-y-mor in Com. predict. debit. ac ipsum de redditu sive servitio predicto quinto decimo die Septembris, quamdiu ipse Episcopus loci illius erit. Exoneramus per presentes. In cujus, &c. Teste Rege apud Westm. 30 die Julii.

Per Breve de Privato Sigillo. et de dat. predict. Authoritate Parliamenti.

No. LIII.

* *Pro Thoma Episcopo Assavensi de Exoneratione Redditus de Gronant-is-y-mor.*

REX omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem. Sciatis quod cum nuper per quandam supplicationem per

* Pat. 30 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 2. An. 1452.

venerabilem Patrem Johannem nuper Episcopum Assavensem nobis exhibitam, intelleximus qualiter Edwardus dudum Princeps Walliæ, concessisset Lewelyn adtunc Episcopo Assavensi et Successoribus suis Episcopis ibidem quendam locum Prati similitudinis Wodeheth, et Pasture vocat Gronant-is-y-môr, cum Pertinentiis in Com. de Flynt, reddendo pro eisdem predicto Principi et heredibus et Successoribus suis ad Scaccarium suum de Chestre quandam annuam Firmam viginti marcarum ad festum Sancti Michaelis pro anno Integro. Ita quod si aliqua parcella ejusdem vocati Gronant-is-y-mor destructa fuisset, vel alias vastata per mare adtunc dictus Episcopus er Successores sui habeant allocationem duodecim denariorum de anno in annum pro qualibet acra sic destructa, ac etiam qualiter carissimus Dominus et Pater noster defunctus Præmissa considerans, et pro eo quod major pars predicte more inundata et destructa fuisset per mare, necnon considerans debilem Statum Roberti adtunc Episcopi Assavensis, et etiam quod per rebellionem Wallicorum, ac incendium et destructionem Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Assavensis, de qua idem Pater noster Patronus existit, et Fundator quæquidem Ecclesia absque auxilio, et Elemosina ipsius Patris nostri reedificari et relevari minime potuit, de gratia sua speciali, et ad Supplicationem dicti Roberti adtunc Episcopi pardonassat eidem dictam annuam Firmam viginti Marcarum pro tribus annis ad tunc ultimo præteritis. Et ulterius concessisset eidem Episcopo dictum locum cum Pertinentiis habend. et tenendum sibi et Successoribus suis ejusdem loci pro termino decem annorum extunc proxime sequentium, quietum et exoneratum de predicta

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Firma viginti marcarum, abſque aliquo eidem Patri noſtro vel Succeſſoribus ſuis pro predicto loco reddendo prout per Litteras Patentes ipſius Patris noſtri, de dato quinti Diei Novemhris, Anno Regni ſui ſecundo, inde factas plenius apparet, ac etiam quod cariſſima Mater noſtra defuncta per Literas ſuas Patentes diverſis Conſiderationibus in eiſdem expreſſatis poſtmodum conceſſiſſet Roberto nuper Epiſcopo Aſſavenſi primitus exonerationem dicte annualis firme pro quinque annis, et poſtea pro termino octo annorum prout in dictis litteris ſuis plenius continetur. Et nos conſiderantes qualiter per exilitatem dicti Epiſcopatus, ac per Rebellionem Wallicorum tam predicta Eccleſia quam ſingula maneria ejuſdem ſunt arſa et deſtructa, et uſque tunc minime reedificata nec reparata, necnon quod dicta Conceſſio et Firma prefati Edwardi adtunc ad magnum onus Epiſcopatui Aſſavenſi extitit, et modici Valoris aut nullius, occaſione quod dicta Mora per mare fere conſumta fuit: ſicut in ſupplicatione predicti Johannis nuper Epiſcopi expreſſa ſit mentio, duodecimo, Die Maii, Anno Regni noſtri quinto decimo, per Literas noſtras Patentes, de gratia noſtra ſpeciali, et per viam Elemoſine prefatum Johannem nuper Epiſcopum Aſſavenſem de dicta annua Firma et de qualibet Parcella ejuſdem pro tempore quo eſſet Epiſcopus ibidem, pro nobis et heredibus noſtris penitus exoneravimus aliquibus literis de Conceſſione vel dicta Firma Progenitorum et Predeceſſorum noſtorum quoviſmodo factis non obſtantibus, prout in eiſdem literis noſtris plenius continetur. Jamque venerabilis in Chriſto Pater Thomas nunc Epiſcopus Aſſavenſis nobis humiliter ſupplicavit ut ſingulis premiſſorum per nos gratioſe conſideratio, ac pro eo quod predicta

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Mora unde predicta annua Firma viginti Marcarum primo ſoluta ſunt, fere per mare jam inundata exiſtit, et quaſi nullum eidem Eccleſiæſedit in commodum ſed in onus et in maxime depauperationem ejuſdem, quod nos ſibi exonerationem Firmæ predictæ pro tempore quo ipſe fuit et erit Epiſcopus ibidem, ex noſtra munificentia regia, intuitu caritatis, concedere dignaremur, nos nedum ad pretermiſſa verumetiam ad internam devotionem quam ad beatam Aſaph, ad Eccleſiam ſuam predictam, necnon ad reedificationem et reparationem ejuſdem Eccleſiæ gerimus et habemus, pie conſiderationem habentes, de Gratia noſtra ſpeciali ac ex mera devotione et elemoſyna noſtris pardonavimus, remiſimus, et relaxavimus eidem Thomæ nunc Epiſcopo Aſſavenſi, dictam annuam Firmam viginti marcarum, de et pro toto tempore quo idem Thomas fuit et erit Epiſcopus ibidem, ac ipſum Thomam de dicta annua Firma, et de qualibet Parcella ejuſdem ac de aliqua ſolutione inde, ſeu alicujus inde Parcelle, de et pro toto tempore ſuo predicto, ac omne id quod ad nos inde pertinet pro nobis, heredibus, et Succeſſoribus noſtris penitus exoneravimus et acquietavimus, exoneramus et acquitamus per preſentes, aliquibus Literis de Conceſſione vel de dicta Firma Progenitorum vel Predeceſſorum noſtrorum quovis modo factis, aut aliqua conceſſione ſive aſſignamento per nos alicui perſonæ ſive aliquibus perſonis de Firma predicta ſeu aliqua inde parcella aut eo quod expreſſa mentio de aliis Donis aut Conceſſionibus eidem Thomæ per nos ante hæc tempora facta in præſentibus facta non exiſtit, aut aliquo Statuto, Actu, ſive Ordinatione inde in contrarium facta non obſtantibus. Et ulterius, de uberiori noſtra gratia conceſſimus et licenciam de-

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dimus eidem Thomæ, nunc Epiſcopo Aſſavenſi, quod ipſe Teſtamentum ſuum, ſive ultimam ſuam Voluntatem, toties ſibi placuerit, condere et facere, ac Bona et Catalla ſua quecumque dare ſive legare, ac miniſtrationem eorundem talibus perſonis quibus ſibi melius placuerit committere poſſit libere et impune, aliquibus Statutis, Ordinationibus, Conſuetudinibus, ſive Cuſtumis, infra Dioceſin ſuam predictam, aut alibi infra partes illas habebitur, ordinat. uſitat. ſeu proviſ. non obſtant. In cujus, &c. Teſte Rege apud Weſtm. 19 Die Aprilis.

Per Breve de privato Sigillo, et de dat, &c.

No. LIV.

* *Teſtamentum David [Owen] Epiſcopi Aſſavenſis nuncupativum ut mihi videtur.*

IN Die Nomine, Amen. xi Die Menſis Februarii, A. D. MDXII. Reverendus in Chriſto Pater Dominus David, Aſſavenſis Epiſcopus, dum vixit fecit et condidit Teſtamentum ſuum in ſe continens ultimam voluntatem ut ſequitur.

Imprimis animam ſuam omnipotenti Deo et Beatæ Mariæ Virgini, atque omnibus Sanctis commendavit, corpuſque ſuum in Eccleſia ſua Cathedrali Aſſavenſ. ex parte Auſtrali ejuſdem Eccleſiæ juxta ſum-

* Regiſter Fettyplace quarto xxii f. b. in Curia Prerog London.

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mum Altare ſepeliri voluit: Voluit etiam quod unus Capellanus diſcretus per Executores ſuos infra ſcriptos eligeretur, ad orandum pro ſalute animæ ſuæ in predicta Eccleſia Cathedrali per tres annos, aut plures vel minores, ad arbitrium, voluntatem, ſive diſcretionem Executorum ſuorum hujuſmodi celebraret, quem ſufficienter per eos quamdiu celebraverit exhiberi voluit. Item dedit et legavit Eccleſiæ ſuæ Cathedrali Aſſavenſ. antedictæ unum calicem argenteum et deauratum, ac Linthiamina competentia et convenientia ſummo Altari ibidem. nec non xx libras ceri pro ſuſtentatione et manutentione luminis ejuſdem altaris, atque unum veſtimentum integrum pro celebratione Miſſarum. Ibidem cum Capa competenti. Reſiduum vero Bonorum ſuorum dedit et legavit Magiſtris Petro Conway Archidiacono Aſſavenſ. Gregorio Flynt Theſaurario, Robert ab Rice et Richardo Lyde Canonicis et Prebendariis Aſſavenſ. quos ordinavit. fecit, et conſtituit ſuos veros et legitimos et ultime Voluntatis antedicte Executores, ad diſponendum omnia et ſingula Bona illius Reverendi Patris ſecundum ſuam ultimam Voluntatem. pro ſalute anime ſue prout ipſis melius videbitur expedire, preſentibus tunc ibidem Domino Hugone David, Domino Johanne Smith Johanne Vynar, Ludovico ab Ewen, et Domino Galfrido Gregorio, Vicario Chorali Eccleſiæ Cathedralis Aſſavenſ. Teſtibus ad præmiſſa vocatis et requiſitis.

Memorandum, No Probat entered in the Regiſter.

☞ Notwithſtanding what I have mentioned that this Biſhop's Monument is the ancienteſt in the whole Church, and though I have in my Account

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inſtanced only in the Burials of Biſhop William Spridlington and Biſhop Laurence Child, in this Cathedral, from their Wills, yet, as I have intimated it is not to be doubted but that ſeveral other Biſhops were interred here, particularly theſe nine, which I have ſpecifyed, viz. Reyner, Abraham, Hugh, Anian I. Anian de Schonaw, Leoline de Bromfeild, David Blethin, John Trevaur, and Leoline ab Madoc; however, the Memorial of their Sepultures periſhed, and there are no Records extant to manifeſt it.

No. LV.

* *Teſtamentum Henrici [Standiſh] Epiſcopi Aſſaphenſis.*

IN Dei nomine, Amen. Ego Henricus Epiſcopus Aſſavenſis, condo Teſtamentum meum in hunc modum, &c. Lego corpus meum inter Fratres Minores ſepeliendum. Item Eccleſiæ Cathedrali Aſſavenſi pro Pavimento Chori, et ceteris neceſſariis xl libras. Item Fatribus Carmelitis de Denbigh viginti marcas pro edificio Clauſtri. Item pro libris emendis et locandis in Libraria Scholarium Fratrum Minorum in Univerſitate Oxon. 5 marcas. Item Eccleſiæ Fratrum Minorum Oxon. decem

* In Curia Prerogativ. London. ex Regiſt. Itogen 4to f. 26.

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marcas. Item Johanni Wynne pro ſe et filio ſuo Henrico xx marcas. Item pro ædificatione Pontis de Gaythorn x libras. Item pro emendatione altæ viæ inter Wigan et Aſhcton x marcas. Item Succeſſori in Epiſcopatu xv libras et mitram cum croceo. Item pro capis emendis et ceteris neceſſariis Altari Eccleſiæ de Standiſh pertinentibus xl libras, ſecundum tenorem et formam unius ſchedulæ in manibus Doctoris Cudnor. Item pro ſepultura mea 40 libras. Item pro Tumba erigenda xiiil. vis. viiid. in Eccleſia Fratrum Minorum, (Oxon.) ubi contigerit corpus meum quieſcere. Item pro Exhibitione Scholarium in Univerſiate Oxon xl libras. Item pro edificatione iuſulæ Fratrum Minorum xl. lib. Item Abbati et Conventui de Whalley xl. Item omnia alia Bona diſtribuenda ſecundum diſcretionem Ranulphi Poole Prebendarii Herefordenſis, et Will. Standiſhe naturalis fratris mei, quos conſtituo Executores. Datum tertio die Julii, Anno 1535. Item do et lego Nicholao Rigbye juniori Meſſuagium ſive Tenementum meum in Wrixham. Item lego Edificationi Pontis de Frodeſham viginti libras. Teſtibus Thoma Stacy, Alexandro Standiſhe, et Humphrido Chiſnall, ac Ricardo Heton.

Probatum, &c. Juramento Will. Standiſhe Executori, Ranulpho Clerico alio Executore refutante, in perſona Magiſtri Thome Aſſheley Procuratoris ſui.

In Stow's Survey of London, p. 347, we have an Account given us what became of the Monuments

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in the Church of the Friers Minors, or Grey Friers, London, where, as A. Wood tells us, was a Tomb erected to the Memory of this Biſhop, purſuant to this his abovewritten Will; ſo that its continuing till 1666, as I have ſuggeſted, is groundleſs, Mr. Stow informing us, that beſides 114 Monuments, which he reckons us up the particular Perſons to whom they belonged, here were five Times ſo many buried here, whoſe Monuments are wholly defaced; for there were nine Tombs of Alabaſter and Marble invironed with Strikes of Iron in the Quire; and one Tomb in the Body of the Church, alſo coped with Iron, all pulled down; beſides 140 Graveſtones of Marble, all ſold for 50l. or thereabouts, by Sir Martin Bowes, Goldſmith and Alderman of London.

No. LVI.

Summa Valorum omnium et ſingulorum Terrarum, Tenementorum, et Poſſeſſionum tam Spiritualium quam Temporalium Epiſcopatus de Aſſaven. facta in Anno 26 Hen. VIII. 1534.

EPISCOPATUS ASSAVEN.

Temporalia.

	£.	s.	d.
MANERIUM de Landegla valet ad Firmam, et dimittitur Johanni Gruffith ſub Sigillo Capitulo, C Sol. — —	5	0	0

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	£.	s.	d.
Manerium Sancti Martini valet ad Firmam, et ſic dimittitur, — — —	1	0	0
Manerium de Melyden valet ad Firmam, et ſic dimittitur Petro Mutton per annum, — — — — — — — —	9	0	0
Terra Epiſcopi apud S. Aſaphen per annum dimittitur Fulconi Saluſbur Clerico, — — — — — — — —	2	0	0
Terra Leproſorum apud Wrexham dimittitur Johanni ab Robert, — —	0	10	0
Terra Epiſcopi. vocat Uchterfyn et Iſtervyn dimittitur Rogero Saliſbury,	8	0	0
Portio annualis Proventus de Rectoria de Montealto, ſive Moulde, valet per annum, — — — — — —	5	0	0
Llanaſſa in Decanatu de Tegengle dimittitur Johanni ab Hoel ſub Sigillo Capituli, — — — — — —	16	0	0
Rectoria de Blodwel dimittitur ſub Sigillo Capituli, — — — — —	2	0	0
	£.48	10	0

Spiritualia.

LActualia in omnibus Decanat. Dioceſ. Aſaph valent in toto, — — —	66	8	8
Procurationes annuales in omnibus Decanat. Dioceſ. Aſſaven. valent in toto, — — — — — —	53	14	8

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	£.	s.	d.
Sexta Eccleſiarum de Henllan, Ruthlan, Meliden, Llanſylin, Llanufudd, S. Aſaphen, Llangerniew, Dymeirchion, et Meyvod, valent, — — — — —	20	14	1
Procurationes Triennales valent juxta rationem, — — — — — — —	11	19	9
Probationes Teſtamentorum per totos Decanatus valent per annum per æſtimationem, — — — — —	1	3	4
	£.202	10	6

REPRIS.

Fœda Repriſ. Petri ab Richard Seneſcalli Maneriorum, &c. — — — —	5	0	0
Fœda Johannis Puleſton, Arm. Receptoris Epiſcop. — — — — —	5	0	0
Fœda Thomæ Standiſh Auditoris Epiſcopi, — — — — — — —	5	0	0
Sic valet per annum clare communibus annis, — — — — — —	187	10	6
Inde pro decima parte Regi et Heredibus, Regibus Angliæ, annuatim per Clerum conceſ. virtute Actus Parliamenti ultimi, — — — — — —	18	15	1

Note. In Ecton's Valor, St. Aſaph is at preſent taxed exactly according to this Proportion, it being valued there at 187l. 10s. 6d. and the yearly Tenths paid to the Crown charged at 18l. 15s. 2d. both which reſpective Sums are at this Day paid for Firſt Fruits and Tenths.

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DEANRY OF ST. ASAPH.

To this Account of the Biſhoprick it may not be improper to add the Endowments of the reſt of the Church Dignitaries, which, as already obſerved, conſiſt altogether of Impropriations, the Corps of the Deanry being the Rectory of Henllan, Co. Denbigh, the Tythes of Bodrychwen Townſhip in Lanvair Pariſh, and a Moiety of the Tythes of Kilowen, Bodeugan, and Rhyllong Tythes, all in St. Aſaph Pariſh.

PREBEND DE VAYNOL,

Alias the Precentorſhip, Endowment thereof.

The Tythes of Vaynol, Boddlewiddan, and Pengwerne, all in St. Aſaph Pariſh.

The Tythes of Dymeirchion, Co. Flint, of Llangerniew, Co. Denbigh, of Kinmell and Dynorbin Townſhip in St. George's, alias Kegidock Pariſh, Co. Denbigh.

PREBEND DE LLANUFUDD,

Alias the Chancellorſhip.

Part of Llanufudd Tythes, Co. Denbigh, a Moyety of Kilowen, Bodeugan, and Rhyllong Tythes, and the entire Tythes of Cyrchynnan all in St. Aſaph Pariſh.

PREBEND DE MELIDEN,

Alias the Treaſureſhip.

The Tythes of Meliden, Co. Flynt.

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PREBENDÆ DE LLANVAIR;

Two Comportionaries.

The whole Tythes of Llanvair (excepting Bodrychwen Townſhip, which belongs to the Deanry abovementioned.) Note—The Shares are diſtinct, and each Prebend has his Part aſſigned him particularly: The Cure of the Pariſh is provided for by the Dean and two Prebendaries, who pay the Curate his Stipend.

PREBEND DE MYVOD.

The Tythes of Myvod, Co. Denbigh, ſaid to have been heretofore included in St. Aſaph Pariſh, and two little Parcels of Land near St. Aſaph Church.

The Tythes of the remaining Part of St. Aſaph Pariſh, not diſtributed to the abovementioned Members, belong to the Biſhop and four Vicars-Choral, which ſaid four Vicars ſerve and take Care of the Cure of St. Aſaph Pariſh, which is divided into four Parts, in like Manner as four diſtinct Pariſhes, as I have noted.

No. LVII.

CONCERNING the Alienations of Biſhop Robert Wharton alias Parfew, ſpoken of in almoſt all our Writers, how that of Five Epiſcopal Palaces, he

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left only that of St. Aſaph to his Succeſſors; was it worth while, I could eaſily confute the Falſity of this Charge, it being (beſides what I have already remarked) farther apparent from a Record, publiſhed No. 50 in Appendix, which fell into my Hands after printing the Account of the Biſhops, that in 1442, there was then eſteemed no Palace belonging to this See, except that of St. Aſaph, as aforeſaid, and only three other ſmall Manors; alſo, in the Account given in of the whole Income of this Biſhopric in 1534, there are ſpecified only 3 Manors; and that this Biſhop ever impaired the leaſt Penny of his Biſhopric, there is no Record whatever extant to ſhew, or any Circumſtance I could diſcover to impeach him, and of this Opinion was one of his Succeſſors, who, perhaps ſearched into the Hiſtory of this Church as much as any Biſhop that ever ſat in the See. The Truth is, as A. Wood obſerves, "Several Writers ſince the Reformation, particularly Biſhop Goodwin, in order to raiſe the Credit of the Proteſtant married Biſhops, have out of a Puritanical Zeal endeavored to bring a Scandal upon the ancient Catholic ones, and ſo have ſlandered them at Random without the leaſt Grounds; and that this in ſome Meaſure appears evident, I ſhall tranſmit the Character Biſhop Godwin gives of this Biſhop, which is thus, "Cum Sedem Aſaphenſem prædiis Epiſcopalibus divenditis nequiſſimo ſpoliaſſet ſacrilegio in rei tam præclaræ geſtæ Præmium ad Herefordenſem Epiſcopatum a Maria Regina provehitur Anno 1554." I ſhall only give the Words of one other Writer, who in his Hiſtory of the Reformation under Queen Elizabeth, p. 159 and 160, ſpeaks thus: "Though the

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Church was repleniſhed with Goſpel Biſhops, yet none had any Occaſion to envy their Wealth or Greatneſs; for the Revenues and Incomes of the Biſhoprics had been ſo ſtript by their immediate Popiſh Predeceſſors, that the preſent Biſhops were in want even of Conveniences for Neceſſaries and Houſkeeping; and that the Marian Prelates had ſo leaſed out their Houſes, Lands and Parks, that ſome of the new Biſhops had ſcarce a Corner of an Houſe to lie in, and divers not ſo much Ground as to graze a Sheep or a Gooſe."

Wharton may be farther acquited by comparing the Patent for Reſtitution of the Temporalities in 1560 after 2 Biſhops had ſucceeded him, wherein it appears and alſo in the Accounts of this Biſhopric after his Death, by its anſwering exactly to the Value it bore before he was poſſeſſed of it, that he had no Ways diminiſhed it, but that it continued of the ſame Value after he left it, as it bore before he was preferred to it.

Forſitan, ſays Wharton, "autem verius aſcribendum eſſet Temporis Iniquitati, quæeouſque tunc invaluit ut Prædia ac redditus ſedium Epiſcopalium Epiſcopis etiam fruſtra retinentibus, invaſerit, ac juris privati fecerit." p. 361.

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No. LVIII.

The Regard ſhewed to Biſhop Leoline's Injunctions is furthermore ſpecified from the Confirmation of them in Biſhop Goldwell's Time, which I ſhall here exhibit.

DECRETUM Reverendi in Chriſto Patris ac Domini, Domini Thomæ Permiſſione Divina Aſaph. Epiſcopi fact. in domo Capitulari ſuæ Eccleſiæ Aſaphen. viceſimo quinto Die Menſis Maii 1558 in præſentia Domini Johannis Powell Clerici, Procuratoris Magiſtri Johannis Griffith Decani ibidem ac Majoris et ſenioris Capituli ejuſdem, habita matura deliberatione cum eorundem Conſenſu ac aſſenſu, ac in preſentia eorundem.

Cum dictus Reverendus in Chriſto Pater perſpiciens quandam ordinationem dictæ Eccleſiæ Cath. ab antiquo conditam cujus quidem Tenor ſequitur et eſt talis, viz. Statuimus et ordinamus ut ſint perpetuo in Eccl. Cathed. Aſaphen, unus Decanus, 14 Canonici (quorum unus ſit Archidiaconus, unus Vice Decanus, unus Præcentor, unus Theſaurarius) 4 Canonice Minores, ſive Vicarii Chorales; tres Capellani, ſive Vicarii deſervituri Curis Decani, Prebendarii de Vaynol et Prebendarii de Llanufydd: et etiam ad intereſſendum ſingulis diebus tempore Celebrationis divinorum unus Organiſta 4 Choriſtæ et unus Sub ſacriſta, ſive et aquæ Bajulus. Qui quidem in eadem Eccleſia

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Numero ſubſcripto unuſquiſque in ſuo Ordine juxta Obligationem ſuam ſedulo inſerviat. Quam quidem Ordinationem publice ut ſupra, lectam in præſentia dicti Reverendi Patris ac Decani et Capituli prædicti. Et ne tam ſalubris Ordinatio ob honorem Dei et Divini Cultus in oblivionem deveniret,—Idem Reveerndus Pater ex debito ſuo Officio Paſtorali providere Volens ut fruturis temporibus hujuſmodi Ordinatio in perpetuum ſuum ſortiret Effectum, præmiſſa omnia et ſingula ratificavit, innovavit et confirmavit. In cujus Rei Teſtimonium Sigillum ſuum paſtorale præſentibus apponi fecit et Inſtrumentum publicum exinde fieri decrevit et mandavit: et Sigillum Decani et Capituli prædicti eidem Inſtrumento apponi etiam decrevit, et mandavit in Robur, fidem et Teſtimonium omnium et ſingulorum præmiſſorum Die, Menſe, Anno et Loco predictis. —Omnibus Chriſto fidelibus ad quos præſens Scriptum pervenerit. Nos Johannes Griffith Decanus Eccleſue Cathed. Aſaph. Et Capitulum ejuſdem Salutem in Domino ſempiternam. Sciatis quod nos perſpeximus et mature perlegimus quoddam Decretum Reverendi in Chriſto Patris et Domini, Domini Thomæ Permiſſione Divina Aſſaphen: Epiſcopi et Innovationem cujuſdem ſalubris Ordinationis in Literis præſentibus annexis plenius deſcriptis ex unanimi Aſſenſu et Conſenſu noſtris pro Conſervatione Divini Cultus in Eccles. Cath. Aſſaph faeto—Et quia hujuſmodi pium eſſe conſemus et Præjudicium nobis et Succeſſoribus noſtris nullo modo in futurum generari credimus, Deeretum prædictum ac omnia et ſingula in eodem ſcripta ſive in eiſdem Literis patentibus,

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præſentibus annexis contenta et ſpecificata pro nobis et Succeſſoribus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, approbamus, corroboramus, ratificamus, confirmamus et innovamus per præſentes. In cujus Rei Teſtimonium Sigillum noſtrum commune præſentibus apponi fecimus. Dat: in Domo noſtra Capitulari quoad Sigilli noſtri Communis hujuſmodi appeuſum 30 Die M. Maii. A. D. 1558.

Facta Collatione concordat cum Originali.

W. Vaughn.

No. LIX.

Letter to Matthew Parker, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, of the State of St. Aſaph Dioceſs, Anno 1560, *from a Manuſcript in Bennet College Library in Cambridge.*

DIOCESIS ASAPHENSIS.

" PLEASETH it your Grace to be advertizede,
" That where you willed and required me, for certain
" Conſiderations conducent to the general Reform-
" ation of the Clergie of the Province of Cantur-
" burie, to certifie your Grace of this ſide the fyrſte
" Day of Februarie next, or ſo ſpedily as I might
" conveniently, of the Names and Surnames of all

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" and ſingular Deanes, Archdeacons, Chauncelers,
" Chaunters, and others, having Dignitie in my
" Cathedrall Churche, with all Prebendaries of the
" ſame: And alſo of all and ſinguler Parſones Vi-
" cars within my Dioces, and how many of them,
" aſwell of our Cathedral Church as of other bene-
" ficed in my dioces, be neither Preſtes nor Deacons.
" Notinge alſo the Names of all ſuch as be learned
" and able to preache, and which of them be alredy
" lizenſed do preach accordingly; and fynallie
" howe many of them do keape hoſpitalitie. So it
" is according unto my bownden duetie I made
" Search through my Dioces for my diligent accom-
" pliſhment of the ſame. Wherein I have found as
" hereafter particularly enſueth."

ECCLESIA CATHEDRALIS ASAPHENSIS.

Magiſter Hugo Evans Preſbyter Decanus Eccleſiæ Cathedralis Aſaphenſis prædictæ, Artium Magiſter et Reſidens.

Magiſter Richardus Rogers Diaconus, ut ipſe ſuis litteris atteſtatus eſt, Archidiaconus Aſaphenſis eruditus et abſens.

Magiſter Mauritius Burchenoſa Preſbyter, Artium Magiſter, et Prebendarius de Vaynol in Eccleſia Cathedrali prædicta, et Rector de Denbigh, Reſidens et Hoſpitalis ibidem.

Robertus Whetells adhuc puer; de eruditione et habitatione nobis non conſtat. [Prebend de Llanufydd.]

Magiſter Robertus Irelond Preſbyter, in Legibus Baccalaureus, Prebendarius de Meliden in Eccleſia

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Cathedrali prædicta, et Vicarius de Denbigh, et in eadem reſidens, ſed non hoſpitalis.

Magiſter Hugo Puleſton Preſbyter, in Legibus Baccalaureus, Prebendarius de Llanvair in Eccleſia Cathedrali prædicta, de Llanrhaidre, Rector de Eaſtyn, Rector de Combe, et Vicarius de Wrexham, et in eadem Reſidens ac Hoſpitalis.

David Clapham Prebendarius de Llanvayrdalhaiarn in Eccleſia Cathedrali Aſſavenſi, adhuc puer, de eruditione et habitatione nobis non conſtat.

Magiſter Johannes Price Preſbyter, in Legibus Baccalaureus, noſter Cancellarius, Rector de Whittington et Vicarius de Oſweſtria, ac in eadem reſidens. [Prebendarius de Myvod.]

Dominus Mauritius ab Thomas Prebendarius de Llanufydd in Eccleſia Cathedrali Aſaphenſi, ac eadem Prebendarius reſidens.

Dominus Johannes a Powel Preſbyter, Canonicus intra Eccleſiam Cathedralem prædictam, et Vicarius de Llangernewe, reſidens et hoſpitalis.

Magiſter Galfridus Gethin, Artium Magiſter, Canonicus in Eccleſia Cathedrali prædicta, et Rector de Llanbrinmair. [Ludimagiſter de Denbigh.] Theſe three laſt Words are written in a modern Hand.

Magiſter Robertus Hughes, Artium Magiſter, Canonicus in Eccleſia Cathedrali prædicta, et Rector de Llanufydd. Abſens.

Magiſter Henricus Johnes, Doctor Juris Civilis, Canonicus in Eccleſia Cathedrali prædicta, Comportionarius de Llanſannan, et Rector de Llanrwſt. Abſens.

Dominus Riceus Wynne Preſbyter, Canonicus in

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Eccleſia Cathedrali prædicta, et Vicarius de Egloeſvagh (Eglwys-vach) et ibidem reſidens.

CANONICI MINORES,

Sive Vicarii Chorales Eccleſiæ Cathedralis Aſſavenſis.

Dominus Thomas Phenton, Preſbyter.
Dominus Jenn Lloyd, Preſbyter.
Dominus Richardus ab Jenn, Preſbyter.
Dominus Galfridus ab Roberts, Preſbyter.

DECANATUS DE TEGENGLIE,

(County of Flint.)

Dominus Robertus Conwey Preſbyter, Vicarius Eccleſiæ de Rudland, reſidens.

Dominus Thomas Gethin Preſbiter, Rector de Gwaenyſger, [non reſidens.] Theſe two laſt in a modern Hand.

Dominus Riceus ab Jenn Preſbiter, Vicarius de Demghyon, [vel Dimerchion] reſidens et hoſpitalis.

Dominus Johannes Uroytres Preſbiter, Vicarius de Combe, reſidens.

Dominus Johannes Griffith Preſbiter, Vicarius de Combe, reſidens.

Dominus [the Name rubbed out] Rector de Botevary.

Dominus Griffinus Johnes Preſbiter, Rector de Eſteiviog, reſidens et hoſpitalis.

Robertus Evanns, adhuc puer, [Grammaticam diſcens. Rector dy Cayru, vel Caerwis] in a later Hand.

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Dominus Johannes ab John, Vicar ibidem reſidens ac hoſpitalis.

Dominus Robertus ab Ithel Preſbiter, Vicarius de Eſteviog prædicta.

Dominus Griffinus Johns Presbiter, Rector Sikeen, [vel Kilkeyne] abſens [reſidens in ſua Rectoria de * Dervoen yn Yale] in a later Hand.

Dominus Griffinus ab Thomas Presbiter, Vicarius ibidem et reſidens.

Dominus Thomas ab Williams Presbiter, Rector de Nannerch, abſens.

Dominus Ryceus Wyn Presbiter, Vicarius, in eadem reſidens.

Dominus Thomas Gethynd Presbiter, Rector de Northope, et abſens.

Dominus Thomas Bierley Presbiter, Vicarius ibidem reſidens et hoſpitalis.

Dominus Willielmus ab Jenn Presbiter, Rector de Halbey [vel Halkeyne] et reſidens.

Dominus Hugo ab Day Presbiter, Vicarius de Haliwell, et reſidens.

Dominus Hugo Whiteford, in Legibus Baccalaureus, reſidens et hoſpitalis [nondum in ſacris Ordinibus initiatus] in a later Hand.

DECANUS DE ROSE. [COM. DENBIGH.]

Dominus Humfredus Martevalls-water Presbiter, Vicarius de Henllan, et reſidens.

* Derwen, probably, that Pariſh is not now included in the Hundred of Yale.

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Dominus Johannes Nanclyn Presbiter, Vicarius de Nanclyn, et reſidens.

Dominus Johannes Lewes Presbiter, Vicarius de Llanufydd, et reſidens.

Dominus Johannes Roberts Presbiter, Vicarius de Abergele, et reſidens.

Dominus Johannes ab Ellis Presbiter, Rector de Ganiot George, alias Kegidock, reſidens.

Dominus Richardus Griffith Presbiter, Rector de Kerryg-y-drydion, et Rector de Daroen, reſidens et hoſpitalis.

Dominus David Lloyd Presbiter, et Rector de Llangundimmael et Bettws Gwerfyll reſidens in eadem et hoſpitalis.

Dominus Hugo ab David Presbiter, Vicarius de Llangow prædicta, reſidens.

Dominus Robertus Lloyd Presbiter, Rector de Guotheryn, reſidens et hoſpitalis.

Dominus Fulco Pigot Presbiter, Vicarius de Lanſanan, et reſidens.

Dominus Robertus ab St. Edward, Vicarius de Bettus, reſidens et hoſpitalis.

Magiſter Galfridus Ryſſin, Vicarius de Llanvoſt Presbiter, ac in Legibus Baccalaureus et reſidens.

Dominus Johannes Griffyth Presbiter, Rector de Llyſvaen, et reſidens.

Dominus Elizeus ab Richeard Presbiter, Rector de Llanddoget, et reſidens.

Dominus Griffinus ab Ellis Presbiter, Rector de Llanſantvraid, et abſens.

Dominus Thomas Gov Vicarius, ibidem reſidens et hoſpitalis.

Dominus Johannes ab Rees Presbiter, Rector de Llanddulas, et reſidens.

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Magiſter Doctor Ellis, reſidens, Rector de Llandville, (Llandrillo) [nondum ſacris Ordinibus initiatus] in a modern Hand.

Dominus Elizeus ab Richeard Presbiter, Vicarius ibidem.

Dominus Lodovicus ab David Presbiter, Rector de Llanvihangell Glynmyvir, et reſidens.

DECAN. DE BROMEFIELD ET YEALE.

(County of Denbigh.)

Dominus David Johns Presbiter, Vicarius de Gresford, reſidens et hoſpitalis.

Dominus Johannes Barton Presbiter, Rector de Arbiſtook (Erbiſtock) et Reſidens.

Dominus David ab Edward Presbiter, Vicarius de Ruabon, et reſidens.

Dominus David ab Edward Presbiter, Rector de Llandegla, abſens.

Magiſter Robertus Rogers, Rector de Llanarmon, et reſidens.

Dominus Hugo Sontley, Presbiter, Rector de Marchwiell, abſens, ſtudet Oxon. ad tempus ex licentia Epiſcopi.

Dominus Magiſter Johannes Lloyd Presbiter, de Llanverras Rector reſidens.

DECANATUS DE QUENHOPE ET MOULD.

(County of Flint.)

Magiſter Johannes Wynne Presbiter, in Legibus Bacchalaureus, Vicarius de Mould reſidens et hoſpitalis.

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Dominus Willielmus Butler Preſbiter, Vicarius de Eaſton, (i. e. Queenhope) reſidens.

DECANATUS DE MARCHIA.

(Co: Salop et Denbigh.)

Dominus Johannes Mathewe Preſbiter, Vicarius de Llamuthin (St. Martyn) reſidens.

Dominus Riecus ab Robert, Vicarius de Chirk reſidens.

Dominus Hugo ab David Presbiter, Rector de Llanarmon reſidens.

Dominus Richardus ab Hoel Presbiter, Vicarius de Llanſelin reſidens.

Dominus Richardus ab Hoel Presbiter, Rector de Sylaten reſidens.

Dominus Johannes ab Robert Presbiter, Rector de Llanymenyon (Llanymyneeh) reſidens.

Dominus Johannes ab Rice Presbiter, Vicarius de Renſley [vel Kinnerſley] reſidens.

Dominus Nicolaus Kennion Presbiter, Rector de Knocking reſidens.

Dominus Rogerus ab David Presbiter, Vicarius de Llangollen reſidens.

[Magiſter Johannes Price Presbiter, in Legibus Baccaulaureus, Vicarius de Oſwaſtry, et Rector de Vohyttenten, (vel Whittington reſidens et hoſpitalis.] This laſt in a much freſher Hand.

DECANATUS DE POLA.

(Co. Montgomery.)

Dominus Johannes Price Presbiter, Vicarius de Pola, et reſidens.

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Dominus Hugo ab Rees Presbiter, Vicarius de Gilesfild, et reſidens.

Dominus Lodovicus ab Wore Presbiter, Vicarius de Myvod, et reſidens.

Dominus Thomas ab Richard Presbiter, Rector de Llanvihangel yn Genvayſe (yn-gwynfa,) reſidens et hoſpitalis.

Dominus Willielmus ab Owain Presbiter, Rector de Garthbeibio, et reſidens.

Magiſter Griffinus Lloyd Presbiter, in Legibus Baccalaureus, Rector de Llanvillin reſidens et hoſpitalis.

Dominus Nicholaus Powel Presbiter, Vicarius de Llanſantfraid in Mechan reſidens.

Dominus Richardus Paghmon Presbiter, Vicarius de Llandiſili reſidens.

Magiſter Rinaldus Johns Presbiter, Artium Magiſter, Rector de Llanyechan, reſidens in eadem.

Dominus Thomas Brerton Presbiter de Llandrinio, abſens (Reſidens tamen et hoſpitalis in Vicaria ſua de Northop) in a later Hand.

Dominus Thomas Lewes Presbiter, Rector de Caſtel reſidens et hoſpitalis.

Dominus Thomas Salusbury Presbiter, Vicarius de Llanvair reſidens.

Dominus David ab Jenn Presbiter, Rector de Llanervil reſidens.

Dominus Riceus Wyn Presbiter, Rector de Llangadvan reſidens et hoſpitalis.

Dominus David ab Jenn leg. Presbiter, Rector de Llangyniw reſidens.

Dominus Mauritius Moſes Presbiter, Rector de Llangynog.

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Dominus Fulco ab Griffith Presbiter, Rector de Hurnant reſidens.

Dominus Mauritus ab Owain Presbiter, Vicarius de Bettus reſidens.

Magiſter Johannes Wynne, in Legibus Bacchalaureus. Rector de Penant, et abſens. (Reſidet tamen in ſua Vicaria de Mold et hoſpitalis ibidem) in a later Hand.

Dominus Lewes ab John, Vicarius ibidem ac Presbiter, ac reſidens.

Magiſter Thomas Jenkins, Presbiter de Nova Villa, reſidens et hoſpitalis.

Dominus Thomas ab David Presbiter, Rector de Llanhewig (Llanmyrewig) reſidens.

Dominus Johannes ab David Presbiter, Rector de Manavon et reſidens.

Dominus Robertus ab William Presbiter, Rector de Aberhav (Aberhaveſpe) et reſidens.

Magiſter Mauritius Griffith, in Legibus Baccalaureus, Rector de Llandyſſyl abſens.

Dominus Thomas ab Madok, Vicarius ibidem et Presbiter, ac reſidens.

DECANATUS DE KYVELIOG.

(Co. Montgomery.)

Dominus Hugo ab David Presbiter, Rector de Maghyn-Uaith (Machynlleth,) abſens.) Reſidens tamen in ſua Rectoria de Mallwyd et hoſpſtalis in) a later Haud.

Dominus Robertus ab Meredith Presbiter. Vicarius ibidem reſidens.

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Dominus Rogerus Cotton Presbiter, Rector de Penegos resident et hospitalis.

Dominus Griffith ab David Presbiter, Vicarius de Llanbrynmare resident.

Dominus Lewis ab Jenn Presbiter, Vicarius de Darowen resident.

Dominus Jenn ab John Presbiter, Rector de Llanwryn resident.

Dominus Thomas Lloyd Presbiter, Rector de Kemmes resident.

Dominus Hugo ab David Presbiter, Rector de Mallwyd resident et hospitalis.

Dominus Thomas ab Williams Presbiter, Rector de Llan-y-mouthen resident.

Magister Thomas Jenkins Presbiter, Vicarius de Llanllwch-hayarn, et resident ac hospitalis.

DECAN. DE PENLLYN ET YDERNON.

(Co. Merioneth.)

Dominus Hugo ab Robert Presbiter, Rector de Llanvawr, absens.

Dominus Richardus ab Griffith Presbiter, Vicarius de Llanvawr, et resident.

Dominus Hugo ab Robert Presbiter, Rector de Llanvyllyn, resident et hospitalis.

Dominus David ab Libenton Presbiter, Rector de Llansantfraid in Idernon resident.

Dominus David ab Robert Presbiter, Rector de Llangower resident.

Dominus Griffinus ab Llun Presbiter, Rector de Llangar resident.

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Magiſter Edmundus Meyrick, in Legibus Baccalaureus, Rector de Corwen abſens. (Studet Oxoniæ) in a later Hand.

Dominus Johannes ab David Lloyd Presbiter, Rector de Llantherfel reſidens.

Dominus Henricus ab Hoell Preſbiter, Rector de Llandrillo, abſens. (Oxoniæ ſtudens) in a later Hand.

Dominus Johannes Raynold, Vicarius de Llandrillo, et Presbiter, reſidens.

Dominus Johannes ab Harry Preſbiter, Vicarius de Gwythelwern reſidens.

Dominus David ab Jenn Presbiter, Rector de Bettus, reſidens et hoſpitalis.

" Quod ad Concionatores Evangelicos attinet " pauciſſimi ſunt, attamen Magiſter Evans Decanus, " Magiſter Price Cancellarius, Magiſter Jenkins " Rector Novæ Villæ, Magiſter Griffinus Lloyd " Rector de Llanvyllyn, Dominus David Lloyd " Rector de Langumdimmael. Hi concionantur ut- " cunque ad aliquam utilitatem et ædificationem in- " ter indoctos et imperitos quales habet noſtra Dio- " ceſis; præterea nulli ſunt."

Richard Aſaphen.

I am not inſenſible but that ſeveral Names of Perſons and Places may differ from the preſent Uſage; but that Objection is to be anſwered by the Erroneouſneſs of the Copy.

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No. LX.

Sale of Church Lands belonging to the See of St. Aſaph, extracted from a valuable MS. in the Library of Thomas Rawlinſon of the Middle Temple, Eſq; and F. R. S.

	£.	s.	d.
MAY 23, 1648. The Manour and Lordſhip of Iſtervyn Co. Flint and Denbigh, ſold to Humphrey Jones and Henry Jones for — — —	1254	12	9¼
May 9, 1649. Two Meſſuages in St. Martin's Co. Salop, ſold to Will. Fell and Jonathan Tilcot for —	195	10	0
Auguſt 22, 1649. Part of the Mannour of Wrexham, Co. Denbigh ſold to James Lloyd for —	50	0	0
March 25, 1650. The Manours of Llandegla, Witherwin, and Meliden, with other Lordſhips, Mannours, and Lands, ſold to John Jones and George Twiſtleton, Eſqrs. for —	3797	0	0
	£.5297	2	9¼

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No. LXI.

The Appointment of preaching in the Cathedral and Pariſh Church called the lower or Llanelwy Pariſh.

"ORDINATIONES inter poſitæ per. Rev. in Xſto. Patrem Willhelmum [Morgan] perſſione Divina Aſaph Epiſcopum 8vo Die Marty 1601 pro Concionibus habendis in Eccl. Cathed. Aſſaphenſi incipiendis prima Die Dominica poſt primum Diem Maii quotannis."

Numerus Concionum Habendarum.

Per Decanum 6. Archidiaconum (Comendatorium i.e. Epiſcopum) 6. per Prebend de Vaynol 5. P. Llanufydd 5. P. de Meliden 5. Per Comportionarios de Llanvair 8. Per Prebend. de Myvot 3. Per unumquemque Canonicum 2. Per Dominum Epiſcopum in Feſto Aſcenſionis, in Feſto Omnium Sanctorum 17 Novembris—in Feſto Nativitatis Domini et Die Veneris ante Paſcha.

Renovat. in primaria Viſitatione Georgii Griffith Divina Permiſſione Aſſaphenſis Epiſcopi 1662 Loco Die 17 Novembris——29 May atq. addito Jan. 30.

Ordo Conſtitutus per Reverendum in Chriſto Patrem Johannem [Owen] permiſſione Divina Aſſaphenſem Epiſcopum cum Aſſenſu et Conſenſu Decani et Capituli A. D. 1633 pro Concionibus Lingua Bri-

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tanica per menſes habendis in Eccles. parochiall de Llanelwy incipiendo Dominica 1mo Novembris quotanis Novembris Dominica ſecunda Dominus Epiſcopus.

Decembris Dominica ſecunda Decanus.

Januarii Dominica ſecunda Prebend. de Vaynol.

Februarii Dominica ſecunda Prebend de Llanywyth (Llanufydd.)

Martii Dominica ſecunda Prebend. de Myvott.

Aprilis Dominica ſecunda 1 Vicar Choralis.

Maii Dominica ſecunda, Decanus.

Junii Dominica ſecunda, Prebend. de Vaynol.

Julii Dominica Secunda Prebend. de Llanywith. (Llanufydd.)

Auguſti Dominica ſecunda Decanus.

Septembris Dominica ſecunda Prebend de Vaynol.

Octobris Dominica ſecunda 2 Vicarius Choralis:

Dominica Paſche, tempore matutino, tertius Vicarius Choralis.

Dominica Pentecoſtes tempore Aeſpertino quartus Vicar Coralis.

Confirmatur in Domo.

Capitulari Juni 7, 1664 per Reverendum Patrem Georgium [Griffith] Aſſaphenſem Epiſcopum cum Conſenſu Decani et Capituli mutata 1mo Die in 2dam Unius cujuſquiſque menſis Dominicam; ne quis forte avocetur ab Euchariſtia 1ma Dominica cujuſque menſis in Eccleſia Cathedrali celebranda.

The Turns of Preaching are ſupplied in the Abſence of the different Dignitaries by the Vicars Choral, who have for each Sermon, 6s. 8d.

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No. LXII.

* *An Act for appropriating the Rectory of Llanrhayader in Mochnant in the Counties of Denbigh and Montgomery, and of Skeiviog in the County of Flint; for Repairs of the Cathedral Church of St. Aſaph, and the better Maintenance of the Choir there, and alſo for uniting ſeveral Rectories Sine Cura and the Vicarages of the ſame Pariſhes, within the Dioceſe of St. Aſaph aforeſaid.*

WHEREAS the Cathedral Church of St. Aſaph in the County of Flint, by reaſon of the high and bleak Situation thereof near the Sea, is much expoſed to Storms, and requireth great and frequent Repairs, for defraying the Charge whereof there is not at preſent any competent Maintenance; and whereas the Income and Allowance of the Choir within the ſaid Church is likewiſe very ſmall and inconſiderable; and whereas alſo ſeveral Vicarages within the Dioceſe of St. Aſaph aforeſaid, herein aftermentioned, are of ſo ſmall yearly Value, that the ſame are inſufficent to ſupport the preſent Incumbents thereof, and the Rectories as well as the Vicarages, being

* Anno 29 et 30 Car. II. Reg.

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all of the Patronage of the Biſhop of St. Aſaph, are ſine curâ, and the Rectors thereof not obliged to be reſident within the ſaid Pariſhes, or to perform any ſpiritual Function there; which Rectories, if the ſaid Vicarages were extinct, and the Cure of Souls placed in the ſaid Rectors, would afford a competent Revenue for the Maintenance of ſuch ſpiritual Perſons who, being lawfully qualified, may reſide and officiate there. Now therefore the Right Reverend Father in God, Iſaac Lord Biſhop of St. Aſaph, humbly prayeth your Majeſty, That it may be enacted, And be it enacted by the Kings moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lotds Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That the Advowſon, Patronage, and Right of Preſentation, of and to the Rectory of Llanrhayader in Mochnant, in the Counties of Denbigh and Mountgomery, ſhall be, and is hereby veſted in the ſaid Dean and Chapter of St. Aſaph and their Succeſſors; and that from and after the next Avoidance thereof, the ſaid Rectory of Llanrayader, and all the Gleab, Tythes, Iſſues, and Profits thereof ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby veſted in the ſaid Dean and Chapter of St. Aſaph, and their Succeſſors for ever, and the ſame ſhall from thenceforth be appropriated, conſolidated, united, and incorporated to them and their Succeſſors for ever, and they ſhall be and remain perpetual Parſons and Incumbents thereof, without any Preſentation, Nomination, Admiſſion, Induction of any other Incumbents thereunto for the Future: and they ſhall hold the ſame as appropriated to this only Intent and Purpoſe, that the Rents, Iſ-

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ſues, and Profits of the ſame ſhall be by them from thenceforth, from Time to Time, for ever beſtowed and employed to and for the ſatisfying and defraying the Charge of the Repairs of the ſaid Cathedral-Church of St. Aſaph, in the firſt Place, and the Reſidue of the ſaid Profits for the Augmentation of the Revenue of the Choir thereof. And that until ſuch Vacancy of the Rectory of Llanrhayader ſhall happen, (but no longer) the Rents, Iſſues, and Profits, of the Rectory of Skeiviog in the County of Flint, with the Appurtenances thereof, being now holden by the ſaid Biſhop in Commendam, ſhall be appropriated and applyed to and for the Repairs of the ſaid Cathedral-Church of St. Aſaph, and for the Augmentation of the ſaid Revenue of the ſaid Choir. And that the Rents, Iſſues, and Profits of the ſaid Rectory of Llanrhayader, when vacant, and of the Rectory of Skeiviog in the meantime, until ſuch Vacancy ſhall ſhall happen, ſhall be diſtributed, diſburſed and apportioned, by the ſaid Dean and Chapter of St. Aſaph aforeſaid, by and with the Conſent of the ſaid Biſhop for the Time being, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid. But in Caſe any Difference ſhall happen to ariſe between the ſaid Biſhop of St. Aſaph for the Time being, and the Dean and Chapter there for the Time being, concerning the Diſtribution of the Moneys, by this preſent Act intended for the Repairs and Augmentations aforeſaid, the ſame ſhall then be finally ſettled and determined by the Order and Determination of the Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury for the Time being. And if the ſaid Dean and Chapter ſhall refuſe to join in ſuch reaſonable Diſtribution, and any Queſtion ſhall ariſe, concerning the Miſ-

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employment of any of the Rents, Iſſues, and Profits of the ſaid Rectories, by the ſaid Dean and Chapter, to any other purpoſe than is by this Act appointed, the ſame ſhall be and may be heard and determined by the Biſhop of St. Aſaph for the Time being; and in Caſe it ſhall appear that the ſaid Dean and Chapter ſhall have miſemployed any of the ſaid Rents, Iſſues, and Profits, that the ſaid Biſhop of St. Aſaph for the Time being, ſhall and may compel the Payment thereof by Sequeſtration of their Eccleſiaſtical Poſſeſſions, or other Eccleſiaſtical Cenſures, as in ordinary Caſes of Dilapidations. And be it farther enacted, that if the Dean and Chapter ſhall at any Time hereafter find themſelves aggrieved by any ſuch Order, and Sentence of the Biſhop of St. Aſaph, that they may appeal to the Archbiſhop of the Province for redreſs therein, as in Caſes of ordinary Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction. And it is alſo enacted, that the ſaid Dean and Chapter of St. Aſaph, and their Succeſſors, by and with the Conſent of the Biſhop of St. Aſaph for the Time being, ſhall and may, from Time to Time, make Leaſes of the Gleab, Tythes and other Profits of the ſaid Rectory of Llanrhayader, with the Appurtenances or any Part thereof, when it ſhall become vacant, in Writing, under their reſpective Seals, to any Perſon or Perſons in Poſſeſſion only, without any Fine or Fines, for any Term or Number of Years, not exceeding one and twenty; ſo as there be reſerved thereupon to the ſaid Dean and Chapter, and their Succeſſors, the full yearly Value of what ſhall be ſo leaſed for the Rent thereof, or ſo much as the ſame can reſonably and without any Fraud be lett for, which Rent ſhall be ſubject to the

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ſaid Truſt, and to be employed and applyed as aforeſaid. And be it farther enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that when and aſſoon as the ſaid Rectory of Skeiviog ſhall be diſcharged from the Repairs and Augmentation abovementioned by the Avoidance of the ſaid Rectory of Llanrhayader, the ſame Rectory of Skeiviog and Vicarage of Skeiviog ſhall be united forever. And the Vicar of Skeiviog, at the Time of ſuch Union happening, ſhall be Rector of Skeiviog, and the Vicarage from thenceforth extinct for ever.

And alſo the Rectory of Denbigh and Vicarage thereof, and the Rectory of Llanrooſt, and the Vicarage thereof, and ſuch one of the Rectories Proportionary of Llanſannan, which ſhall firſt become void, and the Vicarage of Llanſannan in the County of Denbigh. and the Rectory of Nannerch and the Vicarage thereof, and the Rectory of Caerwys and the Vicarage thereof in the County of Flint, and the Rectory and Vicarage of Llandyſil, and the Rectory and Vicarage of Machynlleth in the County of Montgomery, from and after the firſt reſpective Vacancies of the ſaid Rectories ſhall be united reſpectively, and the Vicars thereof reſpectively, at the Time when ſuch Union ſhall reſpectively happen, ſhall be Rectors of the ſaid Pariſhes, and the ſaid Vicarages thereof reſpectively ſhall be extinct from thenceforth for ever; and the Profits thereof reſpectively be renewed by the Rectors thereof and their Succeſſors, who ſhall from thenceforth reſpectively have reſpective Cares of the Souls of the reſpective Pariſhes. Provided nevertheleſs that the ſaid Rectory of Llanrooſt being firſt united to the Vicarage,

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ſhall be for ever charged and made hereby liable to the Payment of the annual Sum of Twenty Pounds to the Miniſter or Curate (for the Time being) officiating at the Chapel of St. German, within the ſaid Pariſh of Llanrooſt. It is alſo farther enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That when and aſſoon as the Rectory of Llanarmon in Yale in the ſaid County of Denbigh ſhall become vacant, all the Gleab Lands and Parſonage Houſe thereof ſhall be thenceforth added to the Endowment of the Vicarage of Llanarmon, and ſo remain for ever united to the ſame. Saving to the Biſhop of St. Aſaph and his Succeſſors the Right of Patronage to all and every the ſaid Benefices, when the ſaid Rectories and Vicarages are reſpectively united, and all other Duties and Payments which belong to the ſaid Biſhop, payable by the ſaid Rectors and Vicars. or any of them, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding, ſaving alſo to the Kings's Majeſty, his Heyrs and Succeſſors. and to all other Perſon or Perſons, Bodies Politick and Corporate, their Heyrs, Executors, and, Succeſſors, other than the ſaid Lord Biſhop of St. Aſaph and his Succeſſors, all ſuch Right, Title, and Intereſt, Claym and Demands whatſoever, which they or any of them may or ought to have in or to the Premiſſes, or to any of them, as if this Act had never been had or made, any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

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No. LXIII.

Two Letters, One wrote by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the Other by the King, to Biſhop Barrow, touching the uniting the Mannour of Meliden to the Biſhoprick of St. Aſaph, &c.

SALUTEM IN CHRISTO.

"MY good Lord, in an Age when ſo many ſeek their
" own and ſo few the Good of the Church in general;
" it is an high and noble Example which your Lord-
" ſhipp have given us, by neglecting the Opportuni-
" ty of your private advantage to promote the Com-
" mon Benefit of your Succeſſors. I aſſure you his
" Majeſty eſteems and accepts well this Inſtance of
" your Zeal for God's Church, and with that God I
" doubt not your Reward will be on high.——To
" him my Prayer ſhall be, that you may live to ſee
" the good work accompliſht which you have ſo
" well begun: But if it ſhall pleaſe him to take you
" from your work to your Reward, before the en-
" cloſed may ſecure you, that Care will be taken to
" preſerve to Succeſſion what you have ſo worthily
" deſigned for it: For the manner of doing it I
" conſulted both my Lord Chancellor and my Lord
" Chief Juſtice North, and if you can ſuggeſt any
" thing that may make it yet ſtronger or ſafer, I
" will purſue it.

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" My Lord, there is one thing more, which I " have been much importuned to move your Lord- " ſhip in, and 'tis with my Lord of London's Privity " and Conſent, that 'tis once more propoſed to you. " There is a Stranger who hath been ſome Years " among us, Joh. Scobaldus Fabricius, a Man of " very good Learning, humble, and modeſt, one " that loves our Church well, and hath written in " Defence of it, and thereby created himſelf Ene- " mies both among our Diſſenters, here and his own " Countrymen, who have thereupon diveſted him " of the Livelyhood he had there before, ſo that I " have now Reaſon to fear he is in want. My Lord, " I have been informed that his Majeſty hath writ- " ten twice to you to beſtow one of the many Sine " cura's within your Patronage upon him, it being " in Regard of his Want of Language the only pro- " per Way of providing for him. I am very loth to " preſs upon your Lordſhipp, 'tis againſt my Nature " and againſt my Rule. It is fit, I think that every " Man be left freely to diſpoſe of his own: I ſhall " only ſay this Man is worthy, for whom you " ſhould do this, for he hath loved our Nation; " and I verily believe that if you ſhall comply with " this Requeſt of mine, he that is the God of the Help- " leſs, and of the Stranger, will give you the Com- " fort of it both here and hereafter. I am, my Lord, " with all hearty Affection,

Your loving Brother,

Lambeth-Houſe,
April 1, 1679.

W. Cant.

Subſcrib'd,
For the Rev. Father in God
the Ld. Bp. of St. Aſaph.

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CHARLES R.

" RIGHT Reverend Father in God we greet " you well. Whereas we have with Satisfaction " taken Notice of your good Intentions for the Aug- " mentation of the Revenue of your See, by reſerv- " ing a certain Leaſe of a conſiderable Value, " (whereof two Lives are already fallen) to run out " (and then to be annexed to the ſaid See for ever, " and held as a Demeſne by the Biſhops there). We " cannot but highly approve of this your good In- " tention herein, and do accordingly recommend " it to you, and to perſiſt in the ſame; and for your " farther Encouragement in ſo good a Work, that it " may not be in the Power of your Succeſſors to de- " feat ſo pious an Intention, by trasnferring the Be- " nefit (ſo worthily by you refuſed) to his own pri- " vate Advantage, We do hereby declare, that " if it ſhall pleaſe GOD you ſhall die before the per- " fecting and compleating thereof, that Wee will " by all Ways in our Power oblige your Succeſſor " to do it; and by the Advice of our Councell " learned in the Law ſecure the ſame, ſo as it ſhall " not be in the Power of any Biſhop of that See to " make any Leaſe or Leaſes thereof, that ſhall con- " tinue any longer than his own Time, and for ſo " much Rent as may be had for the ſame. And our " Pleaſure alſo is, That theſe our Royal Letters doe

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" Remeyne upon Record, and be Regiſtered both " in your own Regiſter, and upon the Regiſter " Book of the Dean and Chapter of that our Ca- " thedral, and that all whom it may concerne may " Take due Notice thereof. And ſo we bid you " heartily farewel."

By His Majesty's Command.

Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 1ſt Day of April, 1679, in the One and Thirtieth Year of our Reigne.

Sunderland.

SUBSCRIBED.

To the Right Rev. Father in God Iſaac Lord Biſhop of St. Aſaph.

No. LXIV.

Cuſtomary Mortuaries due to the Biſhops of St. Aſaph, on the Deceaſe of every Clergyman beneficed in St. Aſaph Dioceſe: From an Account exhibited in Q. Elizabeth's Time.

IMPRIMIS, His beſt Gelding, Horſe, or Mare.
Item, His beſt Gown.

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Item, His beſt Cloak.

Item, His beſt Coat, Jerkin, Doublet and Breeches.

Item, His Hoſe, or Neither-Stockings, Shooes and Garters.

Item, His Waſtcoat.

Item, His Hat and Capp.

Item, His Faulchion.

Item, His beſt Book.

Item, His Surplice.

Item, His Purſe and Girdell.

Item, His Knife and Gloves.

Item, His Signet, or Ring of Gold.

" N. B. Theſe Mortuaries, as already mentioned, " amounting to a very inconſiderable Value, and " having been by Biſhop Fleetwood never above " once or twice taken in Kind, his Lordſhip forgiv- " ing the poor Widows, and compounding with the " Rich, and applying the Money he took of them " towards buying Books for the New * Library he " cauſed to be made over the School. The ſaid " worthy Biſhop, as a farther Teſt of his Generoſity, " joined in procuring an Act of Parliament for ſet- " ting aſide this Cuſtom, and beneficing his Succeſ- " ſors, by ſettling on the See a Living of a very conſi- " derable Income in Lieu thereof; which good Deed, " as it has accordingly took Place, ſo it will for

* The Books were removed many Years ago to the Conſiſtory Court, and the School-Houſe was taken down and built below the Pariſh Church, A. D. 1780.

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" ever be remembered with Honour by the " ſucceeding Biſhops and Clergy of this Church and " Dioceſe.

No. LXV.

X. *Submiſſio Decani et Capituli Aſſavenſis Eccleſiæ, Henrico VIII. Regi tanquam Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ Capiti facta, nec non Determinatio ejuſdem adverſus ſuprematum Papæ in Angliâ jure divino debitum.*

QUUMea ſit non ſolum, Chriſtianæ Religionis et pietatis ratio, ſed noſtræ etiam obedientiæ regula, ut Domino Regi noſtro Henrico ejus nominis VIII. (cui uni et ſoli poſt Chriſtum Jeſum Servatorem noſtrum debemus univerſa) non modo omnimodam in Chriſto, et eandem ſinceram, integram, perpetuamque animi Devotionem, Fidem et Obſervantiam, Honorem, Cultum et Reverentiam præſtemus; ſed etiam de eàdem Fide et obſervantiâ noſtrâ rationem, quotieſcunque poſtulabitur, reddamus, et palam omnibus, ſi res poſcat, libentiſſime teſtemur: Noverint Univerſi, ad quos præſens Scriptum pervenerit, quod nos Decanus et Capitulum Eccleſiæ Cathedralis Divi Pauli London. Dioceſis London. uno ore et voce atque unanimi omnium conſenſu et aſſenſu, hoc Scripto noſtro ſub Sigillo noſtro communi in Domo noſtrâ Capitulari dato,

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pro Nobis et Succeſſoribus noſtris, omnibus et ſingulis, in perpetuum profitemur, teſtamur, et fideliter promittimus et ſpondemus: Nos dictos Decanum et Capitulum et Succeſſores noſtros, omnes et ſingulos, integram, inviolatam, ſinceram, perpetuamque fidem, obſervantiam et obedientiam ſemper præſtituros ergâ Dominum Regem noſtrum Henricum VIII. et ergà Annam Reginam uxorem ejuſdem, et ergà Sobolem ejus eadem Annâ legitimé tam progenitam quàm progenerandam; et quòd hæc eadem populo notificabimus, prædicabimus et ſuadebimus, ubicunque dabitur locus et occaſio. Item quod confirmatum ratumque habemus, ſemperque et pro perpetuo habituri ſumus; quòd prædictus Rex noſter Henricus eſt Caput Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ. Item, quòd Epiſcopus Romanus, qui in ſuis Bullis Papæ nomen uſurpat, et Summi Pontificis principatum ſibi arrogat, non habet majorem aliquam Juriſdictionem collatam ſibi á Deo in S. Scripturâ in hoc Regno Angliæ, quàm quivis alius externus Epiſcopus. Item quòd nullus noſtrûm in ullâ ſacrâ Concione, privatim vel publicé habendâ, eundem Epiſcopum Romanum appellabit nomine Papæ aut Summi Pontificis, ſed nomine Epiſcopi Romani vel Eccleſiæ Romanæ; et quòd nullus noſtrum orabit pro eo, tanquam, Papâ, ſed tanquam Epiſcopo Romano. Item, quòd ſoli dicto Domino Regi et Succeſſoribus ſuis adhærebimus; et ejus Leges ac Decreta manutenebimus: Epiſcopi Romani Legibus, Decretis et Canonibus, quæ contrà Legem Divinam et S. Scripturam aut contrá Jura hujus Regni eſſe inveniuntur, in perpetuum renuntiantes. Item quod nullus noſtrum omnium in

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ullâ vel privata vel publicâ Concione quicquam ex Sacris Scripturis desumtum ad alienum sensum detorquere præsumet; sed quisque Christum ejusque Verba et Facta, simpliciter, aperte, sincerè, et ad normam seu regulam Sacrarum Scriptnrarum, et vere Catholicorum atque Orthodoxorum Doctorum prædicabit Catholicé et Orthodoxe. Item, quód unusquisque nostrum in suis Orationibus et Comprecationibus de more faciendis primum omnium Regem nostrum, tanquam Supremum Caput Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, Deo et populi precibus commendabit, deinde Reginam Annam cum suâ Sobole, tum demum Archiepiscopos Cantuariensem et Eboracensem cum cæteris Cleri Ordinibus, prout videbitur. Item, quód omnes et singuli prædicti Decanus et Capitulum, et Successores nostri, Conscientiæ et Jurisjurandi Sacramento nosmet firmiter obligamus; quòd omnia et singula prædicta fideliter in perpetuum observabimns. In cujus rei testimonium huic Scripto nostro commune Sigillum nostrum appendimus; et nostra Nomina propriâ quisque manu subscripsimus Dat. in Domo nostra Capitulari. XXI. die Augusti, Anno Domini MDXXXIV.

SUBSRIBUNT.

Fulco Salusbury, Decanus.
Johannes Breston, Canonicus.
Galfridns Ruthyn, Præbendarius.
David Owayn, Præbendarius.
Alius,cujus nomen vix legi potest.

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THE

SECOND APPENDIX.

IN KENTIGERN'S MEMOIRS

OCCURS

Menevia.

AT the firſt Eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity in the Britiſh Iſles in 185, at the Requeſt of King Lucius, there were three Archbiſhops' Seats appointed in Britain, by Faganus and Damianus, two Doctors ſent by Pope Eleutherius to bring the King and his People to the Unity of the Chriſtian Faith, viz. London, York, and Caerlleon upon Uſk in Monmouthſhire, then a populous City. London, to which were ſubjected Loegria and Cornwall, which Provinces are divided by the River Severn from Cambria or Wales.—York, to which were ſubjected Deyra and Albania, that is Scotland, which the Great River

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Humber divides from Loegria—and Caerlleon upon Uſk to which Wales was ſubject, which is divided by the Severn from Loegria.* At Caerlleon, lived Dubritius, a Man of excellent Learning and ſingular Piety, who was made Archbiſhop of all Wales, by Germanus and Lupus, two Biſhops of France, the former Biſhop of Altiſiodore, the latter, of Trecaſia.† When they came, at the Requeſt of Aurelius Ambroſius, Ruler of Britain, to extinguiſh the Pelagian Hereſy, then ſpread in Britain, they appointed the See to be at Llandaff. Dubritius reſigned his Archbiſhopric in his old Age to David a Diſciple of his Uncle and King Arthur, ‡ and retired to the Iſle of Bardſea, or Ynys Enlli, in Caernarvonſhire, § where there was a Monaſtery, Llowd being the firſt Abbot, where Holy Men were frequently interred in thoſe Days, where he died and was buried November 14, 522. David ſat 26 Years, in which Time King Arthur tranſlated the See from thence, from the Incurſions of the Saxons, to Menew or or Menevia, but ſince St. David, in hononr of the Holy

* Radulphi, de Diceto, Decani Londinenſis Hiſt. de Archiepiſcop. Cant. a prima Sedis Fundatione ad annum 2100.

† Uſſer de Prim. Eccl. p. 323—327,

‡ Willis from Leland's Collectanea, tells us, there was one Elveus Biſhop of Menevia, who baptized St. David, as alſo, that Giſtiolanus Uncle to St. David was Biſhop of that See, but at what Time doth not appear.

§ Inſula Enli more Britannico vocatur Roma Britaniæ, propter longinquitatem et periculoſum tranſitum in extremitate Regni ſita; et propter Sanctitatem loci et Honeſtatem. Sanctitatem cum 20,000 Sanctorum ibi jaceant Corpora Confeſſorum tanquam Martyrum: Honeſtatem, cum ſit circumdata undique mari. Giral. Ca. L. 1. 6.

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Biſhop of that Name. David is ſaid to have lived to the Age of 146 and died in 642, and was buried in the Cathedral, which he cauſed to be built, having firſt built Twelve Monaſteries. About 841, Samſon, who was the laſt Archbiſhop of the Welſh, retiring into Dole in Little Bretagne, in Time of a Peſtilence, here,* where he became Biſhop, and taking his Pall with him,† uſed it during his Life, as did alſo his Succeſſors there for many Years, until they were compelled by the Pope, at the Suit of the Archbiſhop of Turon to leave it, and make Profeſſion of Obedience unto him, as in former Times. His Succeſſors, either for want of that or ſome other Occaſion, loſt their Title of Archbiſhop; but yet for ſeveral Years after, they held the Archiepiſcopal Power of conſecrating Biſhops, and in 1115, in Biſhop Bernard's Time, this See loſt the Archiepiſcopal Power, and have ever ſince been Suffragans to the See of Canterbury. In Samſon's Time, ſays Biſhop Godwin, "This See had Seven Biſhops Suffragans, ſubject "to it, viz. Exeter, Hereford, Llandaff, Bangor, St. "Aſaph, and Ferns in Ireland; all of whom met "Auſtin the Monk and his Aſſociates when

* Ib. 76, 84, 559.

† The Pall was a Pontifical Veſtment made of Wool in the Form of the Hood of a Batchelor of Arts in Oxford and worn by the Archbiſhop only when going to the Altar, put about his Neck above his other Pontifical Ornament, and ſerved to ſhew the Archbiſhop's Dependance upon Rome. It was Part of the Imperial Habit, and allowed to the Biſhop of Rome, by the Favor of one of the Roman Emperors. It was uſually given to the Patriarchs, when that Syſtem of Government firſt took Place in the Church.

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" they firſt entered England, for the compoſing of " ſome Differences between the Old and New-come " Chriſtians". But Roger Hoveden reckons theſe, Llandaf, Llanpatern in Cardiganſhire, now extinct, Bangor, St. Aſaph, Chicheſter, Hereford, and Worceſter. It had twentyſix Archbiſhops from 519 to 841, and twenty-one Biſhops with Archepiſcopal Power before 942 to 1115, and hath had the greateſt Number of Biſhops of any in England. This Dioceſe now contains the whole Counties of Pembroke, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Brecknock, and a Part of Radnor, and ſome Parts of Monmouth, Hereford, Montgomery and Glamorganſhire, in all which, there are but 300 Pariſhes, whereof 120 are impropriate; for the Government of which, there are four Archdeacons, viz. St. David's founded in 1128, William being the Firſt —Brecknock from 1144 to 1154, Jordan being the Firſt—Caermarthen in 1398, Edmund Warham being the Firſt, and Cardigan in 1501, Thomas Howell being the Firſt.

The Firſt Papal Proviſion to any See in England, was that of Pope Innocent the Third to this See in 1199 to Giraldus Cambrenſis, whom he did not abſolutely name, but procured to be elected at Rome and then would have ſupported his Title without the King's Conſent. The Ground of all Papal Proviſions was, a Pretence of Difference in Elections, and that the Church might not continue vacant.

Coll. Kennet MS. C. p. 1.

This Cathedral having been ſeveral Times ſpoiled by the Danes, Norwegians and other Pirates, that which remains was built by Peter de Leia the forty-ninth Biſhop of this Dioceſe who dedicated it to St. Andrew and St. David, though St. Andrew being now

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left out, it only retains the Name of St. David. It is valued in the King's Books 457*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* The Clergy's Tenths 336*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*

The Arms of the See, *Sable, on a Cross, or 5 Cinquefoils of the First.*

Chebur.

BISHOPRIC OF BANGOR.

DANIEL or Deiniel, Son of Dynawd or Dionothus Abbot of Bangor-is-Coed in Flintſhire, built in 525, a College in Caernarvonſhire for the Inſtitution of Youth and Support of the Clergy of this Part of North Wales, and probably deſigned it as a Cell or Member of the other Bangor; and it continued ſo 'till Prince Maelgwin or Maelgwyn Gwynedd, by Gildas called Maelocunus, or Malgo Conan, a very wicked Prince in his Youth, but growing reformed in his advanced Age, among other Works of Piety, erected this College into a Biſhopric,* and Archbiſhop Dubritius of Caerlleon conſecrated the ſaid Daniel firſt Biſhop hereof about 550. Four Years after which, he died and was buried at Ynys Enlli or Bardſea, where as hath been obſerved, Holy Men were interred frequently in thoſe Days. The ſame Year in which he died, Prince Maglocunus erected

* Uſſer. p. 88. 133. 156.

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Bangor into a City, which took its Name from the fine Situation of the Place or Beauty of its Choir, and ſome Authors derive Bangor from Bonus Chorus.* The Cathedral was ſpoiled by Owen Glyndwfr in his Rebellion againſt Hen. IV. which began 1400, and though repaired by Hen. Dean who was Biſhop here, 1496, it has loſt much of its priſtine Beauty. This Dioceſe compriſes the whole Territory of the Princes of North Wales, and contains in it the entire County of Caernarvon, wherein Bangor ſtandeth, and the whole Iſle of Angleſea, with Parts of Denbigh, Merioneth and Montgomeryſhires, and in them, to the Number of 107 Pariſhes, whereof 26 are impropriated, beſides abundance of Chapels, which added to the Churches, will augment the Number near double; there being, according to Cambden, no leſs than 74 Pariſhes, as he terms them, and 68 in Caernarvonſhire. It had 3 Archdeaconries 'till the Time of Biſhop Humphrey Lloyd, who in 1685 got the Archdeaconries of Bangor and Angleſea to be annexed to the Biſhopric—the Firſt of which was erected in 1166, Alexander being the Firſt—and the remaining one of Merioneth in 1327, Tudor being the Firſt. The Archdeacons never had any other Power or Juriſdiction, than barely to viſit and receive annual Procurations, they being obliged, as Willis informs us, to return their "Comperta et Detecta" into the Conſiſtory Court belonging to the Biſhop's See. It is valued in the King's Books 131*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* The Clergy's Tenths 15*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*

The Arms of this See, *Gules a Bend, Or, Gutty, de Poix between 2 Mullets Argent.*

* Uſſer p. 526.

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Gilbert.

ARCHBISHOPRIC OF CANTERBURY.

IN 596 Auſtin was ſent into England, with ſome Monks fearing God, by Pope Gregory to convert the Engliſh Nation; and, as Bede informs us Lib 1. C. 23, hearing the People to be fierce, returns and deſires to deſiſt. Upon the Pope's Encouragement, he goeth back and converteth King Ethelbert, who gave them a Manſion in the City of Dorobernia, which is now Canterbury, and was the Metropolis of all his Kingdom, that they might there preach, and call, as many as they could, to the Faith of Jeſus Chriſt. Auſtin being therefore conſecrated, purſuant to the Command of St. Gregory, repaired Chriſt's Church in Canterbury, as we are informed by Somner in his Hiſtory of that Cathedral, the Foundation of it being laid by Lucius, firſt Chriſtian King of Great Britain and appointed there the Metropolitan Seat for himſelf and Succeſſors, and having gathered a Monaſtery of Monks, People flocked to him from all Parts. This Church was burnt down and rebuilt three different Times—viz. by the Danes about 1023 —by Accident about 1070 in the Time of Archbiſhop Lanfranc, an Italian, who removed Biſhop's See from Small Towns to Great Cities, and about 1130, and after other Calamities and Decays, it was built as it now is, by the Monks of St. Benedict, who was born in the City of Norcia in Italy, and who in 516

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founded a Monaſtery on Mount Caſſino, and wrote a Rule for Monks, approved of by the Univerſal Church, as Pope Innocent the II. teſtifies. Of this Order were all our Cathedral Priories, except Carliſle, and moſt of the richeſt Abbies in the Kingdom, as we are informed by Tanner.

Take Canterbury as the Seat of the Metropolitan, and it hath under it 21 Suffragan Biſhops, of which 17 are in England and 4 in Wales:—but take it as a Seat of a Dioceſan, and it contains only ſome Part of Kent, to the Number of 257 Pariſhes, the reſt being in the Dioceſe of Rocheſter together with ſome few particular Pariſhes, diſpoſed here and there in ſeveral Dioceſes: it being an ancient Privilege of this See, that whereſoever the Archbiſhops had either Manors or Advowſons, the Place forthwith became exempt from the Ordinary, and was reported to be of the Dioceſe of Canterbury. The other Privileges of this See, are, that the Archbiſhop is accounted Primate and Metropolitan of all England, and is the firſt Peer of the Realm, having Precedency of all Dukes, not being of the Royal Blood, and all the great Officers of State. He hath the Title of Grace offered him in common Speech and writes himſelf "Divina Provi- "dentia," where other Biſhops only uſe "Divina "Permiſſione."—The Coronation of the King hath anciently belonged to him, it being alſo formerly reſolved, that, whereſoever the Court was, the King and Queen were "ſpeciales et domeſtici Parochiani "Domini Archiepiſcopi." It alſo belonged to him in former Times, to take to himſelf the Offerings made at the Holy Altar by the King and Queen, whereſoever the Court was, if he was preſent at the

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ſame; and to appoint the Lent Preachers: but theſe, Time has altered; and by the King are otherwiſe diſpoſed of. He hath this Royal Privilege, that thoſe, who held Lands of him were liable for Wardſhip to him, and to compound with him for the ſame, though they held their Lands in Chief of our Lord the King. And for the more Increaſe of his Power and Honor, it was enacted 25 Hen. 8. c. 21. that all Licences and Diſpenſations ſhall be granted by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury and his Succeſſors. As alſo in 1 Eliz. c. 2 that by the Advice of the Metropolitan or Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſioners, the Queen's, now King's Majeſty may ordain and publiſh ſuch Rites and Ceremonies as may be moſt for the Advancement of God's Glory, the edifying of his Church, and the due Reverence of Chriſt's holy Sacraments. This Dioceſe has but one Archdeacon, that of Canterbury. Alfred was the Firſt in 798. We are indebted to Archbiſhop Langton, the 43d Archbiſhop, for the Diviſion of the Bible into Chapters, and Verſes. * It is valued in the King's Books 2816*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* and the Clergy's Tenths 651*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

The Arms of this Archiepiſcopal See may be thus blazoned. *The Field, Saphyr, an Episcopal Staff, in Topaz, and ensigned with a Cross patee Pearl, surmounted of a Pall of the last, charged with 4 Crosses, Formee, Fetched Diamond, edged and fringed as the Second.*

Sanctitatis radiis in orbe refulſit.

Vid. Heylin.

* Knighton.

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BISHOPRIC OF LONDON.

AT the Diviſion of this Kingdom into 3 Archbiſhoprics, as hath been already obſerved in the Account of St. David's, this was the Firſt See, which had the Firſt Dignity of Primacy for 419 Years under the Britons. Thean was the firſt Archbiſhop.* He is reported to have built St. Peter in Cornhill, which was his Metropolical See in 178, aſſiſted by Ciran Chief Butler to King Lucius. There were 16 according to Biſhop Godwin. After the Coming in of the Saxons, the Succeſſion of Archbiſhops was ſtill continued in London for 300 Years, but ſecretly, even until the Time, that St. Gregory ſent Auſtin hither as the other Monks and Miniſters of God's Word to the Number of 49, who landed in the Iſle of Thanet in 526, and having obtained a Place in the City of Canterbury from King Ethelbert, began to lead an Apoſtolic Life. The King was baptized Whitſunday in 527. After the Metropolitical Dignity was removed to Canterbury (which had been predicted by Merlin in theſe Words, "Dignitas Londonicæ adornaret Dorobernian.") Auſtin appointed Melitus Firſt Biſhop of London and conſecrated him in 604. It was a Cathedral Church of Secular Canons, who were Clergymen; called Secular, becauſe they ſerved the World (Seculum) in performing Spiritual Offices for the Laity and taking upon them the Care of Souls, which the Regulars were incapable of. They differed in nothing from ordinary Prieſts, ſave that they were under the

* Uſſer. p. 66.

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Government of ſome local Statutes, but were not ſo ſtrictly obliged to live under one Roof as the Monks and Regular Canons, but generally lived apart and were ſeverally maintained by diſtinct Prebends, in almoſt the ſame Manner with the Canons and Prebendaries of our Cathedral and Collegiate Churches at this Day.——Sarum, Lincoln, Chicheſter, York, Hereford, Llandaff, and Lichfeld were all Cathedrals of Secular Canons.*

The Biſhop of London has the Precedence of all the Biſhops of England after the two Archbiſhops, and is Dean of the Metropolitan See of Canterbury, by Virtue of which Office, he not only preſides over the other Biſhops at Synods, in the abſence of the Metropolitan, but receives his Mandates for aſſembling Synods and for other Buſineſs of the Church, which he communicates to the other Suffragan Biſhops. This Dioceſe contains the two Counties of Middleſex and Eſſex, wherein are 622 Pariſhes and of them 189 impropriate, for Government whereof there are 5 Archdeacons—Colcheſter founded in 1132, Richard being the Firſt—London 1136, William the Firſt—Middleſex 1138, Roger the Firſt—Eſſex in 1142, Richard Rufus, the Firſt—and St. Albans in 1556, William Eaſt the Firſt, but has no Stall in the Choir. It is valued in the King's Books at 1119*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* and the Clergy's Tenths 821*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*

The Arms of the See, *Gules 2 Swords in Saltire, Ar the Pomells, Or.*

* Tanner and Dugdale.

‡ Newcourt's Repertorium.

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BISHOPRIC OF ROCHESTER.

THE Cathedral was a Conventual one, which, with the Biſhopric united, were founded and eſtabliſhed by that pious Monarch Ethelbert King of Kent, who contributed bountifully towards the Maintenance of the Biſhop, Iuſtus being the Firſt appointed by Auſtin the Apoſtle of the Saxons.—The Church and Monaſtery were built by Gundulph Biſhop of the See in 1076. It is remarkable, that this See being the Firſt inſtituted next to Canterbury in 606, England, hath continued here ever ſince, without being ever removed as many others have been.

This Biſhopric was from 1214 to 1319 in the immediate Patronage of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, who diſpoſed of it as he pleaſed, as appears from theſe Words in Le Neve, " Patronatus Eccleſiæ S. " Andreæ Roff: a Rege in feodo confirmatur S. " Archiepiſcopo Cant. ita quod in Ordinatione iſti- " us Eccleſiæ, de Epiſcopo et Epiſcopi Electione, Re- " gius Aſſenſus nullatenus requiratur. Sed Totum ad " Archiepiſcopum, quicunque fuerit, pertinebit.*" This continued, 'till under Pretence of Free and Capitular Elections, the Popes had brought all Churches into their own Hands. However, after this, the Biſhops of Rocheſter owed more than ordi-

* Cart. 16. Joh. m. 4.

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nary Obedience to their Metropolitan and in all ſolemn Pomps, were commonly their Croſs Bearers. In a Vacancy of this See, after the Tranſlation of Biſhop Dolben in 1683, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury endeavoured to recover to his See the Cuſtody of the Temporalties of this Biſhopric, and to that End, preſented to the King a Memorial declaring his Right. The King's Counſel anſwered, that the Archbiſhop loſt his Right by the Act concerning the Election and Confirmation of Biſhops made in the Time of King Henry the Eighth.

This Cathedral had, according to Willis' Par. Angl. p. 16. among other Officers, two Cooks, a Porter and a Barber eſtabliſhed by Henry the Eighth's Foundation 1541, who converted here the Prior and Monks into a College of Seculars.—This See contains not above ninety-eight Pariſhes in a Part of Kent, of which thirty-ſix are impropriate; for ordering of which Juriſdiction, there is one Archdeacon, viz. of Rocheſter, erected in 1089, Anſchitillus being the Firſt. It is valued in the King's Books at 358*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* and the Clergy's Tenths 222*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* The Biſhop writes himſelf Roffenſis.

The Arms of this See *Ar, on a Saltier, Gules, an Escalop Shell, Or.*

AUSTIN'S ABBEY IN BRISTOL.

ROBERT ſirnamed Fitz Harding (becauſe his Father was Son of the King of Denmark and was called Harding) being a Citizen of Briſtol and ſome-

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times Mayor there, founded the Monaſtery of St. Auſtin near the ſaid City, and placed Canons in the ſame in 1148, the fourteenth Year of King Stephen. This Foundation was afterwards confirmed and augmented by King Henry the Second, who ſo greatly favoured the Author of the ſame, as to prefer him to the Marriage of the Daughter and ſole Heir of Lord Berkley. Of them are deſcended all the Lord Berkleys ſince that Time.

Geffrey.

ARCHBISHOPRIC OF CANTERBURY.

Vid. Gilbert.

BISHOPRIC OF NORWICH.

The Cathedral of it was a Conventual one.

SIGEBERT King of the Eaſt Angles, returning from France, after the Death of Copwald or Gerpenwald, during whoſe Reign he had been baniſhed into France, and there converted to the Faith of Chriſt, and obtaining his Kingdom, brought with him one Felix a Burgundian, and made him Biſhop of the Eaſt Angles, who converted the People from Idolatry to the Faith of Chriſt, had his See at Dunwich, a City in the Eaſtern Parts of Suffolk, then on the Sea Coaſt, ſince under Water, and now generally called Southwold Bay, in 630, where, having ſat

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ſeventeen Years, he died March 8, 647, and was buried in a Monaſtery at Sohan, which was afterwards deſtroyed by the Danes. His third Succeſſor Biſus, growing old, divided the See into two Parts —one at Dunwich—the other at North Elm in Norfolk, now a poor Village, not far from Repeham. To the former ſucceeded Acca; to the latter Bedwin in 673. Both of them lay long vacant afterwards, whilſt the Danes ravaged thoſe Coaſts, 'till after about 100 Years Deſolation in 995, Athulf was ordained Biſhop of the Eaſt Angles and had his See at Elmham including that of Dunwich. This however, did not laſt long, for Arfaſtus, Chaplain to William the Conqueror ſucceeded, and was Chancellor according to Heylin, but Godwin repreſents him as an ignorant Man, and removed the See to Thetford 1075, and Herbert Lozing, who was conſecrated Biſhop of Thetford in 1091, removed the See to Norwich April 9, 1094, where it has ever ſince continued, that is, the See alone; all the Lands belonging to it, having been taken away by King Henry the Eighth, thoſe which formerly belonged to the Monaſtery of St. Bennet in the Holm or Hulm Abbey in Norfolk diſſolved by the King, being aſſigned to it by way of Exchange. Herbert Lozing was a Prior of Fiſcanum in Normandy and came over to England and living in the Court for a Time, obtained diverſe great Preferments, that in three Years, he was enabled to buy for his Father the Abbacy of Wincheſter and for himſelf this Biſhopric, from the King for 1900*l.*—1000*l.* for the Biſhopric, as Iſaacſon informs us in his Chronological Tables. For Satisfaction of which Simony, this Penance was enjoin-

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ed him by Pope Paſcal, that he ſhould build certain Churches and Monaſteries, which he did. He built the Cathedral Church at his own Expence, laying the Firſt Foundation Stone with his own Hands, as this Euloguim declareth, which he cauſed to be engraven upon the Walls, "Hunc primum hujus Tem-" pli Lapidem, Dominus Herbertus poſuit in No-" mine Patris, Filii et Spiritus Sancti, Amen." He then determined to build an Houſe for himſelf, and on the North Side of the Church erected a ſtately Palace. The Cathedral, after having ſuffered twice by Fire, which was a common Calamity of all the Churches of thoſe Times, was put into good Condition by Biſhop de Middleton. This Dioceſe contains the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk and ſixteen Churches and Chapels in Cambridgeſhire, and in them, according to Willis' Parochiale Anglic. p. 112, One Thouſand three Hundred and fifty-three Churches and Chapels and four Archdeaconries—Norwich erected in 1124, William being the Firſt—Sudbury in 1126 William Fitz Humphrey the Firſt—Suffolk in 1127, Walkeline the Firſt—Norfolk in 1200, Geoffrey de Bocland the Firſt ——The Archdeacon of Suffolk, though he has no Impropriation, has a large Houſe at Ipſwich, near St. Mary Tower Church.—— The Biſhops formerly had the Firſt Fruits of all the Benefices in this Dioceſe, but that was united to the Crown by 26, Henry the Eighth, c. 3. It is valued in the King's Books 899*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* The Clergy's Tenth's 1177*l.* 13*s.*

The Arms of the See *Az, three Mitres, with their Labels, Or.*

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Richard.

BISHOPRIC OF LONDON.

Vide Gilbert.

BISHOPRIC OF EXETER.

The Cathedral was a Conventual one.

THE Counties of Devon and Cornwall, after their Converſion to Chriſtianity, were for a while under the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of the Weſt Saxons, whoſe See was at Dorcheſter. Afterwards, Wincheſter being appointed a Cathedral See about 660, all the Weſt Country was allotted to the Government of that Church, and ſo continued under it, 'till in 705, when Sherburne was made a Cathedral Church. Two Hundred Years, they were ſubject to the Biſhops of Sherburne, viz. 'till 905, at which Time Plegmund Archbiſhop of Canterbury, by the Command of the King, erected many new Sees. One at Wells in Somerſetſhire—another in Cornwall—and another in Devonſhire. Athelſtan was the Firſt Biſhop of Cornwall, whoſe See for a while was at St. Petrocks in Bodmyn. He had eleven Succeſſors. Werſtan was the Firſt Biſhop of Devonſhire in 905 and had his See at Biſhop's Taunton. Eadulph the third Biſhop from him was inſtalled at Crediton, where his See was in

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910. In 972 the Danes overcame and ſpoiled the whole Counties of Devonſhire and Cornwall, burnt the Town of Bodmyn and the Cathedral of St. Petrock, with the Biſhop's Houſe, whereupon it was removed to St. Germains. In 1032 Living was conſecrated Biſhop of Crediton, and upon the Death of his Uncle Burwold laſt Biſhop of Cornwall, procured the Biſhopric of St. Germain to be added to his of Crediton and obtained the Biſhopric of Worceſter and ruled them all together 'till he died.—Leofric ſucceeded to both Biſhoprics of Devonſhire and Cornwall. He was a Man deſcended from the Line of Butus, brought up in Lorrain, who was ſo well commended not only for his Nobility but Learning, that King Edward the Confeſſor made him one of his Privy Council, then Chancellor of England, and laſtly Biſhop of this Dioceſe. By his Means, the Biſhop's See was removed to Exeter about 1049. Soon after Edward, with his Queen, coming to Exeter ordered the Monks of St. Peter to be removed to Weſtminſter, and St. Peter's in Exeter to be the Cathedral. The preſent Church was four Hundred Years in Building from King Athelſtan to Biſhop Grandiſon, who made the moſt important Additions to it, by adding two Arches to the Weſtern Part of the Church, building the magnificent Screen at the End and vaulting the whole, and yet it is ſo uniform as if it had been built by one Man.—The Patrimony of this Church once very great, was waſted and deſtroyed by Biſhop Voyſey, who was in great Eſteem at Court, and Lord Preſident of Wales, who held this See, during Part of the Reign of King Henry the Eighth, all, that of Edward the Sixth, and Part of

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Queen Mary: for at his coming the Church was poſſeſſed of twenty-two Manors and fourteen Manſion Houſes, and he left not above ſeven or eight remaining of the worſt Manors and thoſe upon long Leaſes and charged with Penſions; and not above two Houſes.

This See contains Devonſhire and Cornwall, and in them 604 Pariſh Churches and four Archdeacons:—Exeter erected in 1083, Odo the Firſt—Cornwall in 1098, Alnothus the Firſt—Taunton 1143, John de Bradleigh the Firſt——Barum or Barnſtaple 1143, Ralph the Firſt.

It is valued in the King's Books before Biſhop Voyſey's Time at 156*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* but now at 500*l.* The Clergy's Tenths at 1200*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

The Arms of the See are *Gules, a Sword in Pale, Blade and Hilt proper——Two Keys in Saltire, Or.*

Godfrey.

CARDINALS.

IN 309, twenty-five Cardinals were inſtituted by Pope Marcellus to baptize Infants and bury the Dead.—In 853 Functius noteth, that the firſt Time, that a Cardinal was to be read of in Story, was in the Council of Rome this Year, and in 1244 Red Hats were added to Cardinals Habits, to ſignify, that

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that they ſhould be ready to loſe their Blood in the Pope's Defence.——*M. Paris in Isaacſon p.* 212. 282. *and* 234.

ABINGDON ABBEY.

Valued at 1876*l.* 10*s.* 9*d. Dugdale, &c.* 2042*l.* 2*s.* 8*d. by Speed.*

AT the Time when the wretched Pagan Hengiſt baſely murdered 460 Noblemen and Barons at* Stonehenge, one Aben a Nobleman's Son eſcaped into a Wood on the South Side of Oxfordſhire, where, leading an Holy Life, the Inhabitants flocked to him; but he diſliking their Reſort, ſtole away into Ireland, and from him the Place, where he dwelt, was called Abendun.—In 675, in the Reign of Kinwin or Kentwin King of the Weſt Saxons, Heane a very rich Man, Nephew to Ciſſa, was Governor of Wiltſhire and the greateſt Part of Berkſhire, with whoſe Aſſiſtance, he built a Monaſtery, where Aben had dwelt in 675 endowing it with Part of his own Inheritance. Kinwin or Kentwin King of the Weſt Saxons confirmed the Grant made by Ciſſa to the Monaſtery and gave to it the Town of Sevekeſham, ordering it for the future Time to be called Abendon. In King Alfred's Reign, the Monks forſook it for fear of the Danes.

* Probably the Ruins of ſome Building erected in Commemoration of ſo extraordinary an Event; there being a Place on the outſide of it where Men's Bones are dug up.

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King Ina took away the Poſſeſſions of this Monaſtery, but reſtored them again with many more. There were twelve Manſions about this Monaſtery at firſt and as many Chapels, inhabited by twelve Monks without any Cloyſter, but ſhut in with an high Wall, none being allowed to go out of it without great neceſſity and the Abbot's Leave. They wore black Habits and lay in Sackcloth, never eating, unleſs in dangerous Sickneſs. Sevekeſam now Abingdon was once a famous City, when the Kings had an Houſe and a religious Place, as well under the Pagan as under the Chriſtian Britons.——Heanes Will—King Ina's Confirmation of his Grant—King Kenulf's Charter—Athelwulph's Grant——that of King Edred and King Edgar may be ſeen in Dugdale Lat. Ed. p. 100—2. In Edgar's Reign the Abbot Athelwold and his Succeſſor adorned this Place with building and beſtowed upon it ſo many Ornaments of Gold and Silver that few could vie with it, which continued there untill the coming of the Normans. He alſo brought Monks of the Order of Benedict to reduce the Houſe to their Inſtitute, enjoining, that the ſame ſhould never be altered by any of his Succeſſors; after which he was appointed by King Edgar Biſhop of Wincheſter in 963. This Monaſtery was ſo well accommodated for Reception that William the Firſt in 1084 kept here his Faſter. At which Time he left his youngeſt Son Henry, after King of England to be educated in this Monaſtery, by the Care of Robert de Oilly, a ſpecial Benefactor to the ſame.

King William the Conqueror confirmed to this Monaſtery the Wood it enjoyed. Henry the Firſt

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did the ſame, and Pope Eugenius the Third, by his Bull in 1146, confirmed all Grants made to it and added many Immunities.

* At the Diſſolution of this Monaſtery, all the Buildings were levelled with the Ground, and well had it been, had its Deſtroyers' Rage ſtopt here and not attacked the Reputation of the Convent with ſuch heavy Charges of Diſſoluteneſs. However, Biſhop Burnet's Argument in his Hiſtory of the Reformation may be pleaded as an undoubted Confutation of this Slander, "That where the Religious had Penſions, it was a Proof of their Innocency." The Abbot and Monks here being at the Surrender, in Number twenty-five, had every one, except one who deſerved none, very ample Penſions. To inſtance in the Abbot. He had firſt a Penſion of 200*l.* per Annum, and after, in lieu of that, the Manor and Park of Comner, formerly Part of the Poſſeſſions of this Monaſtery, for Life, or until advanced to ſome Eccleſiaſtical Preferment of 228*l.* per Annum.

☞ Before the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, the following Abbots and Priors ſat in the Upper Houſe of Parliament as Barons of the Kingdom in Edward the Third's Reign and were called Mitred Abbots and Priors, twenty-ſix in Number.

The Abbots of Glastonbury
St. Austin's in Canterbury
Westminster
St. Alban's

* Willis', Notiti Parliamentaria, p. 62, &c.

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The Abbots of Peterborough
St. John's in Colchester
Evesham
Winchelcomb
Croilad
Battel
Reading
Abingdon
Waltham
Shrewsbury
Cirencester
St. Peter's in Glocester
Bardney
Hulm St. Bennet
Thorney
Ramsey
Hyde
Malsmbury
St. Mary's in York
Selby
The Prior of Coventry
St. John of Jerusalem, who was stiled Primus Angliæ Baro.

Adam.

WESTMINSTER Abbey, alias St. Peter, of the Benedictine Order, ſo called from its Weſterly Situation from London, and to diſtinguiſh it from another Monaſtery or Abbey founded by King Edward

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the Third, in 1359, on Tower Hill, which was called Eaſtminſter and ſuppreſt in the 30th, of King Henry the Eighth and the only Abbey here, and alſo that is dedicated to St. Peter the Apoſtle. This famous Abbey Church is the great Ornament of this Royal City, and the only one in the City of Weſtminſter, equal in Antiquity to the moſt Part, and inferior to none in the World for Statelineſs and other Rarities; being a Piece of admirable Architecture, and moſt rare Workmanſhip both within and without; beautified to the Admiration of all Beholders with moſt magnificent Tombs; whereon are moſt elegant Inſcriptions in ſeveral Languages from the Firſt Royal Founder King Sebert to this Time; with the Wonder of the World, King Henry the Seventh's Chapel and many other Maſter Pieces of Art, and whatever is rare and fine. This ancient and renowned Abbey remained under the Government of Abbots and Monks alone above 1000 Years.—It was a Cathedral and the Seat of Epiſcopal Dignity for ten and hath been a Collegiate Church 235 Years; but firſt it is reported, that King Lucius built a Chriſtian Church here about 170, which was deſtroyed about 130 Years after that, in the Time of Diocleſian's grievous Perſecution, whereby Pagan Superſtition ſo much prevailed again, that a Temple to Apollo, was built upon the Ruins of that. ——In the Time of Antoninus Pius the Roman Emperor, a dreadful Earth-quake ſhook down the Old Profanum: for God about theſe Times deſtroyed the Prince of Darkneſs and confounded his Oracles to make Way for Chriſt and his Holy Religion. This Plot of Ground had lain waſte three or four Hundred Years, was over run with Thorns and

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other Rubbiſh, and called Inſula Spinarum, or by our Anceſtors Thornes, or Thorney Iſland.* About 605 or 610, Sebert the Firſt Chriſtian King of the Eaſt Saxons (being converted by Auſtin the Monk) built a Church to the Honor of St. Peter and for the Worſhip and Service of Chriſt, either upon this Foundation, or at a little Diſtance therefrom, where ſtill appear the Ruins of a moſt Ancient Stricture, now called Beeche's Cellars in the Great Sanctuary, which many learned Antiquarians take to be the Remains of that. Melitus was then Firſt Biſhop of London. About 659, it was deſtroyed by the Danes in their furious Wars, after that it was rebuilt by the Care and Bounty of King Edgar: and St. Dunſtan the Archbiſhop of Canterbury put in twelve Monks of the Order of St. Benedict, over whom he conſtituted Wolfine their Abbot. Others ſay, that Dunſtan rebuilt the Monaſtery about 960 with the Conſent and Bounty of Edgar. Afterwards, King Edward the Confeſſor, to fulfil thoſe Vows and Promiſes which he had made in Exile, and by Perſuaſion of the Monks, founded and enlarged that ſmall decayed Monaſtery, and on Innocents' Day 1066, by his Royal Charter, ſealed only *(the † First that was ſealed in England)* by himſelf and his Queen, two

* Some Authors imagine, that this was the Archbiſhop's See and not St. Peter's, Cornhill. Thorney being an Old Saxon Name and Cornhill a modern Name.

† The Charter of Edward the Confeſſor to Weſtminſter Abbey, himſelf being brought up in Normandy, was witneſſed only by his Seal, and is generally thought to be the oldeſt ſealed Charter of any Authenticity in England.

The very learned Commentator, Sir William Blackſtone, upon the Laws of England, V. 2. p. 306—7. 1775.

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Archbiſhops, eight Biſhops, ſeven Abbots, four Dukes and ſome more of his Principal Nobility, endowed it with large Poſſeſſions, great Privileges and Exemptions, made it the perpetual Sanctuary and Habitation of the Benedictine Monks immediately under the King, and the Repoſitory of the Regalia to be uſed at the Coronation of his Succeſſors. —In 156 Years after him, King Henry the Third took down the Old Fabric and rebuilt it from the Ground with that rare Architecture as it ſtands now; and on the Eve of Pentecoſt in 1220 he laid the Firſt Stone of the New Chapel—but thirty Years after in 1245 the Walls and Steeple were taken down again, to make them more magnificent: and to raiſe Money for that End the King in 1248 appointed a great Fair at Weſtminſter for 15 Days, and all others to ceaſe through the Kingdom; which the Citizens of London were glad to redeem for 20000*l.* and ſoon after that he died, and after fifty Years Charge it was compleated; but in 1274, the Roof and other Things were much damaged by Fire except the new Walls and Pillars which King Edward the Firſt and Second and the Abbots repaired by their Bounty. About 1471 the Art of Printing, which Caxton had learned in Germany, was firſt practiſed herein, and at laſt King Henry the Seventh pulled down the Chapel erected by Henry the Third at the Eaſt End of the Abbey and there laid the firſt Stone of a moſt curious and ſtately Chapel, called King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, on Jan. 24, 1502, before ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction and finiſhed it at the Charge of 14000*l.* or, as others ſay 11400*l.* to be a Burial Place for himſelf and his Royal Succeſſors; accordingly this unparallelled Edifice is adorned with the

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magnificent and ſtately Monuments of diverſe of the Royal Race and other Ornaments to the Aſtoniſhment of all Spectators. After 1000 Years uninterrupted Succeſſion of Abbots, who always had Epiſcopal Juriſdiction and ſat in Parliament, and Monks, King Henry the Eighth, January 16, 1539, took Poſſeſſion of this and ordered the Church to be governed by a Dean and Prebendaries, making Benſon the firſt Dean, who had been the laſt Abbot. The King's Mind ſoon altering; that Government was diſſolved; and he, by his Letters Patent, December 17, 1540, erected it into an Epiſcopal See, appointing a Biſhop, Dean and twelve Prebendaries. He alſo made Weſtminſter a City; and allotted the County of Middleſex, the Pariſh of Fulham only excepted, for the Dioceſe, ordering it to be ſubject to the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of Weſtminſter, as it had been before, to the Biſhop of London. The only Biſhop of this See was Thomas Thirlby D. D. who was conſecrated December 19, 1540, and ſat ten Years and was the firſt and laſt, who enjoyed this Dignity, and was tranſlated to Norwich April 1, 1550, and from thence to Ely in 1554.

King Edward the Sixth, by Letters Patent April 1, 1550, A. R. 4. diſſolved this Biſhopric and reſtored the County of Middleſex to the See of London as it had been before. Not long after, in the ſame King's Reign, this Church was by Act of Parliament, made a Corporation to conſiſt of a Dean and twelve Prebendaries of the Name of the Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter. After King Edward's Death, Queen Mary in the fourth Year of her Reign,

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reſtored it to the ancient Form of Government under an Abbot and fourteen Monks of the Order of St. Benedict; and I. Frekenham, Dean of St. Paul's, was made the Firſt Abbot. But, after three Years, Queen Elizabeth and the Parliament drove them out in 1559, and in 1560 converted this ancient Abbey into a Collegiate Church placing therein a Dean and twelve Prebendaries; but Dr. Godolphin (while he was Dean) added to theſe the thirteenth Prebendary of St. Peter the Patron. At that Time, the Queen now founded a Royal School for a Maſter and forty Scholars, called the Queen's Scholars, about thirty Singing Men, twelve Almſmen and others: but that School had been firſt erected by William the Conqueror about 1070, all which are maintained by the yearly Rents of Endowments granted by our Kings and other pious Perſons, whereof much was embezzled and as ſacrilegiouſly ſeized in the Civil War, but reſtored by King Charles the Second in 1660. But this ſtately Edifice being much decayed, through the Malignity of a long Date of 440 Years, and ſeveral Injuries and Alterations which had befallen it, ſince the laſt Re-edification, the Parliament in 1700, granted an annual Subſidy of the Public Tax upon Coals imported into London of 2000*l.* per Annum for ſixteen Years and be renewed afterwards as Occaſion required, for Reparation of the ſame. And now it is the moſt ſpacious, conſpicuous and noble Structure, and the only Abbey about theſe renowned Cities of London and Weſtminſter. This Abbey was endowed at the Diſſolution of it with 3471*l.* 2*s.* according to Dugdale, but 3977*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* according to Speed.

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OSNEY ABBEY,

Near Oxford,

A Monastery of St. Austin.

ROBERT d'Oilley, Great Nephew to Robert d'Oilley, who came over with William the Conqueror, and built the Caſtle at Oxford 1072, founded the Priory of Black or Regular Canons of Oſney by Oxford, among the Iſles which the River Iſis now forms; ſo called becauſe they were obliged to a ſtrict Obſervance of the Rule of Auſtin, which enjoined them to have all Things in common, &c. Their Habit is a long black Caſſock and white Rocket over it, over all a black Cloak and Hood. They pretend St. Auſtin of Hippo to be their Founder: but they were not eminent 'till the tenth or eleventh Century, and not in England 'till after the Conqueſt; for Authors diſagree about the Time when this Order was firſt brought into England.* I. Roſſe ſaith it was placed firſt at Colcheſter in the Reign of King Stephen.† Reyner tells us Noſthill in Yorkſhire was the firſt this Kingdom had, which was founded in Henry the Fitſt's Reign. ‡Stow ſaith that Trinity within

* Dugdale, Tom. 2. 572.
† P. 158.
‡ London 930.

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Aldgate, London, was the firſt which was founded 1107, but *Mr. Somner's Opinion is more conſonant to Truth, who tells us that St. Gregory's in Canterbury was the firſt, being built by Archbiſhop Lanfranc 1084. Black or Regular Canons before the Conqueſt were the ſame at the Foundation with Secular Canons, but afterwards aſſumed the Habit and Rule of St. Auſtin. It was uſual in thoſe old Times to ſtile the Secular Canons of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, "Canonici Regulares" to diſtinguiſh them from ordinary Pariſh Prieſts. This Monaſtery was erected in 1129. The Founder's Deed gave to theſe Canons all he had on the Iſle of Oſney, with the Churches of Chidelinton, Weſton, Hochenarton, Claindon, Seneſtan and Ceſtreton, the Town of Ethon, &c. In a ſecond Deed he recites more largely all his Donations. H. d'Oiley in two Deeds confirms all his Father's and Grandfather's Grants and adds Parcels of Lands of his own; one of 10*l.* a Year by him mentioned as his Gift. Philip Earl of Flanders confirmed the Grant made to the Canons of the Fiſhery of Bentun, by his Brother Matthew Eaſt of Flanders.

The Charter of the thirteenth of Edward the Second, mentions thoſe of three King Henries and King John; and the Deeds of many Donors confirm the ſame, Val. 554*l.* 10*s.* 2*d*½. The Seat of the Biſhop of Oxford was here in Henry the Eighth's Time, and was tranſlated to Chriſt's Church in 1546.

* Antiq. of Canterbury.

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Bishop William.

BISHOPRIC OF LLANDAFF.

THIS See was founded by King Lucius in 180, and is one of the moſt ancient Biſhop's Sees, and claims a direct Succeſſion from the Archbiſhopric of Caerlleon, as to the Biſhopric. The Firſt Biſhop, we have any Account of, was Dubritius, placed here, when Germanus and Lupus coming over hither from France, extirpated the Pelagian Hereſy. The Cathedral was dedicated to St. Peter, though afterwards it bore the Name of St. Theliau, Succeſſor to Dubritius, being near the River Taff was thence called Llandaff, Llan in the Britiſh Tongue ſignifying a Church. It was richly endowed, as may appear by the great Multitude of Lands conferred upon it by the many Donors mentioned in Dugdale; inſomuch that Biſhop Godwin ſays, if it were now poſſeſſed of the tenth Part of what it once had, it might be reckoned one of the richeſt Churches in Chriſtendom. The Ruin of it came in the Time of Biſhop Dunſtan, alias Kitchin, who is called by the ſame Author, "Fundi noſtri Calamitas." The Dioceſe now contains Part of Glamorganſhire and Part of Monmouthſhire, in which, according to Camden, Heylin, &c. are 177 Pariſhes, whereof, as they tell us, 98 are Impropriations, but in the Account which Willis in his Parochiale Anglicanum, publiſhed in 1733, gives, there are including Churches and Chapels 104 in

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Glamorganſhire, 133 in Monmouthſhire, ſo the Total in both Counties is 237, but when he publiſhed there were about twelve in Ruins.

It may be obſerved, that neither here, nor at St. David, there neither is, nor ever was any Dean belonging to the Chapter. This Biſhop is ſtiled in the Statutes, "quaſi Decanus." The Chantor at St. David preſides. The Members of the Cathedral are the Biſhop, Archdeacon, Blegabredus Languaridus being the Firſt in 914, Treaſurer, Chancellor, Præcentor, who with nine Prebendaries making in all fourteen, conſtitute the Chapter. The other Members are two Prieſt Vicars, a Schoolmaſter, Virger and Bell-ringer. Here were 'till about 1696, four Lay Vicars, an Organiſt, four Choriſters and a Chief Latin Schoolmaſter.

It is valued in the King's Books at 154*l.* 14*s.* The Clergy's Tenths 155*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

The Arms of this See are *Sable, two Crosiers in Saltire, Or, and Ar, in a Chief Az, three Mitres with Labels.*

Biſhop Reyner.

LINCOLN Biſhopric was the largeſt in England; extending from the Thames to the Humber. The Biſhop of this Dioceſe ſat firſt at Dorcheſter about ſeven Miles from Oxford. His Dioceſe and Juriſdiction then was all that Country, which now belongs to the Biſhops of Wincheſter, Lincoln, Saliſ-

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bury, Oxford, Briſtol, Wells, Lichfeld, Cheſter and Exeter, and though he governed the Mercians or Saxons of Mid England, who for ſome Time had not any Biſhop peculiar to themſelves, was ſtiled, Biſhop of the Weſt Saxons. The Firſt Biſhop of this ſo large a Territory was Birinus in 636. Agilbert ſucceeded him in 650, in whoſe Time this See was divided into two Parts, and Wincheſter appointed for the Reſidence of the Biſhop. After Agilbert there was no Biſhop at Dorcheſter for a long Time, Wina and his Succeſſors, Biſhops of Wincheſter, governed that See alſo, or Part of it at leaſt, for it happened not long after, that Oſwy King of Mercia erected an Epiſcopal See at Lichfeld and placed one Dwyna in the ſame. He had all Mid England for his Dioceſe, ſo had ſix or ſeven of his Succeſſors until 678, at which Time, a Biſhop was placed at Sidnaceſter County of Lincoln, as Cambden thinks, whoſe Name was Eadhead. In 737, another See was erected at Legeceſter now called Leiceſter, but ſoon after removed to Dorcheſter, whoſe Firſt Biſhop was Tota, but without a Date. The Firſt we find conſecrated was Edbert in 764. After 787, the See continued vacant many Years. In 872, Brigthred became Biſhop of Dorcheſter. In 959, according to Heylin, but 949 according to Le Neve, Leofwyn had the Dioceſe of Sidnaceſter committed to him, which had now continued void almoſt eighty Years and the See for both eſtabliſhed at Dorcheſter. In 1070 Remigius de Feſchamp (an Abbey in Normandy) was made Biſhop of Dorcheſter, and in 1092 he removed the See to Lincoln, then ſaid to have been one of the moſt populous Cities in England: it hav-

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ing been ordained in a Synod held at St. Paul's in London to remove Cathedral Sees from obſcure Villages to more populous Towns as will appear from theſe Words, " Inter Cætera quod Sedes Epiſcopalis Dor-
" ceſtriæ ad nobilem illam Civitatem Lincoln tranſ-
" lata eſſet. Et tunc dictus Remigius mercatis ſibi
" prædiis in ipſa Vertice Civitatis Lincoln juxta Caſ-
" tellum fortiſſimum eminens, Virgini Virginum
" conſtruxit Eccleſiam, et Canonicos et totidem
" Præbendas in ea fundavit."*

Remigius died two Days before the intended Conſecration of it. The Cathedral was afterwards burnt and repaired by Biſhop Alexander, but Hugh of Burgundy began and his Succeſſors finiſhed the Church, that is now ſtanding, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and all Saints. It is ſtill the largeſt Dioceſe in the Kingdom, containing the whole Counties of Lincoln, Huntingdon, Leiceſter, Bedford, Bucks and Part of Hertfordſhire, wherein are 1255 Pariſhes, whereof 575 are Impropriations. For the Government of it, there are ſix Archdeacons. Lincoln erected in 1092, Richard being the Firſt—Huntingdon 1092, Nicholas being the Firſt—Leiceſter 1092, Ralph being the Firſt—Bedford 1092, Oſbert being the Firſt—Buckingham 1092, Alured being the Firſt —and Stow, which doth not ſeem to have been erected 'till 1213, William being the Firſt. There was another Archdeacon erected 1092, of Northampton, Nigellus being the Firſt, but it was added to the Dioceſe of Peterſburgh in 1541.

* Wharton Ang. Sacra v. 2. p. 695-6.

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It is valued in the King's Books at 194*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* The Clergy's Tenths 175*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

The Arms of the See are *Gules, two Lions passant, gardant Or, in a chief Az, our Lady sitting with her Babe, a Crown and Sceptre of the Second.*

WHITEHAM ABBEY,

In Somersetshire, of the Carthusian Order.

THIS Order commenced in 1080 Year of Grace. It took its Name from Carthuse in the Desart of Chartreuse in the Diocese of Grenoble in Dauphine, where one Bruno a learned Man of the Bishopric of Cologn and Professor of Philosophy at Paris with six Companions had retired in Consequence of a Miracle wrought by a Friend of Bruno. Hugh Bishop of Grenoble assigned them a Place for their Monastery which Bruno founded under very rigid Institutes. It is situated in the Monastery of Dauphine, six Miles to the Top,

Where Bruno from the Mountain's Pine-clad Brow,
*Survey'd the World's inglorious Toils below.**

And a very tremendous Road to it, according to the very elegant Poet Mr. Gray's Description of it in a Letter from Lyons October 13, NS. 1739, who informs us, " that when he and his " Fellow Travellers arrived at the Monastery, the

* Pursuits of Literature, p. 253.

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" two Fathers who are commiſſioned to entertain " Strangers, for the reſt muſt neither ſpeak to one " another, nor to any one elſe, received them very " kindly and ſet before them a Repaſt of dried Fiſh, " Eggs, Butter and Fruits, all excellent in their " Kind and extremely neat. They preſſed them to " ſtay ſome Days with them, but as they could not " accept their kind Invitation, they led them about " this Houſe, which is like a little City; for there " are 100 Fathers and 300 Servants, that make " their Clothes, grind their Corn, preſs their Wine " and do every Thing among themſelves: the whole " is quite orderly and ſimple; nothing of Finery, " but the wonderful Decency and the ſtrange Situa- " tion more than ſupply the Place of it."

In the Evening, they deſcended by the ſame Way, paſſing through many Clouds that were then forming themſelves on the Mountain's Side. In his Return from Italy, Mr. Gray made a ſecond Viſit to this Monaſtery, and there wrote in the Album of the Fathers, the following beautiful Alcaic Ode.

Oh Tu, ſeveri Religio Loci
Quo cunque gaudes Nomine (non leve
  Nativa nam certe fluenta
  Numen habet, veteresque Sylvas;
Præſentiorem et conſpicimus Deum
Per invias Rupes, fera per Iuga
  Clivoſque præruptos, ſonantes
  Inter Aquas, nemorumque noctem;
Quam ſi repôſtus ſub Trabe citrea
Fulgêret Auro et Phidiaca Manu)

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Salve vocanti rite, feſſo et
Da placidam Iuveni Quietem.
Quod ſi invidendis Sedibus et frui
Fortuna ſacra Lege Silentii
Vetat volentem, me reſorbens
In medios violenta Fluctus:
Saltem remoto des, Pater, Angulo
Horas Senectæ ducere liberas
Tutumque vulgari Tumultu
Surripias, hominumque Curis.

. This Ode with ſome others of Mr. Gray were tranſlated into Engliſh Verſe and publiſhed in 1775 by E. B. G.

Whiteham Abbey was founded by Henry the Second as his Charter ſets forth, in Honor of the Bleſſed Virgin and St. John the Baptiſt and all Saints, endowing it with many Lands at Whiteham, the Limits whereof are there aſſigned, and exempting it from all Service and ſecular Charge whatever.

It was valued in Henry the Eighth's Time at 215*l.* 15*s.* per Annum according to Dugdale, and 271*l.* 8*s.* according to Speed's Account of it.

SHREWSBURY ABBEY

Was of the Benedictine Order.

WHEN King William the Conqueror had ſubdued England, he beſtowed the Province of Shropſhire on Roger Earl of Montgomery, who reſolved to build a Monaſtery there, with the Conſent of the

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King and the Archbiſhop Lanfranc, in Honor of God, St. Peter and St. Paul, where an old wooden Chapel ſtood, being a ſort of Suburb to the Town of Shrewſbury, divided from it by the River Severn and called Before Yette, i. e, before the Gate. The Earl and his Wife joined in this Work and brought Monks to the Place, but were prevented by Death from finiſhing the ſame. Nevertheleſs, they for ever granted to this Church, the whole Suburb, where the Monaſtery ſtood with three Miles and all the Revenues belonging to the ſame, the Churches of St. Gregory, Stoterſden, Dudelemb, Conedour, Walinton, Recordin, Edmondon, Hodenet, Arikalon, Tong, Domaton, Baſſechurch, and Neſs, the Town of Acton and Burton—the Duties upon Wood carried in at the Eaſt Gate of the Town and the Profits of all the Markets in the County for three Days at the Feaſt of St. Peter ad Vincula. This was done in 1087. Hugh the Son of the Founder exempted the Monks and their Lands from all Impoſitions and Burdens whatſoever, expreſſing their Immunities to be ſuch, that no Man ſhould add to the ſame; only retaining this Right, that, if the Abbot of that Place, puffed up with Pride, ſhall refuſe to do Right to his Neighbours, he or his Heirs ſhall compel him to do it. King Henry confirmed all that had been granted by the Earl, and King Stephen ratified all that had been done before.

It was valued at 132*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* Dugdale, 615*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* Speed.

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BLANCH MONASTERY.

Alba Landa, White Land or Blanc Land,

Wallice Tŷ Gwŷn ar Taff.

THE White Houſe on the River Taff in Caermarthenſhire, according to Tanner, was the firſt Monaſtery, we read of in Wales, which favoured of Romiſh Dregs, as we are informed by Powell in his Hiſtory of Wales, ſince the Deſtruction of that famous Houſe of Bangor.—It was founded in 1146 to the Honor of St. Mary. King John by Charter dated the ſixteenth Year of his Reign, confirms to the Monks at this Place the Donations made to them by their Founder John Toryton, with ſeveral other Parcels granted to them by Howell Says, Rees the Son of Griffin and others. Paganus de Cadurcis gave to the Monks of Blancland in the Dioceſe of St. David nineteen Acres of Arable Land, for which all the Prieſts of that Houſe were daily in their Maſſes to pray for the Living and Dead mentioned in his Deed. It was of the Ciſtercian Order. In 1098 * Robert the Firſt Abbot of the Church of Moleſme in the Biſhopric of Llangres and ſome of the ſame Monaſtery went to Hugh then Legate Apoſtolic and Archbiſhop of Lyons, promiſing to live according to the Holy Rule of their Father Benedict, and that they

* Iſaacſon, 316.

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might the more freely perform the ſame, begged, he would ſupport them with his Apoſtolical Authority. He, complying with their Requeſt, granted them his Letter. Accordingly, Robert the Abbot returning to Moleſme picked out twenty Monks and repaired to the Deſart called Ciſtertium or Ciſteaux in the Dioceſe of Chalon ſur Saone, which being then overgrown with Woods and Brambles, was wholly unfrequented by Men and the Habitation of wild Beaſts. There, with the Conſent of the Biſhop of Chalon and the Owner of the Ground, they began to build a Monaſtery. Otho, Duke of Burgundy, admiring their Zeal, finiſhed the Timber Monaſtery they had begun, ſupplying them with all Neceſſaries and giving them Lands for their Cattle. This Place was made an Abbey. Being thus eſtabliſhed, they reduced themſelves to the ſtrict Obſervance of the Rule of St. Benedict, rejecting all Innovations that had crept in. And foraſmuch as they could not find either in the Life or Rule of St. Benedict that their Founder had poſſeſſed any Churches or Altars, Oblations, Rights of Burial, Tythes, Ovens, Mills, Towns, Peaſants, or that any Woman had entered his Monaſtery or any Dead been buried there except his Siſter; they therefore renounced all thoſe Things, alledging that where St. Benedict enjoins Monks to be Strangers to ſecular Affairs, he plainly ſhews, they ought not to give Place to any ſuch in their Hearts. They decreed that all their Affairs without the Monaſtery ſhould be managed by Lay Perſons, becauſe the Monks were to be wholly intent upon the Service of God; and they promiſed to build Monaſteries in Places removed

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from this Concourſe of Men. Having been long abandoned by the World, ſeveral learned Clergymen and Laymen of Quality reſorted to them, inſomuch that they had at one Time thirty Novices together, from which Time they increaſed and proſpered. This Order being afterwards much relaxed through the ill Management of the Abbots of Ciſteaux, the Abbot of Clairveaux obtained Power of the See of Rome to reform the ſame which was performed, as appears by the Account of the whole Proceeding ſent by the Abbot of Savignac to the Monaſteries of that Order in England in 1264.

VALLE CRUCIS,

Or Vale of Croſs Abbey,

IN the Pariſh of Llangollen in Denbighſhire, was founded, according to Tanner in 1170, by Madok ab Griffith Maelor Lord of Bromfield, who reſided in former Times where Wynnſtay now ſtands, in Rhiwfabon Pariſh. It was dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin. The Church of Wrexham and many others in that Neighbourhood were appropriated to it.

It was valued at 188*l.* 8*s.* Dugdale, and 214*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* Speed.

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Bishop Hugh.

BISHOPRIC OF LINCOLN.

Vide Reyner.

ARCHBISHOPRIC OF CANTERBURY.

Vide Gilbert.

BISHOPRIC OF BATH AND WELLS.

The Cathedral was a Conventual one.

WELLS, that ſometimes heretofore was called Tiddington, is not a Town of any great Antiquity. It ſeemeth not to have been a Place of any extraordinary Note 'till 704, when Ina King of the Weſt Saxons built a Church there and dedicated it to St. Andrew. In 766 Kenulphus King of the Weſt Saxons gave unto the Miniſters of that Church, all the Lands adjoining. There was no Collegiate Church there, but only a College, 'till 905, when in a Council in England called by Plegmund Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Biſhopric of Wells, Crediton and Petrock were erected. Adelm Abbot of Glaſtenbury was ordained Biſhop of Wells and had Somerſetſhire allotted him for his See. There were fifteen Biſhops of Wells. John de Villula the ſixteenth Biſhop ſucceeded in 1088, and without the Knowledge of his Canons, procured his Epiſcopal See to be removed

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to Bath and entituled himſelf Biſhop of Bath, which City he bought from King William Rufus for 500 Marks and founded in the ſame a Monaſtery for this new removed Epiſcopal Throne. This Monaſtery was firſt built by Offa King of Mercia 775 and being deſtroyed by the Danes, who burnt and razed to the Ground almoſt all the Monaſteries of England, was afterwards re-edified by Elphegus, afterwards Archbiſhop of Canterbury. In 1087 both it and almoſt all the City were deſtroyed by Fire. In 1135 Robert a Monk of Lewes born in Normandy ſucceeded and erected the Deanry in that Year. In 1136 he built part of the preſent Church which was finiſhed by Joceline de Wells. In July 29, 1137, the Church of Bath, built by I. de Villula was again conſumed by Fire. He re-edified it. In the Diſpute between Maud the Empreſs and King Stephen, he was involved in Difficulties, being then a Priſoner at Bath and held in Captivity a long Time by the King. The Continuer of Florent Wigorn ſetteth down the Hiſtory thereof at large. After his Deliverance, he took great Pains in labouring an Agreement between the Monks of Bath and Canons of Wells, who had many Years contended, which of them ſhould be honoured with the Epiſcopal See. At laſt, with the Conſent of both Parties, he ſet down this Order, that the Biſhops ſhould hereafter be called Biſhops of Bath and Wells. That each ſhould by Commiſſion appoint Electors, the See being void, by whoſe Voice, the Biſhop ſhould be elected and that he ſhould be inſtalled in both Churches. Thus it

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continued 'till King Henry the Eighth, when, the Monaſtery of Bath being diſſolved, an Act of Parliament paſſed for the Dean and Chapter of Wells to be the only Chapter for the Biſhops. This Dioceſe contains all Somerſetſhire, and in it 388 Pariſhes, and three Archdeaconries, all erected in 1106, viz. Bath, Gilbert being the Firſt—Wells, Wakerius being the Firſt—Taunton, Robert being the Firſt.

It is valued in the King's Books at 535*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* The Clergy's Tenths at 355*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

The Arms of the See, *Azure, a Sable quarterly quartered, Or and Ar.*

BISHOPRIC OF LONDON.

Vide Gilbert.

BISHOPRIC OF SARUM.

AFTER the Death of Headda the fifth Biſhop of Wincheſter, Ina King of the Weſt Saxons divided this Dioceſe, which before contained all the Country of the Weſt Saxons, into two Parts. One of them, he committed unto Daniel, allotting unto him Wincheſter for his See, and that Dioceſe, which now doth and ever ſince hath belonged unto the ſame. The other Part, containing the Counties of Dorſet, Somerſet, Wilts, Devon and Cornwall, he ordered to be governed by a Biſhop, whoſe See he eſtabliſhed at Shireburne and appointed unto the ſame Aldhelm, a near Kinſman of his own, the Son of his Brother Kenred, but Capſgrave ſays, he was his

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own Son.* This See had fourteen Biſhops in Succeſſion. Aſſer the Tenth Biſhop in Succeſſion in 872, according to Godwin, wrote a certain Chronicle of Britain, wherein he reporteth, that he was a Diſciple and Scholar of the famous Welſhman John, that having ſtudied long in Athens, he became Scribe or Chancellor unto Aſſer Archbiſhop of St. David, his near Kinſman, who both endured great Vexation and Trouble from Hemeyd a mighty Man of thoſe Parts, who tyrannized intolerably over the Clergy there. Being weary of his Office, he left his Country, and coming into England, became Schoolmaſter or Tutor to King Alfred's Children, 'till he was preferred to this See. He perſuaded King Alfred to inſtitute an Univerſity at Oxford, and became the firſt Public Reader there. By his Exhortation the King did much for the Univerſity, allotting diverſe Stipends to Readers and Profeſſors there. He died in 883. After the Death of Ethelwald, a younger Son of King Alfred, in 889, the See was vacant ſeven Years, in which Vacancy about 905, three new Biſhoprics were erected out of Shireburne. One had Juriſdiction over Cornwall, another over Devonſhire, and another over Somerſetſhire. Soon after that, a Fourth was placed in Wilts, having his See, as ſome ſay at Ramſbury, others ſay at Sunning, and others at Wilton; Shireburne had now left to it, only Dorſetſhire and Berks. Werſtan was the firſt Biſhop of Shireburne, after Wilton was

* He wrote ſeveral learned Works mentioned by Bede, 4 C. 19.

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taken out of it, who was ſlain in Battle with the Danes; and Ethelſtane was the firſt Biſhop of Wilton, but had his See at Ramſbury. Theſe two Sees continued 'till 1046, Shireburne, having had twelve and Wilton eight Biſhops, Elfwold being the laſt of the former, and Herman of the latter, being a very petty See. Herman being King's Chaplain, as we are informed by R. Hoveden and W. of Malmeſbury and a Fleming, was deſirous of removing his See to Malmeſbury, but being diſappointed left this Biſhopric and became a Monk at Bertine in France. Upon Elfwold's Death, he returned, and purſuant to an Order of William the Conqueror, " That all " Biſhops ſhould reſide in the Beſt Cities in their " Dioceſe," with ſome Difficulty obtained, that Shireburne and Wilton ſhould once more be reunited, and removed his See to Sarum now Old Sarum.

Old Sarum, or Sorbiodunum, is ſaid to have been a Fortreſs of the Britons before the Roman Conqueſt and afterwards a Roman Station. Here Kenric the Saxon frequently reſided; and Edgar aſſembled a Parliament or Great Council in 960, in which ſeveral Laws were enacted. Here likewiſe in 1086, the principal Landlords in England, ſubmitting to the Military Tenure, became Vaſſals to King William the Conqueror, and did Homage to him in Perſon. In ſubſequent Periods, we find Old Sarum diſtinguiſhed for being the Scene of ſeveral material Aſſemblies; and Copies are produced of various ancient Charters and Deeds, relating to the City and Cathedral of Saliſbury. Here, we are told, was at firſt the King's free Chapel as that at Windſor is at preſent.

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Dr. Stukeley in his Itinera Curioſa, gives a clear Idea of the Singularity of its Conſtruction, which correſponds ſo exactly with Aleſia in Gaul, as deſcribed by Cæſar, that both thoſe Places may be conſidered as built upon the ſame Model; and it being generally admitted that Aleſia was founded by the Phænician Hercules, that Antiquarian ſcruples not to aſcribe the Foundation of Old Sarum likewiſe to that extraordinary Perſonage. But now,

"*Seges, ubi Troja fuit,*"

It is, according to W. of Malmeſbury built on the Top of an Hill, reſembling rather a Caſtle than a Town, encompaſſed with a ſtrong Wall and well provided with all Commodities, excepting Water, which being a ſtrange Piece of Merchandize, was ſold for Money.* He began to build a Church there and gathered ſuch Clergymen there, as were no leſs remarkable for Learning than for ſinging. He compoſed the Book for regulating the Eccleſiaſtical Offices, called, "Conſuetudinarius." His Succeſſor Oſmund ſucceeded 1078. He was Chancellor of England and Earl of Dorſet and finiſhed the Church begun by Herman and wrote ſeveral Books, among which was the "Ordinale ſecundum Uſum Sarum," to prevent the Innovations in the Divine Worſhip, which were then growing apace in the Church. In 1271, ſucceded Richard Poore being tranſlated from Chicheſter, and conſidering the inconvenient Situation of his Cathedral See in a Place ſo dry; and wea-

* Malmſb. 6: 2. b. 250.

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ried with the Inſolence of the Soldiers that guarded the Earl of Saliſbury's Caſtle, removed his See, where it now is and begun the Church in ſuch a Manner, that it could not be finiſhed in thirty Years, though the King and many Nobles aſſiſted in the building of it.* It was finiſhed as it now ſtands, by Biſhop Bridport in 1258. The Inhabitants of Old Sarum removed to the ſame Place and left the Caſtle alone, which, having been many Years the Seat of the Earls of Saliſbury, was given over into the Biſhop's Hands about 1360, for 2500 Marks in Biſhop Wyvill's Time; and in the Time of Henry the Seventh let to go to Ruins, ſo that there is now very little remaining.

The Biſhop of Saliſbury is Chancellor of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter. The Dioceſe now contains the Counties of Berks and Wells. It has ſeveral Peculiars of its own in Dorſetſhire, ſtill reſerved to its Juriſdiction, upon the taking away that County and Archdeaconry and laying it to the new founded See of Briſtol in 1542. It has three Archdeaconries, viz. Saliſbury erected in 1085, Gunterius being the Firſt—Wells in 1157, Roger the Firſt—Berks 1175, Roger the Firſt.

It is valued in the King's Books at 1368*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* The Clergy's Tenths 901*l.* 8*s.*

* Biſhop Poore became famous for his Synodical Conſtitutions for the Uſe of the Church of Sarum, which conſiſted of 87. The fifteenth forbids the Prieſts to take Money for ſaying Maſs; and from the thirtyfourth, it appears, that the Laity communicated in both Kinds.—*Rapin, Vol.* 1. *p.* 327.

† Willis Par. Angl.

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The Arms of this See are *Our Lady with her Babe in her Arm and a Sceptre in the Left, all Or.*

BISHOPRIC OF LONDON.

Vide Gilbert.

BISHOPRIC OF ELY.

The Cathedral was a Conventual one.

IN 607, King Ethelbert, by the Direction of Auſtin, built a Church at Ely in Honour of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary in the Place called Cardindene, a Mile from the Town that now is, and appointed Miniſters in it to perform the Divine Office whom the Army of King Penda afterwards drove thence and made the Place a Deſert. There was only one Church in all the Iſland. In 673 the Virgin Ethelreda built a Monaſtery at Ely on an Eminence near the River and gathered a Congregation of both Sexes under the Monaſtical Habit, being herſelf made the Firſt Abbeſs by St. Wilfrid; and this Government under Abbeſſes continued 107 Years, 'till that of our Lord 870, when the Church of Ely was burnt by the Pagans. Eight of thoſe Clergymen, who had been plundered returning ſome Years after, and others ſucceeding and repairing the Church, they appointed among themſelves an Arch Prieſt and Chief, and thus under their Government, the Church of Ely went on 100 Years. In 970, and 100 Years after

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the Deſtruction of the Monaſtery, Ethelwold Biſhop of Winton bought of King Edgar all the Land lying about the Iſle of Ely and rebuilt the Church deſtroyed by the Pagans, and Inquar in 890, turned out the Clergy and placed in it Monks, appointing Brythnod their Abbot. The holy Religion flouriſhed under ten Abbots 139 Years; Richard Son of Earl Gilbert was the laſt Abbot. By this Time, the Revenues of the Monaſtery were grown to be very great. Their Yearly Receipt was not ſo little as 1400*l.* which Sum would go farther in thoſe Days than 6000*l.* of our Money. Of that 1400, the Abbot allowed about 300 unto the Monks, converting the reſt to his own Uſe. This Richard, therefore, if his Mind was any Thing ſo great as his Lineage, could not but diſdain; to live under the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of Lincoln, to whoſe Dioceſe Cambridgeſhire at that Time belonged. But he had reaſonable Pretences for his Ambition. He cauſed the King Henry the Firſt to be told, that the Dioceſe of Lincoln was too large for one Man's Government—that Ely was a Place fit for an Epiſcopal See. Thoſe Reaſons amplified with Golden Rhetoric, ſo perſuaded the King not only to conſent that this Monaſtery ſhould be converted into a Cathedral Church and the Abbot made the Biſhop of it, but alſo procured the Pope Paſchal to confirm and allow of the ſame in 1109. The Biſhop of Lincoln hindered the Proceeding of his Buſineſs for ſome Time, but as we are informed by Godwin,* "his Mouth was ſtopped," with three Manors, which

* Vol 1. p. 254.

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the King beſtowed upon him, which had formerly belonged to the Monaſtery of Ely, viz. Spaldwick, Bickleſworth and Bokeden, theſe were given in recompenſe of the Loſs the Biſhop ſuſtained by exempting of Cambridgeſhire from his Juriſdiction. And, that the Revenue of the new Biſhop might, notwithſtanding this Gift, be no leſs than the Abbots were, but rather greater, they diminiſhed the Number of Monks from ſeventy to forty. Richard the laſt Abbot, dying before he was conſecrated Biſhop, King Henry the Firſt with the Conſent of the Monks, appointed to this Biſhopric Hervæus Biſhop of Bangor. The Iſland of Ely was ſo called as is affirmed by ſome, from the many Eels taken there in the Marſhes.*—Others affirm Elge is compoſed of two Hebrew Words El, God, and Ge, Land, ſignifying it to be the peculiar Land of God, from the many Saints who inhabited it. The Church now ſtanding was built by ſeveral Biſhops, particularly the Weſtern Part of it by Biſhop Ridal in 1174, and the Choir and Lanthorn begun by Biſhop Norwold 1229, and finiſhed by Biſhop Fordham 1385. The Church is dedicated to St. Ethelred and had once the Privilege of a County Palatine, which being taken away in the twenty-fifth of Henry the Eighth, all the Satisfaction that was made, was, that the Biſhop of Ely and his Temporal Steward for the Iſle of Ely ſhould for the future be Juſtices of the Peace within the ſaid Iſland. This Dioceſe contains only Cambridgeſhire and the Iſle of Ely in which are 141 Pa-

* Nomen ab Anguilla ducit Inſula Nobilis Illa.—*Wharton.*

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riſhes and one Archdeacon of Ely erected in 1125, William de Laventon being the Firſt.

It is valued in the King's Books at 2134*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* The Clergy's Tenths 484*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

The Arms of the See are *Gules, three Ducal Crowns, Or.*

BISHOPRIC OF HEREFORD

WAS one of the firſt Biſhoprics erected by the Britons in 680, firſt under the Metropolitan of Caerlleon upon Uſk, and afterwards of St. David. After the Interruption of the Saxon Conqueſt, upon the Converſion of thoſe People, it was again an Epiſcopal See and a Member of the Province of Canterbury, and Putta appointed the firſt Biſhop. The Church now ſtanding, was moſtly built by Biſhop Reinelm, who was Chancellor to King Henry the Firſt's Queen, in 1107, and finiſhed by his Succeſſors. This Dioceſe contains the County of Hereford and a Part of Shropſhire, and therein 313 Pariſhes, of which 166 are Impropriations, and has two Archdeacons, viz. Hereford erected in 1120, Geoffrey being the Firſt—and Salop in 1175, Walter being the Firſt.

It is valued in the King's Books at 768*l.* 10*s.* The Clergy's Tenths 340*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*

The Arms of the See are *Gules, three Leopards Heads reversed, swallowing as many Flower-de-Luces, Or.*

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LLAN-LLUGAN NUNNERY

In Montgomeryshire, was of the Cistercian Order, and founded before 1239.

IT was valued in the twenty-ſixth of Henry the Eighth at 22*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* Dugdale, and 22*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* Speed. It was granted in the thirty-ſeventh of Henry the Eighth to St. Arthur Darcy, Knight.

READING MONASTERY,

An Abbey of the Order of St. Benedict, one of the most considerable in England for its Endowments.

THERE was formerly a Nunnery at Reading, which having been many Years deſtroyed, King Henry the Firſt, to ſtifle the Reproaches of his Conſcience, for his unkind Behaviour to his Brother Robert, by Way of Penance, reſolved to reſtore it, and added to the ſame, two Monaſteries before ruined, being thoſe of Leominſter and Chelſey, and placed it between the two Rivers of Kennet and Thames in ſuch a Spot of Ground, that it might be a Place of Entertainment for almoſt all Perſons travelling to the moſt populous Towns in England. King Henry endowed this Monaſtery with many Poſſeſſions and placed in it the Hand of St. James the Apoſtle, and alſo 200 Monks. This was done in 1126.

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—The ſame King's Foundation Charter mentions the former Deſtruction of the three Abbeys of Reading, Chelſea, and Leominſter, and rebuilding of Reading and giving to it that Town, Chelſea and Leominſter free from all Incumbrances, with the Power of trying Malefactors with an Obligation to entertain the Poor and all Travellers. This Part, W. of Malmeſbury teſtifies, was ſo well performed that there was always more expended upon Strangers, than upon the Inhabitants, the Monks being great Examples of Piety. King Henry the Second, by his Charter, confirmed all the Grants made by King Henry the Firſt and all other Benefactions to this Time. Hugh, Abbot of Reading, declares by his Deed, that whereas King Henry had appointed all Perſons to be entertained there, he found that the ſame was performed in a decent Manner towards the Rich, but not according to the King's Intention towards the Poor, which Miſcarriage he, as Steward of that Noble Charity, was reſolved to correct. For this Reaſon and for the Relief of the Poor and Pilgrims, he built an Hoſpital without the Gate, that ſuch as were not admitted to the Upper Houſe, might be there well entertained, and gave to the ſaid Hoſpital the Church of St. Lawrence for ever for maintaining thirteen Poor Perſons in Diet, Cloaths and other Neceſſaries, allowing Maintenance for thirteen more out of the uſual Alms. Abbot Aucherius built the Hoſpital, called that of St. Mary Magdalene, near Reading Church, for Poor Lepers, allowing them a Maintenance and other Neceſſaries.

It was valued at 1938*l.* 14*s.* 3½*d.* Dugdale, 2116*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* Speed.

There are large Ruins of it remaining.

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BOXGRAVE MONASTERY,

In Sussex, of the Order of St. Benedict, was founded in the Reign of King Henry the First, and was a College of L'Essay in Normandy.

WILLIAM Earl of Chicheſter conſented to the Donation of the Church of Biſinton made by Ralph Hay to the Church of the Holy Trinity at L'Eſſay with its Lands and Tithes. William Earl of Arundel gave to the Monks of St. Mary of Boxgrave Part of the Wood of Beſſeſſol, and forty Acres of Land for Tithe they had at Stockton. He alſo confirmed all that his Anceſtors had given to the Church of L'Eſſay. William the third Earl of Suſſex confirmed all that had been granted by his Grandfather William. John Arundel granted to the Monks of Boxgrave certain Houſes in Chicheſter, with the Garden. Robert Hay was the Founder of St. Mary and St. Bloſe at Boxgrave and placed there three Monks. He married his Daughter Cecily to Roger St. John, who added three other Monks to the former three, and their Son William increaſed their Number to thirteen, Robert, Brother to this William, adding two more. The Deeds of William and Robert St. John confirmed all Grants made to this Monaſtery, and endowed it with ſeveral Parcels of Land for Maintenance of the Religious Men with no other Incumbrance beſides the paying of three Marks yearly to the Abbey of L'Eſſay, the Abbot

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of which Place conſented, that the Monks of Boxgrave might make up this Number of fifteen at their own Choice, or more, if they could maintain them; as alſo, that they might chuſe their own Prior; but if the Prior ſhould neglect to fill up the ſaid Number of fifteen, then the Abbot might ſupply it, as appears by his Deed. Hilarius Biſhop of Chicheſter confirmed all Grants made to this Monaſtery of Boxgrave. King Edward the Third, in the thirteenth Year of his Reign, diſcharged this Monaſtery of all Seizures it had been liable to in Time of War as an Alien and made it an Engliſh Priory, "Prior ratus Indigena."

It was valued at 145*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.*

Biſhop Howell.

ARCHBISHOPRIC OF CANTERBURY,

Vide Gilbert.

OSNEY ABBEY,

Vide Adam.

BISHOPRIC OF BANGOR,

Vide Chebur.

ST. ALBAN'S MONASTERY IN HERTS,

Of the Order of St. Benedict.

TEN Years after the Perſecution under Dioclesion had ceaſed, the Church of St. Alban, the Pro-

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tomartyr of England was founded as appears from Bede,* in 794. The Place was firſt called Verulam, then by the Engliſh Warlamceſter or Watlingceſter now St. Alban and the Church continued famous for Miraculous Cures. The Name of Warlam was given to it from the Stream on the Eaſt Side of it; the other from the Great-Road called Watling-ſtreet. King Offa placed the Holy Body long lain under Ground, in a ſtately Shrine and honoured it with a Number of Monks, the Place of his Burial having been ſhewn by a Miraculous Light. This Monaſtery was never quite deſtroyed, but much improved by Paul the Abbot and Biſhop Lanfranc. The Church, which the Britons had built there, had indeed been deſtroyed by the barbarous Nations and that was it which King Offa reſtored about 755. In 787, Rithulphus Archbiſhop of Canterbury rebuilt the Church with Brick. Lanfranc Archbiſhop of Canterbury enriched it with Poſſeſſions, and Pope Adrian in 1154, granted to it many Privileges, ordaining, that as St. Alban was the Protomartyr of England, ſo the Abbots of that Monaſtery ſhould be the Firſt in Rank and Dignity. The Charter of King Offa 793, granted to it thirty-four Manſions. Another gives thirty. King John's Charter confirms all the Eccleſiaſtical and Temporal Poſſeſſions of this Monaſtery. Pope Honorius confirmed all Grants whatſoever, made to this Monaſtery, granting to the Abbot Epiſcopal Juriſdiction and to be exempt from Subjection to the Biſhop, paying to the See of Rome an Acknowlegement of one Ounce of Gold.

* L. 3. c. 7.

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It was valued in the twenty-ſixth of Henry the Eighth at 2102*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* Dugdale, and 2510*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* Speed.

For a more full Account of this Abbey, ſee Newcome's ingenious Account of it, in Quarto.

Biſhop John the Second.

ARCHBISHOPRIC OF CANTERBURY,

BISHOPRIC OF ELY,

Vide Hugh.

BISHOPRIC OF LLANDAFF,

Vide William.

Biſhop Anian the Second.

DOMINICAN FRIAR.

THIS Order of Friars was the firſt which came over into England in 1221, being but twelve, an Apoſtolical Number, with Gilbert de Fraxineto, their Prior, firſt landed at Canterbury, fixed at Oxford, but richly endowed at London. They were commonly called Black Friars, Preaching Friars and Jacobin Friars. They took their Name from St. Dominick born at Calogora in Spain, and Hubert de Burgo Earl of Kent was their Prime Patron, beſtow-

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ing his Palace in the Suburbs of London upon them, which they afterwards ſold to the Archbiſhop of York, reſiding therein, 'till by ſome Tranſactions between King Henry the Eighth and Cardinal Wolſey, it became the Royal Court now known by the Name of White-Hall. Afterwards by the Bounty of Gregory, in 1276, Rockſley Lord Mayor of London, and Robert Kilwardy Archbiſhop of Canterbury, they were more conveniently lodged in two Lanes on the Bank of the Thames in a Place enjoying great Privileges, and ſtill retaining the Name of Black Friars.—*Vide Fuller's Church History.*

ST. MARY OVERIE'S CHURCH,

Southwark,

Was formerly a Priory of the Order of St. Auſtin, founded by William Giffard Biſhop of Winton for Regular or Black Canons in 1106.

REGINALD Warren, William Warren and others paſſed Grants of Donation or Confirmation to the ſame.

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BISHOPRIC OF HEREFORD,

Vide Hugh.

BISHOPRIC OF LONDON,

Vide Gilbert.

ABER CONWAY IN CAERNARVONSHIRE,

A Cistercian Abbey, was founded by Llewelyn Son of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth or Edward Prince of North Wales to the Honour of the blessed Virgin and all Saints in 1185.

HIS Charter aſſigns the Limits of the Land where it ſtood, as alſo all their Lands, which he had freely granted them for ever, with great Privileges and Immunities too long to enumerate. King Edward the Firſt tranſlated this Abbey to Maynan, and his firſt Charter directed, that their Church of Aberconway, which was before Collegiate, ſhould remain to them Parochial to their proper Uſe; by the ſaid Charter, he gave them the Town of Maynan in Compenſation for Aberconway, with ſeveral other Parcels of Land therein mentioned; exempting them at the ſame Time from all Taxes and Impoſitions whatſoever, and granting them ſeveral other Privileges and Immunities.

It was rated the twenty-ſixth of Henry the Eighth at 162*l.* 15*s.* Dugdale, 179*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* Speed.

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Bishop Leoline.

BISHOPRIC OF BATH AND WELLS,

Vide Hugh.

BISHOPRIC OF LONDON,

Vide Gilbert.

Bishop Child.

BATTEL ABBEY IN SUSSEX,

Of the Benedictine Order, founded by William the Conqueror.

WILLIAM, landing in England and being advanced near the Hill called Hetheland, not far from Haſtings, Harold's Army drawing near to engage him, was perſuaded by a Monk he brought over with him, called William Faber, to make a Vow, that, in Caſe it pleaſed God to grant him the Victory, he would build a Monaſtery in that Place, which he accordingly performed, erecting a ſtately Church and Monaſtery there without ſparing any Coſt, having by Revelation found a Quarry of Stone cloſe by. This, to perpetuate the Memory of his Victory, was called Battel Abbey, the Name it retains to this Day, being dedicated to St. Martin. He alſo gave

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to it all the Land for a League about, free from all Duties or Impoſitions: but he died before he could perform many other Things he had deſigned for the Advantage of it. The Monks were brought from the Abbey in Normandy called Major or the Greater. This Monaſtery was built for the Monks, to pray for the Souls of thoſe who had been killed in Battle. King William gave alſo to this Monaſtery the Royal Manor of Wye in Kent and ſeveral other Lands in many Parts and extraordinary Privileges and Immunities. King William Rufus beſtowed on it his Manor of Bromham and alſo ſeveral Churches belonging to him. All the Particulars of which William the Conqueror gave, may be ſeen in his two Charters and thoſe of King William Rufus and King Henry the Firſt in their's.

It was valued the twenty-ſixth of Henry the Eighth, at 880*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* Dugdale, and 987*l.* 11*d.* Speed.

Biſhop Bache.

GREY Friars or Franciſcans or Minorites either in alluſion to Jacob's Words, "Sum Minor omnibus Beneficiis Tuis," or from ſome other humble Expreſſion in the New Teſtament. They received their Name from St. Francis born in the Dutchy of Spoletum in Italy, canonized by Pope Gregory the Ninth, about two Years after whoſe Death in 1222, the Franciſcans came over into England and one

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Diggs, Anceſtor of Sir Dudley Diggs, bought for them their Seat in Canterbury, who afterwards were diffuſed all over England. For Skill in School Divinity, they beat all other Orders quite out of Diſtance, and had a curious Library in London, built by Richard Whittington, in that Age coſting 550*l.* which quickly might be made up, if, as it is reported, 100 Marks were expended in tranſcribing the Commentaries of Lyra.—*Fuller's Church History.*

Biſhop David.

BISHOPRIC OF CARLISLE.

The Cathedral is Conventual, of the Order of St. Austin.

THERE are two Charters of King Henry the Firſt, by which he confers on the Priory of St. Mary at Carliſle, the Churches of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Newburn, Wirchcord, Colebrug, Witingham and Rodebery. King Henry the Second recites and confirms all former Donations. King Henry the Firſt gave them the Advowſon of the Church of Soureby and King Edward the Second repeated and confirmed all the former Grants made to them. The moſt of that which now makes the Dioceſe of Carliſle, was in the Infancy of the Engliſh Church, a Part of the Dioceſe of Whitehorn or Candida Caſa in the Province of Galway now reckoned a Part of Scotland, but then a Parcel of the Kingdom of the North Hum-

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bers. But when the Scots had maſtered all thoſe Countries beyond Tweed and Solway, the Town of Carliſle and the County of Cumberland in which it ſtands, were ſevered from the Dioceſe of Carliſle with fifteen Miles about it being beſtowed upon St. Cuthbert Biſhop of Lindisferne by Egfred King of the North Humber in 679, the reſt of the Country ſubmitting to the Juriſdiction of the Archdeacon of Richmond, then being ſubordinate to the See of York. The City of Carliſle having been waſted and in a Manner deſtroyed by the Danes about 900, King William Rufus paſſing by that Way, into Scotland in 1090, cauſed the ſame to be rebuilt, firſt peopling it with Dutch, whom he afterwards removed to South Wales, and then with Engliſh from the Southern Parts. Thus it continued 'till 1132, when a Biſhop's See was here firſt eſtabliſhed:* and by that Means another Suffragan added to that Metropolitan. The Cathedral Church here had been founded not long before by Walter, Deputy of thoſe Parts for King William Rufus; and by him dedicated to the Honour of the Bleſſed Virgin, but finiſhed and endowed by King Henry the Firſt out of the Wealth, which the ſaid Walter had amaſſed for that very Purpoſe, by the Perſuaſion of Athulphus or Athelwolphus the firſt Prior of St. Oſwald at Noſtel,

* Eodem Anno ſc. 1132, 33tio Regni Sui H. R. Ang. fecit Novem Epiſcopum apud Karleolum, et poſuit ibi primum Epiſcopatum Nomine Athelwulphum Sancti Oſwaldi, Priorem cui Peccata ſolitus erat confiteri. His autem creatus Antiſtes in Eccleſia Sedis Suæ Canonicos Regulares poſuit et eam multis Honoribus ampliavit.—*Wharton*, 282.

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and Confeſſor to King Henry the Firſt, whom afterwards he made the firſt Biſhop there, and permitted the Canons to elect, whom they thought fit for their Biſhops; and Cumberland, Weſtmoreland and Alvedale appointed to be his Dioceſe. This Dioceſe contains only ninety-three Pariſhes, but thoſe, as all the Northerns are, extraordinary large and of them eighteen are impropriated. There was one Archdeacon before 1160, Robert being then appointed, as appears from his being Witneſs to ſeveral Deeds with Walter Prior of that Church.*

It is valued in the King's Books at 530*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* The Clergy's Tenths at 161*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*

The Arms of the See are *Argent on a Cross, Sable, a Mitre with Labels, Or.*

Biſhop Merks,

Was a Monk of Weſtminſter and made Biſhop by the Pope at King Richard's Request.

WHEN Richard had reſigned his Crown and Henry the Fourth ſeated upon the Throne, the furious Multitude importuned the Parliament to proceed further againſt King Richard, deſiring his Life might be taken from him. This worthy Prelate, Biſhop Merks, ſtepping forward, told them, that there

* Le Neve, 337.

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was none amongſt them meet to give Judgment upon ſo noble a Prince, who had reigned over them twenty-two Years and more, and proceeded in ſuch a Manner in Favour of his diſtreſſed Maſter, as to oblige the Earl Marſhal to commit him to Ward in the Abbey of St. Alban. Soon after his Enlargement from thence, he joined with the Hollands and others in a Conſpiracy againſt Henry; "which (to "uſe Godwin's Words*) being bewrayed to the "Deſtruction of all the reſt, he only was pardoned; "peradventure, as the ſame Author obſerves, in re-"gard of his callings, for it had never been ſeen hi-"therto, that any Biſhop was put to Death by or-"der of Law, peradventure in ſome Kind of Favour "and Admiration of his faithful Conſtancy, for "Virtue will be honoured ever by her Enemies; "peradventure alſo to this End, that by forcing him "to live miſerably, they might lay a Puniſhment up-"on him more grievous than Death, which, they "well ſay, he deſpiſed. The Pope was eaſily entreat-"ed to tranſlate this good Biſhop from this See unto "Samos in Greece,† whence he knew, he ſhould "never receive one Penny Profit. He was ſo "happy as neither to take the Benefit of the Gift of "his Enemy, nor to be hurt by the mocked Malice "of his Counterfeit Friend. He died ſhortly after "his Deliverance, ſo deluding alſo the Mockery of

* P. 680.

† It was a Practice of the Pope, when he would oblige a crowned Head, in getting rid of a Biſhop or Eccleſiaſtic, who was unacceptable, he was releaſed and appointed by his Holineſs to be Biſhop of Samos in Greece.—*Newcome's History of St. Alban's, p.* 289.

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" his Tranſlation, whereby Things ſo falling out, he " was nothing damnified."

Biſhop Lowe.

AUSTIN FRIAR.

AUSTIN being baptized, obtains a Garden-Plot without the Walls of Hippo in Africa, where he with twelve others lived together, wearing Leathern Girdles to diſtinguiſh themſelves from other Monks. From hence ſprang the Auſtin Friars or Eremites of Auſtin, being the Firſt Order of Mendicants; thoſe of St. Jerome, Carmelites, Crouched and Dominicans being but Branches of this.—*Heylin in Isaacſon, p.* 220.

Droitwich belonged to Worceſter Abbey, that Abbey being endowed with Lands and Houſes, as appears from Dugdale.

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ALL SOULS COLLEGE IN OXFORD

Was founded by Henry Chicheley Archbishop of Canterbury.

THE Foundation Stone was laid February 10, 1435. Charter of Incorporation was dated May 20, 1437, the ſixteenth of Henry the Sixth. The firſt Warden was Richard Andrews, L. L. D. Chancellor to the Founder.

The Arms of the College are *Or, a Chevron between three Cinquefoils Gules.*

Biſhop Merton.

WALTER de Merton Lord Chancellor of England, long before he was Biſhop, viz. 1264, began the Foundation of a College at Maldon in Surrey; but ten Years after, changing his Purpoſe, left it and erected that which we now call Merton College in Oxford, endowing it with all the Lands it now poſſeſſeth.—*Godwin*, 6. 2. p. 485.

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AUSTIN FRIARS

In London at the Old Change near St. Paul's Cathedral, sometimes Eccl. S. Augustini ad Portam, because it stood near the Gate of St. Paul's Church Yard.

THIS ancient Church ſuffered the ſame Fate with many others in 1666, but was again rebuilt of Stone with a ſtately Spire Steeple about 140 Feet high and moſt beautiful Work within, finiſhed and opened September 23, 1683. The Steeple was compleated in 1695, but again repaired and beautified at the Charge of the Pariſh, and finiſhed and opened on St. Thomas' Day, 1712. It is dedicated to the Memory of the famous Auſtin the Monk, who was ſent with Miletus afterwards the Firſt Biſhop of London and forty more Monks from Rome by Pope Gregory the Great about 590, to convert the Anglo Saxons, then lying in Pagan Darkneſs, and therefore he is called the Engliſh Apoſtle. He became the Firſt Archbiſhop of Canterbury in 601. To this, ſince the Fire of London, is united the Old Church of St. Faith, the Virgin and Martyr, which is under or rather ſwallowed up by the Great Cathedral of St. Paul, and therefore called St. Faith under St. Paul. It ſtood formerly at the Weſt End of Jeſus' Chapel, which was under St. Paul's Choir, and being ſuppreſſed by King Edward the Sixth, the Pariſhioners of St. Faith were removed into the ſaid Chapel as being a more large and convenient Place for them in

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the fifth of King Edward the Sixth, 1551. And thus it continued, 'till the Cathedral was burnt in 1666, when for certain Reaſons, it was not rebuilt, but annexed to St. Auſtin aforeſaid by Act of Parliament.

Biſhop Peacock.

ORIEL COLLEGE IN OXFORD

Was founded by King Edward the Second, as appears by his Charter dated April 20, 1324, and the ſeventeenth Year of his Reign.

ADAM de Brome was nominated by the King the firſt Provoſt January 21, 1325, and was admitted Auguſt 9, 1326. He died June 16, 1332, and was buried in St. Mary's Church. King Edward the Third gave this College, the Hoſpital of St. Bartholomew near Oxford, with Lands to maintain eight Poor People, ſubject to the Government of the Provoſt and Fellows of this College. King James being informed of ſome Legal Defects in this Foundation, granted them a new Corporation, Cavil Proof, againſt all Exceptions. This College being much decayed, Anthony Blencow, Provoſt in 1572, bequeathed 1200*l.* to the New Building of the Front of it.

The Arms of the College are *Gules, three Lions passant, Gardant, Or, within a Border ingrailed, Argent.—Fuller's Church History. B.* 3. *p.* 103.

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BISHOPRIC OF CHICHESTER.

THIS See was anciently in the Iſle of Selſey, not far from thence, firſt planted there by Wilfrid Archbiſhop of York, who being baniſhed his Country by Egfride King of the North-Humbers, did preach the Goſpel to the South Saxons. Edelwalch King of that Country had, before his coming, embraced the Faith of Chriſt at the Perſuaſion of Wulfhere King of Mercia, and being willing to improve his Subjects inſtructed in the Way of Salvation, he received Wilfride with Joy, aſſigning him the Iſle of Selſey for his Habitation and giving him all the Lands thereof, containing 87 Houſholds for his Maintenance. This happened according to Iſaacſon in 680. There Wilfride built a Monaſtery and eſtabliſhed his Cathedral See. He is reported to ſtay here five Years and then to have been reſtored to his Archbiſhopric, and that after his Departure, this See was governed by the Biſhop of Winton 'till 711. There it continued 'till 1082, having been governed by twenty-two Biſhops of Selſey. Stigand had the See of Selſey conferred upon him by King William the Conqueror whoſe Chaplain he was, on Whitſunday in 1070, as appears from R. de Diceto, and ſometime about 1082, tranſlated his See to Chicheſter, the principal City of thoſe Parts, firſt built by Ciſſa the ſecond King of the South Saxons, and by him called Ciſſan Caeſter. The Cathedral Church was anciently dedicated to St. Peter, new built by Radulph the third Biſhop of Chi-

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cheſter, which being almoſt conſumed by a raging Fire, was afterwards rebuilt and beautified by Siffridus the ſecond. Anciently the Biſhops here were Confeſſors to the Queens of England, for which they have an ancient Charter and had Allowance for the ſame. Ralph Nevil the twelfth Biſhop of Chicheſter was the Perſon, who built the Houſe called Lincoln's Inn in London for himſelf and his Succeſſors, which afterwards came to Henry Lacy Earl of Lincoln, from whom it has its preſent Name. The Members of this Cathedral are a Dean, Precentor, Chancellor, Treaſurer, two Archdeacons, thirty-one Prebendaries, one of which is ſtiled Sub-Dean, four Prieſt-Vicars and Officers. The Number of Reſidentiaries are only four, excluſive of the Dean, choſen out of the Dignitaries and Prebendaries. The Dioceſe contains the County of Suſſex and in it 250 Pariſhes, whereof 112 are impropriate. The Archdeaconry of Chicheſter was erected in 1120, Henry being the Firſt—and that of Lewes in 1180, Peter being the Firſt.

It is valued in the King's Books at 677*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* Dugdale. The Clergy's Tenths 287*l.* 2*s.* Speed.

The Arms of this See are *Az a Presbyter John, ſitting on a Tombſtone, in his Left Hand a Mound, his Right Hand extended, Or, with a Linen Mitre on his Head and in his Mouth a Sword, All proper.*

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THORNEY ABBEY,

In Cambridgeshire,

Of the Benedictine Order.

IT was called Thorney or the Iſle of Thorns from its being overgrown with Thorns and ſurrounded with ſeveral Waters. It was the Seat of a Monaſtery built in Honour of the Mother of God, a Place renowned for Sanctity and remote from worldly Converſation. It was built, as we are informed by William of Malmeſbury, by Ethelwold Biſhop of Winton in 970, but according to Dugdale 972, in the Reign of King Ethelred. To it, he tranſlated the Body of St. Botulph, Abbot, and many other Relics of Saints, after the Deſolation made by the Danes, when Edward King of the Angles died a Martyr for confeſſing Chriſt. The Monks dwelt alone in the cloſe Habitation of Thorney. In 1085, and the Reign of William the Elder, Gunter the Monk being Abbot, rebuilt the Church, which was conſecrated in 1128, and the Reign of Henry the Firſt by Hervey Biſhop of Ely 156 Years after the firſt Founding of the Monaſtery, and forty-five after the rebuilding of it. The Charter of King Edgar in 973, ſays, This Iſland was once called Ancraig and then Thornig and that there had before that Time lived in the Iſland two Anchorites, viz. Tancred and Tortred, one of them died a Martyr, the other a Con-

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feſſor. For the different Endowments of this Monaſtery, See Dugdale.

It was valued in the twenty-ſixth of Henry the Eighth at 411*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* Dugdale, and 508*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* Speed.

Biſhop Thomas.

DAVENTRY PRIORY,

In Northamptonſhire.

Of the Order of Clugni, ſo called from the Situation of the Place, which was near a riſing Ground, or which is more ſuitable to it a Cluendo from Cluere to increaſe; for that Place had daily a notable Increaſe of ſeveral Gifts from its Beginning.

THE Monaſtery of Clugni was originally built by Berno, Father of the Monk of the Monaſtery of Baulmi by the Order of William, the moſt pious Duke of Aquitain in the Village of Maſcon on the River of Graone. The Reformation of ſome Things that ſeemed too remiſs in St. Benedict's Rule by Odo, Abbot of Clugni in Burgundy about 912, gave Occaſion to the Riſe of the Clugniac Order. Moſt of our Engliſh Houſes of this Order were ſubordinate to the Abbey of Clugni or ſome other Clugniac Monaſtery and ſo were ſeized as Alien Priories during the Wars with France, but were afterwards made "Indigenæ" and ſo diſcharged from all Subjection and Obedience to

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any Foreign Abbey.* Their Habit was little different from the Benedictines. Hugh Leiceſter, called the Viſcount, gave the Monks of Clugni the Church of Preſton, where he firſt founded a Monaſtery; but a few Years after, becauſe there was want of Water, with Leave of Simon Seynlittz the Elder, Earl of Northampton, he removed it to Daventry where he again founded a Priory in Honour of Auſtin, by the Pariſh Church of that Town, where there were then four ſecular Canons, two of whom became Monks and the other two retained their Benefices, living as before.—*For the different Endowments see Dugdale.*

It was rated at 236*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Speed.

Biſhop Redman.

SHAPP OR HEPP ABBEY,

In Weſtmoreland,

Of Præmonſtratenſian Canons, who lived according to the Rule of St. Auſtin, reformed by Norbert, who inſtituted this Order of Premontre in Picardy in France about 1120.

NORBERT was a German Nobleman and became afterwards Archbiſhop of Magdebourg. The

* Tanner.

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religious of this Order were ſo poor at firſt, that they had nothing they could call their own, but a ſingle Aſs, which ſerved to carry Wood they cut down every Morning and ſent to Laon to purchaſe Bread; but in about thirty Years afterwards, they had above 100 Abbies in France and Germany, and in Proceſs of Time, the Order increaſed ſo much, that it had in all Parts of Chriſtendom 1000 Abbies, 300 Provoſtſhips and a vaſt Number of Priories and 500 Nunneries. Their Firſt Monaſtery called New Houſe was built in Lincolnſhire by Peter de Saulia about 1146, and dedicated to St. Martial, canonized in 1031 in a Provincial Council at Bourges. In the Reign of Edward the Firſt, this Order had twenty-ſeven Monaſteries in England.* They were called White Canons from their Habits, which was a White Caſſock with a Rocket over it and a long White Cloak. This Abbey was firſt built by Thomas Fil. Goſpatric to the Honour of St. Mary Magdalene at Preſton in the Barony of Kendal, but afterwards removed hither by the Founder. The Abbey ſtood about a Mile Weſt from the Church, of which little exiſts but Ruins, except the Tower at the Weſt End of the deſtroyed Church and the Ruins of an Old Bridge.

Its yearly Revenues at the Diſſolution amounted to 154*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* Dugdale, and 166*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Speed.

* Vide Moſheim, E. H. v. 2. p. 411.

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Bishop Diacon.

BISHOPRIC OF EXETER,

Vide Richard.

BISHOPRIC OF ELY,

Vide Hugh.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

IT is the greateſt Church and the only Cathedral of the greateſt City in England and in the Dioceſe of London, and perhaps the moſt ample and celebrated Piece of Architecture in the whole World; twenty Feet longer than St. Peter's at Rome, built near the middle and upon the higheſt Ground of all the City, hath the greateſt Proſpect of any in Europe and the only Cathedral in the World that is dedicated to St. Paul, the Hiſtory of whoſe Converſion and Preaching to the Bereans is curiouſly repreſented upon the Weſt Portico, oppoſite to which in the Church Yard, was erected a moſt magnificent Statue of White Marble to the perpetual Honour of our moſt glorious Sovereign Queen Anne, and finiſhed July 7, 1713, which was the Public Solemnity upon the Concluſion of a happy Peace with France. It was firſt founded under Chriſtianity at the coming of Auſtin from Rome about 610 by Ethelbert King of

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Kent, with the Aſſiſtance of Segbert or Sebert King of the Saxons in a Wood or Grove, where ſtood formerly a Temple of Diana the Heathen Goddeſs; which Opinion was farther confirmed in the Time of King Edward the Second, about 1210; and 700 Years after the firſt Foundation, when Workmen were digging thereabout, they found above 100 Heads of Men, which were the Sacrifices offered to that Goddeſs. It was ſoon after endowed with Lands and Privileges by King Sebert, Erkenwald Biſhop of London, Kenrid King of Mercia and other ſucceeding Kings. This ancient and famous Cathedral hath undergone divers Diſaſters in ſuch a long Tract of Time. It was repaired by Erkenwald the fourth Saxon Biſhop thereof, after it had been deſtroyed by Fire about 690. In the Reign of King William the Conqueror, about 1087, it was burnt down in that great Conflagration, which deſtroyed the greateſt Part of the City from the Weſt to the Eaſt Gate; after which Mauritius the thirteenth Biſhop of London began to repair it and Beumais his Succeſſor almoſt finiſhed it. It was burnt again in January 1135, then it was rebuilt by the charitable Gifts of Roger Niger the thirty-ninth Biſhop and many through England and Ireland about 1222; but ſcarcely finiſhed 'till 1256. In February 1, about two o'Clock in the afternoon, the Steeple was fired by Lightning, but repaired ſoon afterward; and in June, 4, 1561; and the third of Queen Elizabeth, between three and four o'Clock in the afternoon, the Steeple was again fired by Lightning, or as others affirm, by the Negligence of the Plummer, who left his Fire Pan, while he went to Dinner, as he confeſſed at his Death;

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and within five Years after that, the Roof was finiſhed by the ſpeedy Help of Queen Elizabeth, who gave 1000 Marks and 1000 Load of Timber, the Citizens of London 3247*l.* 16*s.* the Clergy of Canterbury 1461*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* the Biſhop of London, the two Lord Chief Juſtices and the Dean 6,702*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and the Steeple began to be re-erected in 1620, afterward it began to be wholly repaired by the King's Commiſſion in 1631 and the ſeventh of Charles the Firſt, and the Endowments of the pious Archbiſhop Laud and almoſt finiſhed in 1643, in which 101,303*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* were received, and the Archbiſhop depoſited 17,000*l.* in the Chamber of London; but all that was ſeized upon, the Croſs pulled down, the Revenues taken away, the Stalls in the Choir taken down, the Marble Pavement pulled up, Monuments defaced, and the whole profanely uſed for Horſes Quarter, &c. by thoſe ſacrilegious Rebels in the Civil Wars; from which Deſolation it was begun to be raiſed at the King's Reſtoration; but at laſt it fell a Victim as well as the reſt to thoſe mercileſs Flames September 2, 1666. This diſmal Cataſtrophe was a proper Occaſion for the moſt clement and merciful King to demonſtrate his Pity, who conſtituted a new Commiſſion for rebuilding it from the Foundation, according to the Model of Sir Chriſtopher Wren, propoſed to give 1000*l.* a Year, and by Act of Parliament granted an Impoſition upon Coals imported into London, which has been ſeveral Times renewed; whereby the Old Building was taken down and the firſt Stone of this Structure was laid June 21, 1675 by Mr. Strong, Maſon, and ever ſince has been carried on at the Charge of the aforeſaid

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Subſidy and the bountiful Contributions of ſeveral Lords, forty-ſix Biſhops and many of the Clergy and others, which in all amounts to 51220*l.* beſides the Public Charge: and after thirty-nine Years Labour and Expence, wherein has been expended more Money than in building all the fifty-two Churches that have been rebuilt ſince, it riſes out of its former Aſhes, raiſes its Head above all the ſplendid Edifices of this Royal City, and remains to be the Monument of London's Glory, the Confuſion of Roman Cruelty and the Trophy of our Reformed Religion, which triumphs over that, as much as the New Temple exceeds the Old. My deſigned Brevity hinders the ample Deſcription of the Figures, Emblems, &c. of this Grand Fabric.

Boyle's Lectures are preached in this Church once in two Years.

Biſhop David ab Jorwerth.

VALLE CRUCIS,

Vide Reyner.

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Bishop David ab Owen.

ABBEY OF STRATMARCELL,

Or Vale of Cross,

A Cistercian Abbey which stood in Guildsfield Parish, in Montgomeryshire, founded in 1170 *by Madoc ab Griffith.*

HE gave to the Monks, the Town of Llynnligueſtal with all its diſtrict to build their Monaſtery with their Lands at Powis, half of the Town of Myſtuyr and ſome other Lands; and in a ſecond Grant he mentions the Towns of Llynngueſtal, Llanegemel and Halktun, &c. The Deed of Owen the Son of Griffith ſettles the Limits of the Grant of Stratmarcell and calls the Monaſtery by the Name of White-Houſe. It contains according to the Maps, all that Country from Pool to Llanvechain, Llan-ſaintffraid and ſo on to Llandrinio, Buttington and Pool, and is called Yſtrad Marchell.

Valued at 64*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* Dugdale, and 73*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* Speed.

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Biſhop Birkhead.

BIRKENHEAD PRIORY,

Of the Benedictine Order,

A Cell to Cheſter conſiſting of ſixteen Benedictines.

HAMO Muſel gave to St. Mary and St James and the Monaſtery of Birkenhead, Half of an Acre of Land at Dunham and an Acre at Lacheker with the Advowſon of the Church of Bowdon; and in another Deed, the Liberty of chuſing their own Prior, confirmed by Pope Alexander.

It was endowed at the Diſſolution with 102*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* Speed, and 90*l.* 13*s.* Dugdale.

Biſhop Standiſh.

GREY FRIARS,

Vide Bach.

DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.

THERE were ſix ſucceſſive Ones before the Norman Conqueſt, but no Date allotted to any of them

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in Newcourt's Repertorium. Lovegarus was the Firſt. Since the Norman Conqueſt, Ulſtanus, by others called Wlmannus, was the Firſt, in the Time of Biſhop Maurice between, 1086 and 1107.

CHRIST CHURCH, LONDON,

In Newgate-ſtreet, close to the Hoſpital of the ſame Name.

IT was firſt founded and ſo called by King Henry the Eighth, in 1546, out of the Ruins of the Old Church of St. Ewine in Newgate Market, St. Nicholas in the Shamples and Part of St. Sepulchre's within Newgate, burnt down in 1666, rebuilt all of Stone and covered with Lead and finiſhed in 1687. A beautiful new Tower and Spire 153 Feet high was raiſed and finiſhed in 1704, and repaired and beautified in 1708, and is now a beautiful and ſtately Pariſh Church. St. Leonard in Foſter Lane, near St. Vedaſt, being burnt in 1666 but not rebuilt, and only encompaſſed with a large Brick Wall for a burial Place was by Act of Parliament annexed to this. Before the Fire, this was the Pariſh Church for the Precinct of St. Martin le Grand, ſince that Great Collegiate Church, firſt founded 1056 by Ingelricus and Emardus, two Brothers and Couzins of King Edward the Confeſſor, was deſtroyed and annexed to St. Peter's Abbey in Weſtminſter, by King Henry the Seventh, July 23, 1502, becauſe this Old Church

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of Leonard was firſt founded by the Dean of St. Martin le Grand about 1231 and had ſtill Dependence thereon. To this is annexed the Hoſpital of the ſame Name adjoining; where ſtood formerly a Monaſtery of Grey Friars founded in 1325 and ſurrendered to King Henry the Eighth in 1538, who gave it to the City of London, and was afterwards converted into a Hoſpital for Poor fatherleſs Children by K. Edw. the Sixth in 1552, whereof above 400 are religiouſly and uſefully educated to the Honour of the Nation and their great Good, wherein many are ſuch excellent Proficients, that they advance to ſeveral Places of Note and even the Prætorial Chair was filled by one of them. The King ordered it to be called Chriſt's Hoſpital; but, becauſe the Children are cloathed with Blue Cloaths, it is commonly called the Blue Coat Hoſpital. They are all obliged to attend Divine Service in this Church on Sundays, Holy Days and Public Days.

Biſhop Barlow.

ST. Oſith Priory at Chick in Eſſex, of Black or Regular Canons, was founded by Richard Belmeis Biſhop of London in 1120, to the Honour of St. Oſith, with a Deſign to have reſigned his Biſhopric and become a Canon Regular himſelf, but that he was prevented by Death.

This St. Oſith's Body was once removed from Chick to Ailſbury where once was a Nunnery in

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the Place, which was afterwards the Pariſh Church. King Henry the Second, in the fifty ſecond Year of his Reign, and King John in the ſeventh Year of his, confirmed all Grants, who alſo gave the Advowſon thereof to William then Biſhop of London, and his Succeſſors.

It was valued the twenty-ſixth of Henry the Eighth at 677*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* Dugdale, and 758*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* Speed.

BLACKMORE IN ESSEX,

A Priory of Black Canons built by Jordan de Sampford to the Honor of St. Lawrence.—*Vide Speed.*

Tiptree in Eſſex, a Priory of Black Canons, valued at 22*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* Speed. Theſe two were among the Monaſteries that were diſſolved by a Bull of Pope Clement the Seventh, in 1524, and granted by King Henry the Eighth to Cardinal Wolſey Archbiſhop of York, towards the erecting two Colleges, one at Ipſwich, the other at Oxford.—*Vide Leland's Collectanea.*

LEES OR LYES PRIORY IN ESSEX,

FOUNDED by Ralph Gernoun Knight, afterwards Wentforth.

Valued at 114*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Dugdale, and 141*l.* 14. 8*d.* Speed.

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BROMHALL, BROMHOLM OR BAKETUN,

In Norfolk,

A Priory of Cluniac Monks, a Cell of Castle Acre, built by William Glanvill in 1113 *to the Honour of St. Andrew and dedicated to St. Sepulchre.*

BARTHOLOMEW Glanvill confirmed all that his Father W. Glanvill, 1118, had given to the Monks of Acre, ſerving God at Baketun, the Churches of Caſtervie and Diſham, with their Appurtenances and ſeveral Tithes, Mills and Parcels of Land. S. Earl of Moretoil and Bologne confirmed to thoſe Monks the Church of St. Andrew at Baketun as granted by William Glanvill with the Men and Lands at Guenholm. It was agreed that the Monks of Bromholm raiſing the Rent of the Farm of Walton, which they held of the Monks of Acre 10 Shillings a Year, the latter ſhould remit and quit all other Claims whatſoever, which they might have upon the former. In 1229, Pope Gregory the Ninth, to put an End to the Diſputes between the Priors of Lewes and Acre and the Prior of Bromholm about the appointing a Prior of Bromholm, referred the Matter to be determined by the Abbot of Oſolceſton and the Dean of Rutland, who decreed, that the Prior of Acre ſhould nominate ſix Monks, three of Acre and three of Bromholm, out of which the Monaſtery of Bromholm, ſhould chuſe one for their Prior. Pope Cæleſ-

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tine, by Bull dated the fourth of his Pontificate, discharged this Monaſtery from all Subjection to that of Acre. Henry the Third in the thirteenth Year of his Reign, granted to the Monks of St. Andrew of Bromholm, a Fair Yearly, at the Feaſt of the Exaltation of the Holy Croſs, and a Market every Monday throughout the Year.

It is valued in the King's Books at 100*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* Dugdale, and 144*l.* 19*s.* Speed.

BISHAM OR BUTTLESHAM PRIORY.

In Berkshire.

IN 1338, William Montacute, Earl of Sarum, Lord of Man and Dunbeghe, built a Priory for Canons Regular of St. Auſtin's Order to the Honour of Chriſt Jeſus and the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, and by his Deed dated as above, endowed it with the Manors of Buſtleſham, Berks; Buſtrode, Bucks; Scafelworld, Wilts; Huedecote and Lotterford in Somerſetſhire, and ſeveral other Lands and Advowſons of Churches, with the uſual Privileges and Immunities. King Edward the Third, in the eleventh Year of his Reign, granted Licence to the ſaid Founder to confer his Manour of Bulſtrode on theſe Canons. King Henry the Fifth gave Leave to Maud Relict of John Montacute Earl of Sarum to remove the Bones of her ſaid Huſband from the Abbey of Circenceſter to this Prior. At the Survey of the Religious Houſes made

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the twenty-ſixth of Henry the Eighth, this Abbey was worth 285*l.* 11*s.* Dugdale, and 327*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Speed.

The Prior and Convent of this Monaſtery having ſurrendered it to the King the twenty-eighth of Henry the Eighth, the following Year it was reſtored by the ſame King and endowed with the Lands of the late diſſolved Priory of Ankerwike, Little Marlow and Mendham with ſeveral other Revenues to the Value of 661*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* for the Maintenance of an Abbot, and thirteen Monks of the Benedictine Order, but this was alſo ſoon after diſſolved.

BISHOPRIC OF ST. DAVID,

Vide Kentigern.

BISHOPRIC OF WELLS,

Vide Hugh.

BISHOPRIC OF CHICHESTER.

Vide Peacock.

ST. PETERS, WESTMINSTER,

Vide Adam.

BISHOPRIC OF HEREFORD,

Vide Hugh.

NEW College Oxford was founded by William, alias Long, Biſhop of Wincheſter. Foundation

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Charter was publiſhed November 26, 1379; Structure was begun March 5, 1379. The Warden and Fellows took Poſſeſſion April 14, 1386, Richard de Tonworth ſome Time Fellow of Merton College was the Firſt Warden. He preſided over the Scholars, while it was in Building.

CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE,

Oxford,

Formerly called St. Frideswide.

ABOUT 730, Didanus a petty King in theſe Parts, founded a Nunnery here in Honour of St. Mary and All Saints, and made his Daughter Frideſwide Abbeſs thereof; who being buried here and afterwards canonized, this Monaſtery in Proceſs of Time was called by her Name. But the Nuns being diſperſed in the Daniſh Wars, Secular Prieſts inhabited this Place 'till 1111, at which Time, Roger Biſhop of Saliſbury placed a Convent of Regular Canons of the Order of St. Auſtin in the Church of St. Frideſwide under the Care of Prior Guymund. This Priory being ſurrendered into King Henry's Hands, he granted by his Patent dated May 10, 1524, Leave to Cardinal Wolſey to convert that Monaſtery into a College.* By Virtue of which Patent, the Cardinal changes the Name into Cardi-

* Rymer V 14. p. 15.

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nal College and King Henry the Eighth confirms it by his Patent dated July 13, 1525.* The King by ſeveral Patents dated May the 1, 5, and 10, in 1526, grants ſeveral Immunities and Privileges to the ſaid new erected College.† But on January 15, 1531, all the Lands and Patronages were ſurrendered into the King's Hands by Deed dated as above, I. Higdon being then Dean. Then the King, changing the Name from Cardinal College to King Henry the Eighth's College, veſts all back again into Truſtees' Hands "ad "Opus et Uſum Decani et Canonicorum."‡ In 1524, the ſame King erected a new Biſhop's See at Oſney, but ſoon after in 1546, not liking that Situation, removes it to Oxford, and changes the Name once more from King Henry the Eighth's College to Chriſt Church. The firſt Dean after ſettling the See at Oxford, was Rich. Cox S. T. P. who had been Dean of the new erected See at Oſney in 1543.

This Royal Foundation conſiſts of a Dean, eight Canons, One Hundred and One Students, beſides Chaplains, &c. &c.

☞ The Names of the Monaſteries, that were diſſolved by a Bull of Pope Clement the Seventh in 1524, and granted by King Henry the Eighth to Cardinal Wolſey Archbiſhop of York towards the erecting two New Colleges, one at Ipſwich and the other at Oxford.

* Ib. p. 39.

† Ib. where there are ſeveral Patents, &c. in Favour of this College.

‡ Ib. p. 409.

§ Pat. 27. Sep. 1532.

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St. Frideswide in Oxford
Blackmore in Essex
Stanesgate in Essex
Thobye in Essex
Typtree in Essex
Wykes in Essex
Dodnash in Suffolk
Snapes in Suffolk
Beigham in Kent
De Calceto near Arundel in Sussex
Canwell in Staffordshire
Sandwell in Staffordshire
Daventree in Northamptonshire
Littlemore in Oxfordshire
Leisnes in Kent
Tunbridge in Kent
Poghley, Berks
Ravenston, Bucks
Tyckford, Bucks
Horksley, Essex

Beſides theſe, were diſſolved by a Bull of the ſame Pope 1528, the twentieth of Henry the Eighth.

St. Peter's at Ipswich in Suffolk
De la Pre, Herts
Wallingford, Berks
Bromhall in Norfolk
Flixton in Suffolk
Romberg in Suffolk
Fairwell in Staffordshire
Ginge in Essex
The Hospital of St. Wolston at Worcester

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The Hospital of St. James at Alverton in Yorkshire.

CANON OF WINDSOR.

WINDSOR was by the Saxons called Windleſhore, as Camden conjectures, from * the Winding of the Shore. King Edward the Confeſſor beſtowed this Place on the Monks of Weſtminſter. King William the Conqueror liking the Situation, gave to the Monks in Exchange for it, other Lands in Eſſex and three Houſes in Colcheſter: being poſſeſſed of the Place, he built a Caſtle there, which his Son King Henry the Firſt rebuilt and beautified, and held his Whitſuntide in the tenth Year of his Reign, ſummoning all his Nobility hither; the pleaſant Situation thereof inducing him and many of our Princes, his Succeſſors, to make Choice of it for a Place of Retirement; particularly King Edward the Third, who taking Affection to Windſor on Account of being born there, enlarged the Caſtle ſo much in building, employing Workmen from the thirty-fourth to the forty-third Year of his Reign, that to him is owing its preſent Magnificence, which our ſucceeding Kings have improved to ſuch a Degree that it has rendered it in all Reſpects, the compleateſt and moſt beautiful Palace in England. It may not be improper here to obſerve, that King Edward the

* Britan. V. 1. 171.

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Third, by his Military Proweſs, prevailing over ſeveral Princes in Europe, ſent two Kings, viz. John of France and David of Scotland, Priſoners hither, and at length inſtituted a moſt Noble Order called the Garter, conſiſting of twenty-ſix Knights, of which diverſe Princes have had the Honour of being Companions, and appointed the Ceremony of Inſtallation in the Collegiate Church here, which is governed by a Warden, now Dean, erected the 9th of Auguſt, 1348, and twelve Canons, which have Juriſdiction over diverſe Peculiars, and are maintained by the Revenues of it, as are alſo ſeveral Poor Knights.* —*For the various Endowments, see Dugdale.*

Robert Shutington, I. Northampton, who died 1361, Richard Rotheler and Hugh Whitchurch, who died 1374, were named Canons by the Founder in the twenty-ſixth Year of his Reign. There are Eight other Canons named, but from this Year to 1362, there is no Act of Admiſſion remaining.

JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD.

QUEEN Elizabeth hath the Honour of being Foundreſs of this College, though it was built and endowed moſtly at the Charge of Hugh Price, L. L. D. and Treaſurer of the Church of St. David. Charter of Foundation dated June 25, 1571, the

* Willis' Notitia Parliamentaria,

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thirteenth of Elizabeth. David Lewes, L. L. D. was nominated firſt Principal in the Foundation Charter in 1571.

The Arms of the College are *Azure, three Stags tripping Argent.*

PROVOST OF ETON.

JOHN Stanberry was nominated (or at leaſt deſigned) by Henry the Sixth to be Provoſt of this his new erected College about 1440.* It doth not appear, whether he ever took Poſſeſſion; for I find that one Henry Sever or Siveyer was ſtiled the Firſt Provoſt of Eton from the nineteenth Year of Henry the Sixth, 1441, for two or three Years. Stanberry was nominated to the See of Norwich in 1445, but ſet aſide by the Pope.†

DEAN OF WINDSOR.

THE Firſt Cuſtos or Dean of this new erected Society was William Mugge, who was appointed by the King's Letters Patent, dated the 6th of Auguſt, 1348.—*For an Account of this Collegiate Chapel, see Canons of Windsor above.*

* Leland.

† Wharton.

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BISHOPRIC OF WINCHESTER.

THE Cathedral Church was firſt built and erected by King Lucius, who, aboliſhing Paganiſm, embraced Chriſtianity the firſt Year of his Reign about 180, and placing Monks in the ſame, allotted for their Maintenance large Revenues, which formerly belonged for the moſt Part to the Flamines and other Heathen Prieſts. This Church was hallowed and dedicated unto the Honor of our Bleſſed Saviour, October 29, 189, by Biſhop Faganus Damianus. About the ſpace of 102 Years, the Church of Chriſt had then Peace in this Land, till the Reign of Diocleſian,* who, endeavouring to root out Chriſtian Religion, not only killed the Profeſſors of the ſame, but alſo pulled down all conſecrated Temples and Churches. Among the Reſt, that of Wincheſter at that Time went to Wreck and was made even with the Ground; and the Monks and all the Officers either ſlain or forced to fly for the preſent time and yet afterwards to deny Chriſt. This happened according to Rudborne in 266.† Not long after the Death of this cruel Tyrant, about 309, the Church was again rebuilt within one Year and thirty Days. The 15th

* Requievit ex tunc Religio Monaſtica in Eccleſia Wyntonienſi quieta in Pace et pacifica Poſſeſſione Domino jugiter conjubilans centum duobus Annis, viz. a primo Anno Regni Lucii Chriſtianiſſimi Principis uſque Annum Secundum Diocletiani Tyranni.—*Wharton* 1. 182.

† Anno Gratiæ 266, interfecti ſunt Monachi in Wentana Eccleſia omnes præter Paucos qui fugam inierunt; et deſtructum

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of March following it was again dedicated by Conſtans Biſhop of Winton at the Requeſt of Deodatus Abbot of this new erected Monaſtery to the Honor and Memory of Amphibalus, who had ſuffered Death for Chriſt in the late Perſecution, according to Godwin: but Rudborne will have the Time of rebuilding it to be 293, and of dedicating it to be the Nones of June.* It continued in the ſame State till 519, when Cerdic the firſt King of the Weſt Saxons being a Pagan, converted the Church into the Temple of Dagon and either chaſed away or ſlew all the Monks and Miniſters of the ſame. Thus much for the Foundation of this Church, until the coming of the Saxons. This Country, after its Invaſion by them, received the Faith of Chriſt in the Time of Kinigilfus, by the Preaching of Birinus firſt Biſhop, who had his Cathedral See at Dorcheſter. Kinigilfus upon his Converſion to Chriſtianity had deſigned to build a Church in Wincheſter and collected Materials for the ſame, and meant to endow it with all the Lands ſeven Miles about the City from the Center of it: but being prevented by Death cauſed his Son Kinewall to ſwear, that he would perform the ſame.

eſt illud Nobile Cænobium a Miniſtris Diocletiani in Chriſti Fideles crudeliſſimi Perſecutoris.—*Hist. Major Winton.*

* Conſtructa ſic denuo Eccleſia Wentana Monachi ſecundo ipſam re-intrant, ſc. Anno Domini Incarnat: 293 et tunc ad Requiſitionem Deodati Abbatis de novo vetus Cænobium in Honorem Sancti Amphibali, Sociorumque ejus conſtructum eſt Miniſterium Dedicationis ſolemniter perficiente Conſtante tunc in eadem Eccleſia Pontificante nonas Junii; te ſcribunt de Geſtis Britonum l. 3. c. 8. et Vigilantius in Libro de Baſilic Petri Capitulo 5.

* Giraldus Cornubienſis.

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Kinewale accordingly built a moſt beautiful Church, and confirmed the Grant of all the Land given by his Father. Agilbert, who had ſucceeded Birinus, refuſing to remove from Dorcheſter, Kinewale appointed Wina Biſhop of Wincheſter, and ſo the Dioceſe was divided. This Matter Agilbert reſented, and retired to France his own Country, and became Biſhop of Paris; ſo that Wina was the firſt Biſhop of Wincheſter, from whom ſome vainly imagine, the City to have taken its Name. Soon after this, in 660, Wina was expelled his Biſhopric, and flying unto Wulfhere, King of Mercia, or Mid-England, bought of him the Biſhopric of London for Money. This is the firſt Simoniſt, that is mentioned in our Hiſtories. He reſigned his Biſhopric three Years before his Death, touched with Remorſe of Conſcience upon the Account of his having been guilty of Simony, and retired to Wincheſter, when he died, according to Rudborne. He was uſed to repeat theſe words often, "Erravimus Juvenes, emen-"demus Senes."

The See of Wincheſter, as it is to be obſerved, was never removed ſince its firſt Foundation, as moſt if not all in the South Weſt Parts have been. The Church now ſtanding, was begun by Biſhop Walkin, purſued by his Succeſſors, but yet not finiſhed till the Time of William of Wickham, who built the greateſt Part of the Weſt End of it. The Chapels on the Eaſt and beyond the Choir had their ſeveral Founders. The whole Church was dedicated firſt to Amphibalus, then St. Peter, after St. Swithin once Biſhop here, and laſt of all to the Bleſſed Trinity, as it ſtill continues. The Biſhops

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here are Chancellors of the See of Canterbury and Prelates of the moſt Noble Order of St. George called the Garter, which Office was firſt veſted in them by King Edward the Third, at the firſt Foundation of the Order and hath continued to them ever ſince. The Biſhops of this See were formerly called Biſhops of Southampton. They were repreſented anciently to be Earls of Southampton,* and are ſo ſtiled in the New Statutes of the Garter made by King Henry the Eighth,† but that is now otherwiſe diſpoſed of. What for Privilege and what for large Poſſeſſions it was prized ſo high, that Hugh de Bloys, Brother of King Stephen the Pope's Legate a Latere,‡ once Biſhop here had a Faculty from the Pope Lucius to make it an Archbiſhop's See, Seven of the Suffragans of Canterbury being allotted thereunto. William de Edington one of the Biſhops of this See, being elected unto Canterbury, refuſed it, ſaying, "though Canterbury had the higheſt "Rack, yet Wincheſter had the deepeſt Manger." William of Wickham, his Succeſſor, ſued his Executors, and for Dilapidations, recovered of them 1662*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* beſides 1556 Head of Neatte, 3876 Wethers, 4717 Ewes, 3521 Lambs, and 127 Swine,

* Vide Placit coram Deo Rege apud Northampton, 50 H. 3.

† In the Statutes of the Order of the Garter, Lib. 1. p. 232, ſpeaking of the Officers of the Order under the Title of the Prelate, he is called Earl of Southampton, in theſe Words, "Quiſquis autem præſul Wintonienſis ac Southamptoniæ Comes &c. eo Tempore fuerit, Is et Prælatus Ordinis eſſedabet.—*Aſhmole's Appendix to Hiſt. of the Garter* p. 34.

‡ Uſſer de Prim. Ecc. Britt. 118.

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all which Stock belonged to the Biſhop of Wincheſter at that Time.

The Dioceſe contained of old the Counties of Surrey and Southampton and the Iſle of Wight, the Iſles of Jerſey, Guernſey, Sark, Alderney, once Members of the Biſhoprick of Conſtance in Normandy and ſome Pariſhes in France about Calais,* before the Loſs of that Place, as may be ſeen in the old Valor in 1685, which gives us the Names of them. Of theſe the Engliſh Iſle and Counties contain 362 Pariſhes, of which 131 are impropriate, the Iſle of Jerſey 121 and Guernſey with the other two as many more. For the Government of the Engliſh Part, there are two Archdeacons, the one of Wincheſter erected in 1114, Henry being the firſt, and that of Surry in 1120, Stephen being the firſt of that. Jerſey is governed by a Dean or a Commiſſary according to the Manner of the Engliſh Church, and Guernſey, with the Iſles appendant, follow the Faſhions of Geneva. This Biſhopric was anciently valued at 3885*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* now at 2793*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* Clergy's Tenths, 846*l* 12*s.*

The Arms of this See are *Gules two Keys indorsed in, Bend the uppermost Ar. the other Or, a Sword interposed between them on Bend Sinister, of the Second, Pomels and Hilts of the Sword.*

* Willis Par. Ang. 44.

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MAGDALENE COLLEGE, OXFORD.

WAS founded by William Pattyn, alias Wainfleet Biſhop of Wincheſter and Lord Chancellor of England in 1459, Charter of Foundation dated July 18, 1458. Statutes given 1479, Horley S. T. P. firſt Preſident. Pattyn had been Provoſt of Eton 1447. It is remarkable that Biſhop Pattyn and his two immediate Predeceſſors at Wincheſter, Beaufort and Wykeham, held the Biſhopric between them 119 Years.

The Arms of the See are *Lozingee, Ermin and Sable; on a Chief of the Second three Lillies Slipped, Argent.*

BISHOPRIC OF LICHFELD AND COVENTRY.

THIS Cathedral Church of Secular Canons was founded by Oſwy the moſt Chriſtian King of Northumberland in 657, when he had ſlain Penda the Pagan King of Mercia, whoſe Kingdom he ſubdued and converted the Inhabitants to the Faith of Chriſt. The firſt Name of it, was, the Mercian Church, afterwards called Lichfeld,* and from its Original a Cathedral. In the Reign of Ethelred King of the Mercians this Biſhopric was divided in-

* Ex Bello Liches, Bede calls it Licideld, which Rous of Warwick renders a Field of Carcaſes, and tells us, that many Chriſtians ſuffered Martyrdom there, under Diocleſian.—*Camden*, 640.

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to five Dioceſes, Hereford, Worceſter, Lichfeld, Leiceſter and Lindiſey. The firſt Biſhop before this Diviſion was Duina, and the firſt after it was Huitta in 752. The Revenues of this Church were ſo fair, that Offa King of Mercia in 786 procured of the Pope Adrian to make this See an Archbiſhopric, and Adulphus was the firſt and indeed the only Archbiſhop with Authority over the See of Wincheſter, Hereford, Legeceſter, Sidnaceſter, Helmham, and Dunwich. But with Offa and Adulphus this great Title died, and Humbert became Biſhop. After the Norman Conqueſt in 1067, Peter one of William's Chaplains, was conſecrated Biſhop and by Order of the Archbiſhop Lanfranc* tranſlated the See from Lichfeld to Cheſter, where he died and was the only Biſhop buried there about the latter End of 1085,† under that large Stone in St. Mary's Chapel near the High Altar in that Cathedral, a Cuſtom introduced in 1075 by Archbiſhop Lanfranc. Robert de Lymeſi Second Biſhop of Cheſter in 1095, had his See removed to Coventry, upon hearing that in that Monaſtery built by Count Leofric, there was ſuch Abundance of Gold and Silver, that the Walls of it ſeemed too narrow to contain the Treaſure. In 1190 Hugo de Nonant the Sixth Biſhop from Lymeſi brought it back to Lichfeld, by ejecting out of that Monaſtery the Monks of Coventry and placing in their Stead Secular Canons, but not without great Oppoſition from Coventry,

* Wharton.

† Ib 1. 433.

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and in the End the Difference was finally compoſed by Biſhop Saven much after the ſame Manner as it was at Bath and Wells.* Here it was agreed upon, that the Biſhop ſhould be denominated from both Places and that Precedency in the Stile Epiſcopal ſhould be given to Coventry, that they ſhould chuſe their Biſhop alternately in their ſeveral Turns, that they ſhould both make one Chapter to the Biſhop, in which the Prior of Coventry ſhould be the principal Man. Thus it ſtood, until that the Priory of Coventry being diſſolved by King Henry the Eighth, (the Stile and Title of the Biſhop continued as it did before) there paſſed an Act of Parliament Thirty-third of Henry the Eighth, c. 29, to make the Dean and Chapter of Lichfeld the Sole Chapter for the Biſhop, and from thence it is called the Biſhopric of Lichfeld. The Church firſt built by King Oſwy was taken down by Roger de Clinton the Thirty-ſeventh Biſhop of this Dioceſe, and that which now ſtands was built by him in 1148 and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Chad. King Stephen granted this Church the Privilege of coining Money. This Biſhopric contains the whole Counties of Derby and Stafford, with a good Part of Warwick and Shropſhire. In theſe are comprehended 557 Pariſhes, of which 250 are impropriate. For the better Government of it, it hath four Archdeaconries. Salop erected in 1087, Herbert was the Firſt. Stafford 1140, William was the Firſt. Derby 1140, Richard was the Firſt. Coventry 1145, Robert was the Firſt. Wharton informs us, that there was

*Wharton.

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an Archdeacon of Cheſter in 1070, which took Place of the other Four Archdeacons of this Dioceſe and he alone had a Stall in the Choir and a Vote in the Chapter. "Fuit quidem Archdiaconus Ceſtriæ omnium Archdiaconorum Dioceſeos Ceſtrenſis, Lichfeldenſis and Coventrenſis facile Princeps ab Initio. "Coventrenſis, Staffordenſis, Salopienſis et Derbienſis, Archdiaconi in exterioribus Miniſteriis Eccleſiaſticis habebantur quaſi Oculi Domini Epiſcopi. "Solus Archdiaconus Ceſtrenſis jure pervetuſto gaviſus et uſus eſt Stallo in Choro Lichfeldenſis et Voce in Capitulo, in Urbe Lichfeldenſi magnificas habuit Ædes." In 1522 William Knight L. L. D. was admitted Archdeacon of Cheſter. He was alſo Archdeacon of Richmond in the Dioceſe then of York. Both theſe Dignitaries, he reſigned into the King's Hands in 1542, Thirty-third of Henry the Eighth, who thereupon incorporated them both into his new erected See of Cheſter. The former, viz. Cheſter, had Juriſdiction over Cheſhire and Lancaſhire, and the latter over a Part of Yorkſhire and Cumberland. It is valued at 559*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* Clergy's Tenths 590*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*

The Arms of this See are *Party per Pale Gand Ar across patent and quadrat in the Center between Four Crosslets Patee of the Second and Or.*

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD,

WAS founded by Sir Thomas White, Alderman of the City of London. Licence of Foundation

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granted May 1, 1555. Second Charter dated March 5, 1557. Alexander Belfire Canon of the Fifth Stall of Chriſt Church was made the Firſt Preſident May 29, 1555, and deprived the Firſt of Elizabeth.

DEAN OF CHRIST CHURCH,

Vide Christ Church.

DEAN OF DURHAM.

THE Charter for erecting a Deanry and Twelve Prebends in this Cathedral bears Date May 12, 1541, Hugh Whitehead S. T. P. was made the Firſt Dean in that Year.

BISHOPRIC OF DURHAM.

UPON the Archbiſhopric of York being vacant, by the Abſence of Paulinus, Oſwald, newly inveſted in the Kingdom of North-Humberland, procured one Aidanus in 635 to come out of Scotland to inſtruct the People. He ſeated himſelf in Lindisferne, or Holy Iſland, in the Sea Coaſt of North-Humberland and governed as Biſhop, all the Northern Parts of it, which had been formerly under the Juriſdiction of Paulinus ſeventeen Years. After him ſucceeded Finanus, Colman and Tuda, who dying of the Plague in 665, the See of Lindisferne was vacant,

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till 678, when Cedda and Wilfrid, Archbiſhops of York, governed all theſe Parts again, till Theodore, Archbiſhop of Canterbury envying Wilfrid his Greatneſs, perſuaded King Edfrid to divide the Northern Juriſdiction into Four Biſhoprics, one at York, another at Lindisfern, another at Hagulſtad or Hexham, theſe in England and the fourth at Whitehern or Candida Caſa among the Picts. Wilfrid, being overborne, leaveth his Archbiſhopric, and Boſa was placed at York, Æta at Lindisferne and Tumbert at Hagulſtad in 687. Wilfrid returneth, Tumbert was dead in the mean Time and Æta alſo, who had exchanged Lindisfern with Cuthbert for Hagulſtad, and John was ſitting there. Boſa and John were expelled; and by the Reſignation of Cuthbert and their Expulſion, Wilfrid re-obtained all the Juriſdiction: but, three Years after, upon the King's Diſpleaſure, Wilfrid was forced to leave all again and Eadbert in the mean Time was preferred to Lindisfern, and Boſa and John reſtored. After ten Years, Oſwald coming to the Kingdom reſtored Wilfrid to Hagulſtad, Eadfrid being dead, where he alſo died four Years after. At Hagulſtad, or Hexham, the See ſtood above One Hundred Years. Eleven Biſhops enjoyed it ſucceſſively, and then by Reaſon of the Spoil and Rapine of the Danes it diſcontinued. Hexham in William of Malmeſbury's Time, was a poor Village and the Juriſdiction of it then added to the See of York. From this Time Hexhamſhire was held to be a Fee of the Archbiſhopric and had Reputation of a County Palatine, but taken from that See by King Henry the Eighth, 37, c. 16, and by Authority of Parliament united to the County of North-Hum-

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berland. The See continued at Lindisferne to the Time of Eardulph, who entered about 854 and removed the See to Cheſter on the Street. Upon his Death Aldwin ſucceeded in 890, and finding that the Biſhops and Monks had been driven thence by the mercileſs Fury of the Danes, who raged here extremely about 800, had wandered up and down from Place to Place; and not finding any Place where they might repoſe themſelves in Safety, ſat themſelves down at Durham in 995, where it has ever ſince continued. The Church here is dedicated to St. Cuthbert the Sixth Biſhop of Lindisfern, a Man of ſpecial Renown for Piety, whoſe Reliques, the ſaid Biſhops carried up and down with them in all their wanderings, till at the laſt, they were depoſited in this Church, as in a Place of Reſt and Safety. The Foundation of the Church laid by Aldwin was taken down by William de Carilefo about the firſt Entrance of the Normans; that now ſtanding, was begun by him in the Place of it and finiſhed by Ranulphus Flambard his next Succeſſor. Somewhat has ſince been added to it by Biſhop Fernham and Thomas Welſcomb Prior of it about 1242. Nor did St. Cuthbert only give name to the Church, but to all that Country, which is now called the Biſhopric of Durham and anciently was called St. Cuthbert's Patrimony. For upon him, and his Succeſſors in that See was all the Country between Teis and Tine, conferred by Alfred King of England, which Donation was confirmed and in Part increaſed by his Succeſſors Edward Athelſtan and Canute the Dane. So fortified it was with Privileges and Royal Grants, that at the Coming in of the Norman Conqueror, the Biſhop was

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reputed a Count Palatine, and did engrave upon his Seal *an armed Chevalier, holding a naked Sword in one Hand and in the other the Bishop's Arms.* It was once adjudged in Law that the Biſhop was to have all Forfeitures and Eſcheats within the Liberties, ut Rex habet extra, as the Kingdom of England had without. But theſe Privileges and Immunities were in Part impaired by the Statute of King Henry the Eighth, 27 c. 25, and altogether with the Lands and whole Rights thereof, conferred upon the Crown by Act of Parliament, in the laſt Year of the Reign of King Edward the Sixth; but in the ſecond Parliament of Queen Mary's Reign the Act was totally repealed, and a Reviver made of the ſaid late diſſolved Biſhopric, and all the Royalties thereof.—*Queen Mary* 1. *Chapter* 6.—It was a Kind of Royalty ſubordinate to the Crown, and was, by Way of Eminence, ſtyled the Biſhopric. As for the Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction, the Dioceſe contains the County of Northumberland, and that which properly and diſtinctly is entituled the Biſhopric of Durham, each of which has an Archdeaconry of its own. That of Durham was erected in 1080, Leobwyn being the firſt. He was the chief Cauſe of the Murder committed by Biſhop Walter's Servants upon one Leulfus, who had married Algitha the Daughter of Aldred, ſome Time Earl of Northumberland, from whom Lord Lumley is lineally deſcended, as I am informed in Godwin. This Leulfus, reſiding at Durham, for mere Devotion, ingratiated himſelf ſo much into the Biſhop's Favor, that he was admitted into a great Intimacy with him. This excited the Envy and Jealouſy of Leobwyn, who was

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Archdeacon and Chaplain, that, at a Court, before the Biſhop, Leobwyn, as was uſual, gave Leulfus ill Speeches, which he not being able to hear as he had often before done, "*Furor sit sæpius læsa Patientia*," to uſe the Words of Godwin, "anſwered this "ſawcy Chaplain ſomewhat more roundly than he "accuſtomed;" whereupon, calling Gilbert a Kinſman of the Biſhop, who managed the temporal Government of the Dioceſe, perſuaded him, with a Number of Men, to murder Leulfus in the Night, in his own Houſe. In Conſequence of which the Biſhop, with all his Retinue of 100 Men, excepting two Engliſh Men, Servants (the reſt being Normans) were ſlain at Goatſhead, as he ſat keeping of Court,* where the Country aſſembled to deliberate upon this Matter; and the Biſhop having harboured Leobwyn and Gilbert after this Murder, was thought to be the Author of this Fact. After this Murder, the very Name of Archdeacon grew ſo odious to the People, that the ſucceeding Biſhop thought proper at the Time to ſink the Title, and to veſt the Power in the Prior of Dunholm or Durham. Yet, after ſome Time, the Memory thereof being pretty much worn away, the Title and Office was reſumed; and this ſeems to have been done about 1108, Michael being the firſt. The Archdeaconry of Northumberland was erected in 1140, as appears from Wharton,† Robert being the firſt. In both theſe Archdeaconries there are 135

* Caradoc of Llancarvan.—*Lloyd's Translation*, 115.

† A. S. Vol. 1. Page 711.

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Pariſhes, of which 87 are impropriate. The Biſhops of this Church write themſelves, in Latin, *Dunelmensis*. It is valued, in the King's Books, at 1821*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* and the Clergy's Tenths, at 385*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

The Arms of this See are *Azure, a Cross between four Lions rampant, Or.*

ARCH-BISHOPRIC OF YORK.

THE Faith of Chriſt was received in diverſe particular Places of this Iſland, preſently after the Aſcenſion of Chriſt, or at leaſt while the Apoſtles yet lived; and in 180, Eleuthuries, Biſhop of Rome, at the Requeſt of Lucius, then King of Great Britain, ſent Damianus, Faganus, and other learned Preachers, to ſow the Seed of the Goſpel here. The firſt Archbiſhop by him here eſtabliſhed, was Sampſon; and he who held it laſt in the Britons' Time, was Tadiacus. We have a certain Account of only two more, Taurinus and Pyrannus. Of all the reſt, there is no Name or Memory to be found among our Writers. This is, therefore, the moſt antient Metropolitan See, at this Time, in England. Upon the Converſion of the Saxons this See was, by Pope Gregory, deſigned to its former Honor, which not long after took Effect, when Paulinus was made Archbiſhop of York, in 622, and then each Metropolitan was to have 12 Suffragan Biſhops, which, if they ever were erected in this Northern Province, were certainly not able to ſupport the Honor, and conſequently ſwallowed up by the greater Churches of York and Durham, which two were only left

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here a long Time together, 'till Carliſle firſt was made a Biſhopric by King Henry the Firſt, as Cheſter afterwards was by King Henry the Eighth; but that which was the greateſt Addition to the Province of York, was the direct and Metropolitan Juriſdiction which it claimed, and had over all the Biſhops of Scotland, who did from hence receive their Conſecration, and ſwore Canonical Obedience to this See. The Biſhops of Scotland withdrew their Obedience to this Archbiſhop, upon Pretence, that in Conſideration of the many and deadly Wars between both Realms, the Metropolitan of York could have no fatherly Affection for his Sons of Scotland. The Cathedral Church of York was begun by Edwyn, King of Northumberland, in 627, and finiſhed by his Succeſſor, King Oſwald, who dedicated it to St. Peter. That Church being burnt down by the Danes, that which now ſtands, was erected by Thomas, the 25th Archbiſhop, and afterwards adorned and beautified by his Succeſſors.

There enſued many Contentions between this See and Canterbury, all which have terminated in this, that the Archbiſhop of York ſtiles himſelf Primate of England, and the Archbiſhop of Canterbury Primate of All England; and the former has ſtill cedence of all Dukes, who are not of the Blood Royal, and of all Great Officers of State, except the Lord Chancellor.

The Dioceſe belonging to it contains the Counties of York and Nottingham, and in both of them 581 Pariſhes, of which 336 are Impropriations.—For Government, whereof, it has four Archdeacons: York, erected, in 1093, Durandus, being the firſt.

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Eaſt Riding, 1130, William, Son of Durandus, was the Firſt. Nottingham, 1174, John was the Firſt. Cleveland, 1198, Geoffrey de Muſchamp being the Firſt. This Biſhopric was rated in the King's Books at 2035*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* but now, ſince the great Diminution made by King Henry the Eighth, 1609*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* The Archbiſhops write themſelves, *Eboracenses* or *Eborum.*

The Arms of the See are *Ruby, two Keys in Saltire, Pearl in chief, a Crown Royal, Topaz.*

KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

IN 1441, Henry the Sixth, in the 19th Year of his Reign, erected a ſmall College for a Rector and 12 Scholars, in and about the Place where Auſtin's Hoſtle was, of which, of different Denominations, there were 34 in Cambridge, being Places wherein Students lived under the Rule of a Principal, upon their own proper Charges, before any Colleges were endowed in the Univerſity, now at the Eaſt End of the Chapel, next to the Provoſt's Lodgings, where the Church of St. Nicholas formerly ſtood, and dedicated it to St. Nicholas; on whoſe Day, alſo, he was born.—William Bingham, 1442, Rector of St. John Zechary's, in London, ſenſible of the great Want of Grammarians in England, in that Age, founded a little Hoſtle contiguous to King Henry's College, to be governed by a Rector and 25 Students, all to be, not Boys learning the Rules, but Men ſtudying the Criticiſms, of Grammar; but the Year after, Bingham's Hoſtle was ſwallowed up in

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the King's Foundation, by the free Conſent of Bingham; whereupon, the King uniting and enlarging them both, with the Addition of the Church of St. J. Zechary, then belonging to Trinity Hall; in Lieu whereof he gave to that Hall the Patronage of St. Edward's in Cambridgeſhire, founded one fair College for 1 Provoſt, 70 Fellows and Scholars, 3 Chaplains, 6 Clerks, 16 Choriſters, and a Maſter over them; 16 Officers of the Foundation, beſides 12 Servitors to the Senior Fellows, and ſix poor Scholars: amounting, in all, to 140. The Chapel in this College is one of the rareſt Fabrics in Chriſtendom, wherein the Stone Work, Wood Work, and Glaſs Work, contend, which moſt deſerves Admiration. Yet the Stone Work carrieth away the Credit, being ſo geometrically contrived, that voluminous Stones mutually ſupport themſelves in the arched Roof, as if Art had made them forget Nature, and weaned them from their Fondneſs to deſcend to their Center. No wonder if this Chapel, ſo rare a Structure, was the Work of three ſucceeding Kings—King Henry the Sixth, who founded—King Henry the Seventh, who fathered—and King Henry the Eighth, who finiſhed it.* The whole College was intended conformable to the Chapel, but the untimely Death, or rather depoſing of King Henry the Sixth, hindered the ſame. William Millington, S. T. P. was elected from Clare Hall hither,

* The Building was conducted by N. Cloſe, Biſhop of Lichfeld and Coventry, in Henry the Sixth's Time.—*Vide Newcome's History of St. Albans. Quarto, Page* 97.

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in 1443, Firſt Provoſt; and, in 1446, was remanded back again thither. Afterwards, John Chedworth, S. T. P. was elected, November 5, 1446.

The Arms of the College are *Sable, three Roses Argent, in a Chief parted per Pale; an Additament of the Arms of England,* viz: *Azure, a Flower de Lys Or, and Gules, a Lion passant, Gardant of the same.*—Fuller's Hiſtory of Cambridge, Page 73.

PREBEND OR CANON OF WINDSOR,

Vide Barlow.

DEANRY OF LINCOLN.

THIS Deanry was erected at the ſame Time the See was removed from Dorcheſter hither, in 1192, and the firſt who enjoyed it was Ralph, who was appointed by Biſhop Remigius. "Radulphum igitur "Sacerdotem reverendum conſtituit ſc Remigius "Decanum."—*Wharton, A. S. Vol. 2. Page 695.*

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BISHOPRIC OF LINCOLN,

Vide Reyner.

BISHOPRIC OF WINCHESTER,

Vide Ib.

Bishop Waylon.

ST. SAVIOUR'S, BERMONDSEY, IN SURREY.

AN Abbey of Cluniac Monks, was built by Alwin Child, a Citizen of London, in 1082, to the Honor of St. Saviour, with the King's Licence. He gave to thoſe Monks who came into England in the ſecond Year of King William Rufus, ſeveral Revenues, before the ſaid King William Rufus gave them the Manor of Bermondſey; and, moreover, perſuaded ſeveral Lords Spiritual and Temporal, to give them Farms, Churches, and Manors, in 1092. —Its yearly Revenues were worth 474*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*— *Dugdale.* 584*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* *Speed.* Chepſtow Priory of Black Monks, in Monmouthſhire, was a Cell to Bermondſey, and endowed with 32*l.* per Annum; and Derby likewiſe, which was a Cell of Cluniac Monks, dedicated to St. James.

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Bishop Goldwell.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE, OXFORD,

Vide Lowe.

BISHOPRIC OF OXFORD.

THIS Biſhopric is of new Erection, firſt founded by King Henry the Eighth, and by him endowed out of the Lands belonging to the late diſſolved Monaſteries of Abingdon and Oſney. It was, before, a Part of the Dioceſe of Lincoln, and being now made a Biſhopric, had firſt the Abbey Church of Oſney, being Half of a Mile from Oxford, for its Cathedral, in 1541, from whence it was removed to Oxford, about five Years after. That which is now the Cathedral, was antiently dedicated to St. Frideſwide; but being by Henry the Eighth made the Biſhop's See, was entituled Chriſt Church.— From 1541 to 1603, this See was kept vacant above 40 Years, even almoſt all the long Reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the Impoveriſhing of the Church, before well endowed. Robert King, the laſt Abbot of Oſney, was the firſt Biſhop, and Biſhop Goldwell was intended to be the ſecond. The Dioceſe contains only the County of Oxford, and therein 195 Pariſh Churches, of which 88 are impropriated. It hath but one Archdeacon, that of Oxford, erected in 1543: Walter Wright, L. L. D. was the laſt, who enjoyed this Dignity, whilſt Part of the Dioceſe of Lincoln, and the firſt here after its Separation.

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THEATINES.

THE firſt Society of the regular Clerks, was formed in 1524, under the Denomination of Theatines, which they derived from their principal Founder, John Peter Caraffa, then Biſhop of Theate or Chieti, in the Kingdom of Naples, and afterwards Pope, under the Title of Paul the Fourth, who was aſſiſted in his pious Undertaking by Cajetan or Gaetan, and other devout Aſſociates. Theſe Monks ſubſiſted entirely upon the voluntary Liberality of pious Perſons. —*Moſheim, v.* 3, *p.* 445.

Biſhop Wood.

PREBENDS OF CANTERBURY,

Twelve in Number; erected in 1542.

ST. GEORGE, SOUTHWARK,

IS an antient Church, and formerly belonged to the Priory of Bermondſey, to which it was given in 1122, by Thomas Arderne; but is now a proper Pariſh Church ſince that was ſuppreſſed and enlarged, repaired and new pewed, and the Steeple erected in 1629, and beautified and repaired again in 1682, and the Steeple in 1705; yet it is a very old, decayed Building, of Brick and Stone, ſituated within a Church-yard facing Blackman Street, the Borough and Kent Street, beautified within with the Arms

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of 21 Companies, who contributed 156*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* for the Reparation of it, and ſeveral Monuments of great Antiquity.

Biſhop Richard Davies.

NEW INN HALL OR TRILLECK INN, IN OXFORD,

DERIVES its latter Appellation from John Trilleck, Biſhop of Hereford, and Thomas Trilleck, his Brother, who were Owners of it in 1349, from whom, through ſeveral Hands, it came at length to William Wickham, Biſhop of Wincheſter, who, in 1392, gave it to New College, from whence it takes its preſent Name. The firſt Principal was William Freeman, whoſe Name occurs in 1438.

Biſhop Thomas Davies.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

OWES its Foundation to the Lady Margaret, Counteſs of Richmond and Derby, Mother of King Henry the Seventh. This Lady, though ſhe lived not to put all her religious Deſigns into Execution, left it ordered by her laſt Will, "That her Execu-
"tors ſhould endeavour to obtain a proper Licence
"to convert an Hoſpital of regular Canons, then
"ſtanding in the ſame Place, into a College, by the

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" antient Name of St. John the Evangeliſt." This Licence was firſt granted by her Grandſon, King Henry the Eighth, dated Auguſt 7, 1509, A. R. primo. Soon afrer which (January 20, 1510) the old Houſe was diſſolved, and Leave given to erect a College to conſiſt of a Maſter and 50 Fellows and Scholars. This Licence was afterwards conferred by a Bull of Pope Julius the Second, by Virtue of which Authorities, the Building of the New College was undertaken in 1511, and carried on ſucceſsfully by the Care and Conduct of Robert Shorton, the Firſt Maſter. By the College then in being, I mean only what is now the firſt Court; the ſecond and faireſt being afterwards added, moſtly at the Charge of Mary, Counteſs of Shrewſbury, in 1602; as was the Caſe of the new Library, after that built at the Charge of John Williams, Biſhop of Lincoln, Lord Keeper, in 1624. Upon the Addition of the ſecond Court, or Quadrangle, Fuller (p. 95) informs us of an Obſervation of King James, upon the Occaſion, " That there was no more Difference betwixt Trinity College (conſiſting chiefly of one Quadrangle) and St. John's, than betwixt a Shilling and two Six-pences.

Chancellor of Bangor—William Glynne, Archdeacon of Angleſea, was Chancellor in 1518.

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QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

WAS founded by Margaret, Daughter of Reneer, tituled King of Sicily and Jeruſalem, Wife of King Henry the Sixth. This Queen, beholding her Huſband's Bounty in building King's College, was reſtleſs in herſelf till ſhe had produced ſomething of the like Nature. "A Strife," as Fuller obſerves, p. 80, "wherein Wives, without Breach of Duty, may "contend with their Huſbands which ſhould ex-"ceed in pious Performances." Sir John Wenlock, Knight, laid the firſt Stone of this College in the Eaſt End and the South Side of the Chapel, in the Name of Queen Margaret, April 15, 1448, with this Inſcription upon it, "Erit Dominæ noſtræ Reginæ "Margaretæ Dominus in Refugiumet Lapis iſte "in Signum." Andrew Docket was appointed Firſt Maſter by the Foundreſs, in 1448.

The Arms of the College are *Sable, an Epiſcopal Staff, Argent, enſigned with a Croſs Patee, or a Croſier in Saltire in like Manner over all, a Boar's Head couped Or.*

Biſhop William Hughes.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

WAS founded by Lady Margaret, Counteſs of Richmond and Derby, in 1505, who beſtowed upon

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it the following Lands, as appears by his laſt Will, quoted by Fuller, p. 90: " In Cambridgeſhire, the Manors of Malton, Maldred, and Beach, with Divers Lands and Rents elſewhere in that County. In Leiceſterſhire, the Manor of Diteſworth, with Lands and Tenements in Diteſworth, Kegworth, Hathern, and Wolton. In Northfolk, the Abbey of Creyke, which was in the King's Hands as diſſolved and extinct, ſettled by the Pope's Authority and the King's Licence. In Eſſex, the Manor of Royden. In Wales, in Pembrokeſhire, the Vicarage of Manibire."—This Lady being of Welſh Affinity, a Tudor by Marriage, and having long lived in Pembroke, in South Wales, where her Son, King Henry the Seventh, was born, thought proper, in Commemoration of it, to leave ſome Welſh Land to this, her Foundation.

The Arms of the College are *Quarterly France and England, within a Border gobonated, Argent and Azure.*

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Biſhop William Morgan.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

Vide T. Davies.

Biſhop Parry.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE,

Vide Adam.

CHANCELLOR OF BANGOR CATHEDRAL,

Hugh Ellis was the First, in 1504.

DEANRY OF BANGOR

WAS founded by Iago, ab Eli or Heli, in 602, the firſt Dean, according to Le Neve; but this Iago, we find in Wynne's Hiſtory of Wales, never was an Eccleſiaſtic, but a Temporal Prince; and 'tis ſaid that he, or rather his Son, Cadvan, aſſiſted his Countrymen, in 603, in taking Revenge upon the barbarous Saxons, who had ſlaughtered the poor Monks of Bangor is Coed, in Flintſhire; and 'tis probable, that, after this ſucceſsful Expedition, he might be generous to Bangor, to enable it to take in and harbour ſome of thoſe diſtreſſed Clergy, who, upon the Deſtruction of their Convent or College, were diſperſed here and there, to ſeek for new Settlements: and, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, would betake themſelves

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to this Place before any other, it being a Cell or Member of their former Houſe; though, whether he then erected it into a Deanry, or ſubſtituted any Perſon in that Office, we cannot find for a Certainty, there being no Mention made in any of our Hiſtories of the Names of thoſe who enjoyed this or any other Deanries in this Kingdom, before the Conqueſt, excepting ſome few Names of the Deans of London and Canterbury. Willis places Arthur de Bardſey, the firſt Dean in 1162.

JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD,

Vide Barlow.

DEAN OF WINCHESTER.

Vide Standish.

Biſhop Hanmer.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE, OXFORD,

Vide Lowe.

Biſhop J. Owen.

JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

WAS formerly a Nunnery, founded by Malcolm, the fourth King of Scotland, and dedicated to St. Radegund, and being fallen greatly into Decay, as Godwin informs us,* " the Goods and Or-

* Volume 1, Page 278.

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" naments of the Church waſted, the Lands dimi-
" niſhed, and the Nuns themſelves having forſaken it,
" ſo much, that two only were left, whereof one was
" determined to be gone ſhortly," becauſe, as Fuller obſerves, " ſhe was with Child, and the other, but " an Infant." J. Allcock, a Man of unſpotted Life and Behaviour, Firſt Dean of St. Stephen's, in Weſtminſter, and Maſter of the Rolls, Biſhop of Rocheſter in 1471, and afterwards of Worceſter, in 1476, where, as the Chronicle of Wales reported, he governed as Preſident of the King's Council, and then Biſhop of Ely, about which Time, he was ſome Time Lord Chancellor of England to King Henry the Seventh, obtained a Licence from King Henry the Seventh to convert the ſame into a College, in 1496, wherein he placed a Maſter, 6 Fellows, and a certain Number of Scholars (ſince augmented by other Benefactors) and dedicated the ſame to the Honor of the Trinity, the Bleſſed Virgin, St. John the Evangeliſt, and St. Radegund, to be called Jeſus College, under the Tutelage of the Biſhop of Ely. —King James, in his coming from Newmarket to Cambridge, commended it for the Situation, " as " moſt Collegiate, retired from the Town, and in a " meditating Poſture, alone by itſelf." The Firſt Maſter was William Chubbs, in 1497, late Fellow of Pembroke Hall.

The Arms of the College are, *Argent, a Feſs between three Cocks' Heads, erased Sable, crested and jolloped Gules, All within a Border entoyre of eight Coronets Or.*

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Archdeacon of Angleſea.

ERECTED IN 1268—ANAIN WAS THE FIRST.

BISHOPRIC OF LONDON,

Vide Gilbert.

Biſhop Griffith.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE,

Vide Adam.

Biſhop Glemham.

TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD,

WAS founded by Sir Thomas Pope, of Tottenham, Herts, Knight. The Licence of Foundation was dated March 8, 1554, firſt and ſecond of Philip and Mary. Founded March 18, 1555. Statutes dated May 1, 1556. The Preſident was Thomas Slythurſt, S. T. B. Canon of Windſor, ſworn the 30th of May, 1556, and deprived in the firſt Year of Queen Elizabeth.

DEANRY OF BRISTOL.

WILLIAM Snow was appointed the Firſt Dean by the Charter of Erection, dated June 4, 1542, in the 34th Year of the Reign of Henry the Eighth. *Vide Rymer, v.* 14, *p.* 748.

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Biſhop Barrow.

SPINEY ABBEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

BEATRIX Malebiſs, and Mary de Baſſingburn, in Henry the Fifth's Reign, built a Priory of Black Canons here, to the Honor of St. Mary and St. Croſs. It was annexed to Ely, in Henry the Sixth's Reign.

TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

IN 1546, in the 38th Year of the Reign of Henry the Eighth, there was a general Decay of Students in Cambridge, no College having more Scholars therein than hardly thoſe of the Foundation. Upon the Fall of the Abbeys, fell the Hearts of the Scholars, fearing the Ruin of Learning. Upon which, they humbly repreſented, in a bemoaning Manner, their Jealouſies, to Henry the Eighth, who acquainted them with his Reſolution to erect a moſt magnificent College, with all ſpeedy Convenience; whereupon, he ſeized Michael Houſe into his Hands, which was founded by Hervey Stanton Clerk, Canon of York and Wells in 1324, in the 17th Year of the Reign of Edward the Second, the firſt Maſter of which was Roger Burton, S. T. B. appointed by the Founder, whoſe yearly Rents, at old and eaſy Rates, then amounted to 144*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* He likewiſe

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ſeized King's Hall, founded by Edward the Third, in 1332: the firſt Maſter of which was Thomas Powys: the beſt landed Foundation in the Univerſity. —He alſo took Fiſtewicke's Hoſtle, formerley bequeathed by William Phiſwick, Eſquire Beadle to Gonville Hall, a Houſe unendowed, and allowed the Gonvilians 3*l.* a Year, in Lieu thereof; out of theſe three, he compounded one College, dedicating it to the Holy Trinity, and endowing it with plentiful Revenues. A. R. 38 and 1546.—*Vide Rymer, v.* 15, *p.* 106.

The Arms of the College are, *a Chevron between three Roses Gules, in a Chief of the Second, a Lion passant gardant between two Bibles clasped, Or.*

PETER-HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE.

IN the 41ſt Year of the Reign of Henry the Third, Anno Domini, 1257, Hugh Balſam, Sub-Prior of Ely, founded a College without Trompington Gate, near the Church of St. Peter, ſince fallen down; from the Vicinity to which, it is ſo called, conſiſting of two Hoſtles, which he purchaſed and united; and, in 1282, in the 11th Year of the Reign of Edward the Firſt, he removed the Secular Brethren from Saint John's Hoſpital, in the Jewry, betwixt Round Church and what is now St. John's, to this his new Foundation, and endowed the ſame with Maintenance for 1 Maſter, 14 Fellows, 2 Bible Clerks, and 8 poor Scholars, whoſe Numbers might be increaſed or diminiſhed, according to the Abatement or Improve-

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ment of their Revenues. The firſt Maſter was Gerard de Hoo, elected in 1290, in the 18th Year of the Reign of Edward the Firſt.

The Arms of the College are, *Or, Four Pallets within a Bordure Gules, charged with Entoyre of eight Coronets.*

NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD,

Vide Barlow.—Eton Ibid.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY,

Vide Adam.

BISHOPRIC OF MAN.

IN the Time of the Perſecution in the Reign of the Emperor Diocleſian, we are informed by Spotſwood's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of Scotland,* that a great many Chriſtians fled into Scotland, to whom King Cratilinthus aſſigned the Iſle of Man, and built for them therein a magnificent Church, to the Honor of our Bleſſed Saviour, which he entituled Fanum Soderenſe.† This Biſhopric was firſt erected by Pope Gregory the Fourth, and for this Dioceſe had this Iſle, and all the Hebrides or Weſtern Iſles oppoſite Scotland. But when this Iſle was made a Member of the Britiſh Empire, the Weſtern Iſles withdrew themſelves from the Obedience of their Biſhop, and had one of their own, whom they entituled, alſo, Sodorenſis, but commonly Biſhop of the Iſles. Amphi-

* B. 1, p. 3. † Uſſer de Prim. Ecc. Britt. 641.

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balus was the firſt Biſhop, according to Bale, *p.* 27, and Pitts, *p.* 80, about 360; but Jocelin, in Vita Patricii, *c.* 29, ſays, that Germanus was the firſt Biſhop of Man inſtituted by Patrick of Ireland, in 447, which is more probable; becauſe Amphibalus died a Martyr in Britain, in 305, as appears in Gildas and Polydore Virgil; and the Iſle of Man being then thought to belong to Ireland, it is probable that he was inſtituted by Patrick of Ireland. But our Accounts of them are very imperfect, till 1114, when Wymundus or Reymundus was the firſt Biſhop of Man, who was conſecrated by Thomas, Archbiſhop of York, after it was appointed to be one of the Suffragans of the Province of York. Matthew Paris hath theſe Words, "Poſt Conqueſtum Norwegorum "Anno 1098, Binœ Sedes, Sodor et Man, in unam "coaluerunt, et primus Epiſcopus fuit Wermun-"dus." The Iſle of Man being ſituated ſo equally between England and Ireland, there was a great Controverſy to which it belonged, but it was at laſt adjudged to England, becauſe ſome venomous Worms, brought hither, did not die immediately; which Kind of Creatures, the Nature of the Iriſh Soil will by no Means brook. Ireland's Exemption from venomous Reptiles is no vulgar Error, but a Truth well atteſted. It is a common received Tradition among the Natives of Ireland, that St. Patrick baniſhed all Kinds of venomous Creatures out of Ireland. But Solinus, and other Britons, who flouriſhed ſome Centuries* before St. Patrick, mention this

* Origin. l. 14, c. 6.

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Exemption; as Iſidore, Biſhop of Sevil, in the 7th Century, who copies Solinus. Bede,* in the 8th Century, mentions this Quality, but is ſilent as to St. Patrick; and ſo is Donat, an Iriſhman, Biſhop of Feſulæ, near Florence, who, in deſcribing Ireland, hath theſe Lines:

Urſorum Rabies nulla eſt ibi; ſœva Leonum
Semina, nec unquam †Scotica Terra tulit.
Nulla venena nocent, nec Serpens ſerpit in Herba
Nec conqueſta canit Garrula Rana Lacu.

No ſavage Bear with lawleſs Fury roves,
No rav'nous Lion thro' her peaceful Groves;
No Poiſon there infects, no ſickly Snake
Creeps thro' the Graſs, nor Frog annoys the Lake.

But this is owing to the Quality of the Air or Soil, or ſome other unknown Cauſe, and not to any Miracle worked by St. Patrick, as the common Iriſh believe. However ſuch Creatures ſurvive Tranſportation to that Shore, yet none of them have hitherto throve or propagated their Species among them. A Gentleman, ſome Years ago, in the County of Louth, imported a Number of Vipers as a Medicine, and alſo to ſatisfy his Curioſity, and put them upon his Eſtate there: but he paid for it, for the Country People would not work upon his Grounds there, whereby his Lands became waſte; but as the Vipers did not propagate their Species, they were all extinct in a ſhort Time.

* Hiſt. Ang. Eccl. 1, c. 1.

† Ireland was ſo called then.

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The Iſle of Man was once ſubject to the Crown and Kingdom of North-Humberland, but taken from them by the Danes, Norwegians, and other People of the North, in their Irruption on theſe Parts, who, having maſtered it, ordained therein a petit King of their own Nation, and was governed from 1065 to 1266, by 14 different Kings, Godred,* the Son of Syrric, being the firſt, till Alexander, the Third King of the Scots, partly by Money paid to the Norwegians, brought this and all the Reſt of the Weſtern Iſles under his Obedience. From 1260 to 1340, this Iſland was ſometimes dependent on the Crown of Scotland, and ſometimes on England, as their Fortunes varied, till, in the End, it was regained finally from the Scots in the Reign of Edward the Third, in 1340, who beſtowed it upon his Favorite Montague, Earl of Saliſbury, who ſold it to Lord Scrope, on whoſe Attainder it fell to the Crown of England, and Henry the Fourth beſtowed Man, and the Patronage of the Biſhopric, firſt upon the North-Humberland Family, and that being forfeited, upon Sir John de Stanley, by Patent, in the 7th Year of the Reign of Henry the Fourth. "In his lineal Deſcendants it continued for eight Generations," as we are informed by the very learned Commentator upon the Laws of England, Sir William Blackſtone,† "till "the Death of Ferdinando, Earl of Derby in 1594, "when a Controverſy aroſe concerning the Inherit-"ance thereof, between his Daughter and William,

* Cambden, V. 2.

† Vol. 1.

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" his ſurviving Brother; upon which, and a Doubt
" that was ſtarted concerning the Validity of the
" original Patent, the Iſland was ſeized into the
" Queen's Hands, and afterwards various Grants
" were made of it by King James the Firſt; all
" which being expired or ſurrendered, it was grant-
" ed afreſh in the 7th Year of the Reign of James
" the Firſt, to William, Earl of Derby, and the Heirs
" Male of his Body, with Remainder to his Heirs
" general; which Grant was the next Year con-
" firmed by Act of Parliament, with a Reſtraint of
" the Power of Alienation by the ſaid Earl and his
" Male Iſſue. Upon the Death of James, Earl of
" Derby in 1735, the Male Line of Earl William
" failing, the Duke of Atholl ſucceeded to the Iſ-
" land as Heir General by a Female Branch. In
" the mean Time, though the Title of King had
" long been diſuſed, the Earls of Derby, as Lords of
" Man, had maintained a Sort of Royal Authority
" therein, by aſſenting or diſſenting Laws, and exer-
" ciſing an appellate Juriſdiction. Yet though no
" Engliſh Writ or Proceſs from the Courts of Weſt-
" minſter was of any Authority in Man, an Appeal
" lay from a Decree of the Lord of the Iſland to
" the King of Great Britain in Council. But the
" diſtinct Juriſdiction of this little ſubordinate Roy-
" alty being found inconvenient for the Purpoſe of
" public Juſtice, and for the Revenue, it being
" a commodious Aſylum for Debtors, Outlaws, and
" Smugglers, Authority was given to the Treaſurer,
" by Statute 12, George 1, to purchaſe the Intereſt
" of the then Proprietors, for the Uſe of the Crown,
" which Purchaſe was completed in 1765, where-

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" by the whole Iſland, and all its Dependencies, is " granted as aforeſaid (except the landed Property " of the Atholl Family, their manorial Rights and " Emoluments, and the Patronage of the Biſhopric " formerly within the Province of Canterbury, but " annexed to that of York, by Statute 33, Henry 8, " Chapter 31, and other Eccleſiaſtical Benefices) are " unalienably veſted in the Crown, and ſubject to " the Regulations of the Britiſh Cuſtoms."

Upon a Vacancy of the Biſhopric, the Patron nominates their deſigned Biſhop to the King, who, having given her Royal Aſſent, diſmiſſes him to the Archbiſhop of York for his Conſecration. This is perhaps the Reaſon why the Biſhop of this Iſle is no Lord of Parliament, becauſe not at the King's Diſpoſing, none having Suffrage in it but thoſe who hold immediately of the King himſelf. After the Reformation, we find an Act of Parliament, Statute 33, Henry 8, Chapter 31, ordering, that the Biſhopric of Cheſter be a Member of the Province of York, and that the Biſhopric of Man ſhould be reputed ſo too. This Dioceſe contains only 17 Pariſhes, of which 5 are Market Towns, the reſt Villages, the People of them all being very conformable to the Rights and Ceremonies of the Church of England.

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HENRY THE SEVENTH'S CHAPEL,

Vide Adam.

Biſhop Lloyd.

ORIEL COLLEGE,

Vide Peacock.

NEW COLLEGE AND JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD,

Vide Barlow.

WADHAM COLLEGE, OXFORD,

WAS founded by Nicholas Wadham, of Merefield, in Somerſetſhire, Eſq. and Dorothy his Wife. Foundation Stone laid July 31, 1610, Charter dated December the 20th following. Society admitted into the College April 12, 1613. The firſt Warden, Robert Wright, S. T. P. Treaſurer of Wells, was admitted April 20, 1613, and reſigned it in the ſame Year. He became Biſhop of Briſtol in 1622, and of Lichfeld in 1632.

The Arms of the College are, *Baron and Feme one Gules, la Chevron between three Roses argent, two Gules, a Bend between two Escallop Shells, Or.*

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Dean of Bangor.

Vide Parry.

St. Martins, Westminster, or St. Martins in the Fields, near Charing Cross, and is therefore called Saint Martin Juxta Charing Cross, one of the Six Parishes belonging to the Liberties of Westminster, and in the County of Middlesex.

IT was very ſmall till 1607, when the Chancel was added, and the whole repaired and beautified, and finiſhed in 1609, at the Charge of James the Firſt, Prince Henry, and the Pariſh. It was beautified again in 1688, and at laſt in 1701. It is built of Stone and Brick, and the Tower of Stone about 90 Feet high, wherein are eight Bells, caſt and hung up in March, 1714. It has very ſpacious Galleries, but it is not ſufficient to contain the vaſt Number of Inhabitants of this populous Pariſh, and yet it was formerly larger than now, becauſe theſe three diſtinct and large Pariſhes were, by Act of Parliament, taken out of it; viz: St. Anne, St. James, and St. Paul, Covent Garden; yet it is ſtill the moſt populous Pariſh within the Bills of Mortality, excepting Stepney; and though it was antiently called Fields, it has of late had ſuch Additions of diverſe moſt beautiful Buildings, as are ſufficient to make a large City. Theſe 6 Pariſh Churches are dedicated to the Memory of St. Martin, Biſhop and Confeſſor, who

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flouriſhed in the third Century, and was Biſhop of Tours, in France, where he died in 399 or 404, and of his Age 80. Here are more Chapels of Eaſe than in any other Pariſh, viz: that of the Horſe Guards, Knightſbridge, Oxenden Chapel, Ruſſel Court Chapel, that in Spring Garden, and Trinity Chapel in the Fields at the Upper End of Dean Street, and the private Chapel in Hog Lane Alms-Houſes, beſides the Royal Chapels at St. James's and White Hall.

BISHOPRIC OF WORCESTER.

WULFHER, the firſt Chriſtian King of Mercia, being dead, Ethelred, his Brother, ſucceeded him in the Kingdom.* He, by the Perſuaſion of Oſcher, Governor of Wiccia, divided his Country, which, till that Time, had never had more than one Biſhop, into 5 Parts or Dioceſes, whereof 1 was Lichfeld; and erected 4 new Cathedral Sees, 1 at Dorcheſter, another at Leiceſter, another at Sidnaceſter, and the fourth at Worceſter, taken out of the Dioceſe of Lichfeld, of which it was at firſt a Part. For the firſt Biſhop of Worceſter, Choice was made of one Tatfrith, a Man of great Learning, whom Bede calls "Virum doctiſſimum," and "excellentis Ingenii,†" who died before he could be conſecrated. After his Deceaſe, Boſelus was choſen and conſecrated by

* Flor. Wigorn. 685.

† L. 4, p. 23.

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Theodore, Archbiſhop of Canterbury. This was done, as our Hiſtorians inform us, in 679. The Cathedral Church here was built by Ethelred, and afterwards repaired, or rather new built, by ſeveral Biſhops of this See. Oſwald, the eighteenth Biſhop here, did firſt undertake it, and, caſting out the married Prieſts firſt, brought in the Monks about 964; but his Foundation was ruined by the Danes. Oſwald, in 971, became Archbiſhop of York, and held this of Worceſter in Commendam till his Death, as did his two immediate Succeſſors, Adulf and Wulſtan, the latter of whom brought the Church to that Perfection (wherein it now ſtandeth) about 1030.— In 1061, Aldrid, Biſhop of Worceſter, was appointed to ſucceed to York, and to hold both Sees together, as ſome of his Predeceſſors had done; but, going to Rome for his Pall, the Pope not only refuſed him that, but deprived him of Worceſter alſo.— Coming home, he and his Companions were robbed upon the Alps, which obliged them to return back to Rome, where, after much Importunity, he obtained Admiſſion to York, upon Condition he quitted Worceſter, which he did. In 1551, Biſhop Heath was diſplaced, and Hooper, Biſhop of Glouceſter, held this Biſhopric in Commendam with Glouceſter, almoſt one Year, and Heath was replaced. This Dioceſe contains in it the County of Worceſter, and Part of Warwickſhire, and therein 241 Pariſhes, of which 71 are Impropriate. For theſe there is but one Archdeacon, which is called of Worceſter, erected in 1089, Agelric being the Firſt. In Point of Honor, this Biſhopric may plead thus much, that in

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the flouriſhing Times of the See of Canterbury, the Biſhops here were the peculiar Chaplains of the Metropolitans, and by their Office, to ſay Maſs in all the Aſſemblies of the Clergy, wherein he was preſent. We have a remarkable Inſtance, indeed the only one of the Kind to be met with, in Peter of Savoy, in 1308, of his being appointed Biſhop of this See by the Pope, and ſet aſide by the King, Edward the Firſt. It is valued in the King's Books, at 1049*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Clergy's Tenths, 228*l.* The Arms of this See are, *ten Torteauxes.*

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Biſhop Jones.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE,

Vide Adam.

TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

Vide Barrow.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY,

Vide Adam.

Biſhop Hooper.

BISHOPRIC OF WINCHESTER,

Vide Barlow.

PRECENTORSHIP OF EXETER,

ERECTED IN 1080;

Walter Lechlade was the firſt.

REGIUS PROFESSORSHIP, AT OXFORD,

WAS FOUNDED IN 1555;

Rd. Smith, S. T. B. Fellow of Merton, was the firſt.

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DEANRY OF CANTERBURY.

UPON the Diſſolution of the Priory, King Henry the Eighth, by his Letters Patent, dated April the 8th, 1542, did erect a new Society, to conſiſt of a Dean and 12 Canons. Charter of Endowment, dated May 26, 1543. Nicholas Wotton, L. L. D. was conſtituted the firſt Dean, by the Charter of Incorporation, in 1542, and ſat here 25 Years, and 293 Days, died at London the 26th of January, 1566, and was buried in the Cathedral of Canterbury.—*Vide Bately, p.* 8, 120; *and Appendix to his Supplement, p.* 5.

BISHOPRIC OF BATH AND WELLS,

Vide Hugh.

Biſhop Beveridge.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

Vide T. Davies.

ST. PETER'S CORNHILL,

SO called from a Corn Market which has been there Time out of Memory. It is a Church of great Antiquity, for it is probable, that it was the firſt Chriſtian Church in London, an Archbiſhop's See, and the Metropolitan of this Kingdom, ſo conſtituted

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and built by Lucius, the firſt Chriſtian King in the World, in 179, or Thean, firſt Archbiſhop of London, and Ciran, Chief Butler to the ſaid King.—Thus it continued for about 420 Years, till that Conſtitution was changed by Auguſtin the Monk, and removed to Canterbury, under King Ethelbert, in 600. And ſo this Church is about 1616 Years ſtanding. This is confirmed from an old Table in 1714, engraven on Braſs, and fixed to a Pillar of the ſaid Church, ſince the Fire, and from other Authors. But, notwithſtanding, there are others who apply this Priority, and Antiquity to St. Peter's Abbey, in Weſtminſter, or that moſt antient Building in the Great Sanctuary adjoining, now called Beeche's Cellars: however, the Miſtake proceeds from the 2 Churches of the ſame Name, one in the Eaſt, and the other in the Weſt End of the City, which are both of great Antiquity. It was moſtly conſumed in 1666, but rebuilt of Stone in 1680, repaired and finiſhed in 1681. The Steeple is of Brick, about 140 Feet high.

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PREBENDS OF ST. PAULS,

Vide Deacon.

ARCHDEACONRY OF COLCHESTER,

Vide Gilbert.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL,

Vide Standish.

PREBENDS OF CANTERBURY,

FOUNDED IN 1542.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY,

Vide Adam.

BATH AND WELLS,

Vide Augh.

Bishop Fleetwood.

FELLOW OF KING'S AND ETON,

Vide Barlow.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S, NEAR ST. PAUL'S,

Vide Lowe.

CANONS OF WINDSOR,

Vide Barlow.

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Biſhop Wynne.

JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD,

Vide Barlow.

LADY Margaret's Profeſſorſhip of Divinity, in Oxford, founded by Lady Margaret, Counteſs of Richmond and Derby, Mother of Henry the Seventh, who founded another at Cambridge. Edmund Wilsford, S. T. B. Fellow of Oriel College, in Oxford, was the firſt Profeſſor in 1497.

BISHOPRIC OF BATH AND WELLS,

Vide Hugh.

Biſhop Hare.

KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

Vide Barlow.

DEANRY OF WORCESTER.

THE Charter of Foundation of this Deanry, by King Henry the Eighth, bears Date January 24, 1541, and 1542, Henry Holbech, alias Rands, the laſt Prior was the firſt Dean, by the New Charter.

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BISHOPRIC OF CHICHESTER,

Vide Peacock.

Biſhop Tanner.

ARCHBISHOPRIC OF YORK,

Vide Barlow.

ALL SOULS' COLLEGE, OXFORD,

Vide Lowe.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD,

WAS founded by Robert Eglesfield, S. T. B. Chaplain to Queen Philippa, Conſort to King Edward the Third, in 1340. The Royal Charter of Foundation was dated January 18, in that Year.—Richard de Retteford, S. T. P. late of Baliol College, was made the firſt Provoſt in 1340.

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CHANCELLORSHIP OF NORWICH,

Adam de Walpole was Chancellor between 1200 *and* 1214.

ARCHDEACONRY OF NORFOLK,

Gregory was so styled in 1200.

PREBEND OF ELY.

THE 8 Prebends in this Church, upon the new Foundation of it by King Henry the Eighth, were inſtituted September the 10th, 1541.

CANON OF CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD,

Vide Barlow.

Biſhop Maddox.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

Vide T. Davies.

ST. BRIDE'S, FLEET-STREET,

IS an antient Church, firſt enlarged by Wm. Vennor, Eſq. Warden of the Fleet, about 1480, repaired and beautified by the Pariſh in 1632, burnt down in

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1666; and ſoon after, by Act of Parliament, rebuilt all of Stone, and covered with Lead, and finiſhed in 1680, ſupported with ſtrong Stone Pillars, adorned with a fine Altar Piece, Galleries, and a very fine Organ made by Harris, for which, above 186 Benefactors contributed; and beautified it with a fine new Spire Steeple, 17 Feet higher than that of St. Mary Le Bow, in Cheapſide. It is 234 Feet high, and the moſt pleaſant Ring of Bells about London. The Church was beautified again by the Pariſh, in 1698 and 1699, and is now a moſt ſpacious Church, erected by itſelf in a fine Church Yard for that Pariſh, and enriched with the Donations of many bountiful Benefactors to it. The Spittle Sermons are preached in this Church upon Monday, Tueſday, and Wedneſday, in Eaſter Week, before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, the Governors and Children of Chriſt's Hoſpital, and many more. This was firſt appointed by Richard Rawſon, Sheriff of London in 1476, who built a Houſe at the Spittle of St. Mary of Bethlehem (now Bedlam) for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, to hear Sermons there on Eaſter Holydays; but the Church and Chapel of that antient Hoſpital, founded by Walter Brune, Mercer, in 1203, and made an Hoſpital for Lunatics by Simon Fitzmary, Sheriff of London, in 1246, and diſſolved by King Henry the Eighth, being taken down in Queen Elizabeth's Time, the Governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital obtaining the Gift of it from the King, Henry the Eighth, built Houſes thereon, and ſo that Donation Lecture is now devolved to them.

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The Church of St. Vedast or Foster, on the East Side of Foster Lane, at the upper End of Cheapside, oppoſite to St. Paul's Church Yard, is a very antient Church.

WILLIAM TRIST was buried in it, in 1425, and, being very old, it was rebuilt in 1600, beautified in 1614, conſumed in 1666, rebuilt by Act of Parliament all of Stone, and covered with Lead, in 1697, and finiſhed in 1698. It is a beautiful Church, and has a new Tower of 90 Feet high, with a Peal of 6 Bells. It is the laſt of theſe that are dedicated to two conjunct Saints. At the firſt, it was called St. Foſter's, in Memory of ſome Founder, but afterwards it was dedicated to St. Vedaſt, Biſhop of Arras 40 Years, who died in 570: and the old Pariſh Church of St. Michael Quern, which had been rebuilt in 1450, and burnt in 1666; was not then rebuilt, but the Pariſh annexed to this. It is called alſo St. Michael ad Bladum, in old Writs, and corruptly, Quern, for Corn, becauſe of a Corn Market there. It ſtood, before the Fire, upon the ſame Plot of Ground, where is an Obeliſk, commonly called Cheapſide Conduit.

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BISHOPRIC OF CHICHESTER,

Vide Peacock.

DEANRY OF WELLS

WAS ERECTED ABOUT 1135, BY BISHOP ROBERT.

Ivo was the First Dean appointed by the Founder.

BISHOPRIC OF WORCESTER,

Vide Lloyd.

Dean of Lincoln.

Vide Barlow.

BISHOPRIC OF ST. DAVID,

Vide Kentigern.

BISHOPRIC OF GLOCESTER

WAS antiently the Seat of a Britiſh Biſhop, whoſe Stile ſometimes occurs in the Subſcription of Synodical Acts, by the Name of Cluvienſis, this Town being formerly called Clevum, as Camden noteth.*— Heylin ſays, that he had ſeen, in the Palace of Gloceſter, the Name of Eldadim, ſaid to be Biſhop there

* Page 274.

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in the Britons' Time. But Iſaacſon, in his Chronology, informs us, that at Gloceſter, formerly called Glevum, by the Britons Caer Gloiw, the Fair City, Oſrick, King of North-Humberland about the Year 700, founded a Nunnery by the Permiſſion of Ethelred, King of Mercia, where three Queens of Mercia, Kineburg, Eadburg, and Eva, ſucceſſively were Abbeſſes. It was deſtroyed by the Danes, and lay waſte till Aldred, Archbiſhop of York, re-edified the ſame about 1060, and repleniſhed it with Monks, who built the Church, and that it was after the Diſſolution of Monaſteries in 1541, it was made a Cathedral, by Henry the Eighth. But whether it was a Biſhopric in former Days or not, is not material to our Purpoſe; for that which was, was brought to nothing by the Saxons, and when they entertained the Faith of Chriſt, it was firſt under the Authority of the Biſhops of Lichfeld, as afterwards of thoſe of Worceſter. But in theſe latter Days, as hath been obſerved, it was diſmembered from that Dioceſe, and made a Biſhop's See. Hooper, the ſecond Biſhop, held the Biſhopric of Worceſter in Commendam with this. Richard Cheney, the fourth Biſhop, held the Biſhopric of Briſtol by Diſpenſation with this, and his Succeſſor, Bullingham, did the ſame. King Henry the Eighth founded this, with a Chapter of a Dean and 6 Prebendaries, and endowed it with almoſt all the Lands which belonged to the antient Monaſteries here, which, being firſt built by Aldred, Archbiſhop of York, and Biſhop of Worceſter, and afterwards repaired by ſeveral Abbots, became in fine to be what it ſtill continueth, a very fine Fabric. The Dioceſe containing only Gloceſterſhire hath in it 267

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Pariſhes, whereof 125 are Impropriate; and one Archdeacon being called of Gloceſter, erected in 1541, Nicholas Wotton, L. L. D. being the firſt.—It is valued at 315*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* according to the Eſtimate at the firſt Foundation; though in two Vacancies which it had in Queen Elizabeth's Time, much of the Lands were taken from it. Clergy's Tenth's, 358*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*

The Arms of the See are, *Azure, two Keys in Saltire, Or.*

BISHOPRIC OF ELY,

Vide John.

Biſhop Liſle.

WADHAM COLLEGE,

Vide Lloyd.

BISHOPRIC OF OXFORD,

Vide Goldwell.

ST. MARY LE BOW,

COMMONLY called Bow Church, or, at the firſt Erection, New Mary Church, to diſtinguiſh it from Elder Mary or Aldermary, and St. Mary de Arcubus or Le Bow, becauſe it was the firſt that was built upon Arches or Bows of Stone, in the Time of William the Conqueror; for, till the Year 680 or

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700, the antient Saxons were perfectly ignorant of building with Stone; and, becauſe of the Singularity thereof, it was ſo called, from the Stone Arches, as that Bridge at Stratford, built by Queen Maud, Wife to King Henry the Firſt, about the Year 1100, which is the firſt of Stone in England, was called Stratford Bow, from the Bows of Stone; and that higheſt Eccleſiaſtical Court was called the Court of Arches, becauſe it was kept ſome Time in this arched Church. Some Years after it was finiſhed, upon St. Luke's Day, in 1090, and in the third Year of King William Rufus, a moſt violent Tempeſt threw down the Steeple, and 666 Houſes, and ſlew ſome People, whereby four or ſix of the Rafters of 20 Feet long, were violently pitched into the Ground, about 16 Feet deep, in Rank and Order, as they were bound, which were ſawn off equal to the Ground, becauſe they could not be plucked up again, for the Streets were not begun to be paved till about 1186, and were not all ſo till the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, about 400 Years after that; and, in 1271, the Steeple fell down again, and ſlew ſeveral Perſons.—It was ſoon after rebuilt, and, in 1469, the Common Council ordered that Bow Bell ſhould be rung every Night at nine o'Clock, to maintain which, Mr. John Donne, Mercer, left two Houſes by his Will, in 1471, which continued to be obſerved conſtantly for a long Time. Robert Harding, Goldſmith, and Sheriff, gave 40*l.* to build the Steeple, in 1478, and it was finiſhed in 1512. The whole was beautified and new paved in 1620, and deſtroyed in 1666, but afterwards rebuilt of Stone and Brick, in a magnificent Manner, and finiſhed in 1673, to which Madam Dionis Wil-

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liamſon, of Hales Hall, in Norfolk, gave 2000l.— The Dial was put up in 1681, and it was repaired, beautified, and a fine Altar Piece ſet up in 1706.— And now, being perfectly reſtored from the late Cataſtrophe, it lifts up his Head above, and excels moſt of the Churches in London, and perhaps in Europe. The Steeple is a Piece of admirable and unparalleled Architecture, all of Portland Stone, 225 Feet high, wherein are eight large melodious Bells, deſigned by Sir Chriſtopher Wren: begun in 1671, and finiſhed in 1680. The Body of the Church is ſupported with eight Pillars, and the Steeple upon four Arches. In this ſplendid Condition it is augmented with the former diſtinct Pariſhes of All Hallows, in Honey Lane, and St. Pancras, in Soaper Lane, becauſe their reſpective Churches were not raiſed out of their Arches, wherein they were buried by the devouring Fire. Theſe are the two leaſt Pariſhes in London. In Bow Church are preached, eight Lectures againſt Atheiſm, &c. on the firſt Monday in January, February, March, April, May, September, October, and November, all at 10 o'Clock, appointed and maintained by the Will of the Honorable Robert Boyle, and therefore called Boyle's Lectures, and ſeveral other Sermons upon public Occaſions.

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ARCHDEACONRY OF CANTERBURY,
Erected in 798; *Wlfred was the first.*

PREBEND OF CANTERBURY,
Vide Beveridge.

BISHOPRIC OF NORWICH,
Vide Geoffry.

Biſhop Drummond.

PREBEND OF WESTMINSTER,
Vide Adam.

BISHOPRIC OF SALISBURY,
Vide Hugh.

ARCHBISHOPRIC OF YORK,
Vide Barlow.

Biſhop Newcome.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,
Vide T. Davies.

CANON OF WINDSOR,
Vide Barlow.

BISHOPRIC OF LLANDAFF,
Vide William.

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Biſhop Shipley.

DEANRY OF WINCHESTER.

THE Priory of St. Swithin's, in Wincheſter, being diſſolved, in the 31ſt Year of the Reign of Henry the Eighth, 1539, the ſame King, by Charter dated March 28, 1540, erected a new Chapter and Society, to conſiſt of a Dean and 12 Prebendaries.—William Kingſmill, from being the laſt Prior of St. Swithin, Wincheſter was made the firſt Dean by King Henry the Eighth, by the Charter of Erection, dated as above.—*Reg. Winton.*

Biſhop Halifax.

JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

Vide Owen.

TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE,

WAS founded by William Bateman, Biſhop of Norwich, in 1350; Robert Stretton was the firſt Maſter, in 1350.

The Arms of the College are, *Sable, a Crescent within a Bordure Ermin.*

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ARABIC PROFESSORSHIP, CAMBRIDGE.

THE firſt that occurs without a Date, is Abraham Wheelock, A. M. the firſt with a Date, is Charles Wright, S. T. P. late Fellow of Trinity College, in 1702.

REGIUS PROFESSOR OF CIVIL LAW, CAMBRIDGE,

WAS FOUNDED IN 1549;

The firſt Profeſſor was Walter Haddon, L. L. D. Maſter of Trinity Hall.

BISHOPRIC OF GLOCESTER,

Vide Maddox.

THE WARBURTONIAN LECTURE

WAS founded in 1768 by Biſhop Warburton, of Gloceſter, formerly Preacher at Lincoln's Inn Chapel. The firſt Lecturer was Dr. Hurd, Preacher to the Society, afterwards Biſhop of Lichfeld and Coventry, and now of Worceſter.

LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL

IS in the Great Court by the Gate of Lincoln's Inn, on the Weſt Side of Chancery Lane, formerly the

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dwelling Place of the Earls of Lincoln, and this was their domeſtic Chapel, from whom, both retain the Name. Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, built or purchaſed it about the Year 1300, and ſoon after brought Lawyers into it, about 1310, who have hitherto poſſeſſed it by Leaſe and Purchaſe.* After many Alterations in 300 Years' Time, this antient Chapel was built by the Students, who gave 2000*l.* for that End, finiſhed it, and had it conſecrated, in 1626. It is a well-built Structure, all of free Stone and elevated upon ſtrong Stone Pillars, under which are open Walks. Several Honorable Perſons of the Society are buried underneath. It is very beautiful, large and neat, and is remarkable above any Church or Chapel in London for the moſt curious Painting upon the Glaſs Windows of both Sides. It is an extra parochial and free Chapel, for the Uſe of this honorable and antient Society.

* Blackſtone's Diſcourſe upon the Study of the Law, in his Analyſis of the Laws of England and Commentaries.

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DEANS.

Collingham.

PREBEND OF ST. PAUL'S,

Vide Bishop Diacon.

Courtenay.

PRECENTORSHIP OF CHICHESTER.

THIS DIGNITY WAS ERECTED WHEN THE DEANRY WAS, IN 1115.

Karlo was the first.

CHANCELLORSHIP OF OXFORD.

THE FIRST APPOINTMENT WAS IN 883.

Grimbold was the first.

DEANRY OF WELLS,

Vide Bishop Maddox.

BISHOPRIC OF NORWICH,

Vide Bishop Geffrey.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY,

Vide Bishop Adam.

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Tapton.

CATHERINE HALL, CAMBRIDGE,

WAS founded by Robert Woodlark, D. D. the third Provoſt of King's College, Cambridge, in 1475, who purchaſed four Tenements in Mill Street, and founded a Hall thereon, dedicating it to St. Catherine.

The Arms of the College are, *Sable, a Catherine Wheel, Or.*

STOKE CLARE COLLEGE, SUFFOLK.

THERE was a College for 7 Secular Canons of the Benedictine Order, founded by Eluric, in the Time of Edward the Confeſſor, at Clare, in 1090.—Gilbert de Clare gave it to the Monks at Bec, in Normandy, ſo it became a Cell to that Abbey. In 1123, Richard, Son of the ſaid Gilbert, removed the Monks out of the Caſtle to a neighbouring Place called Stoke, in 1248. This Richard became Earl of Gloceſter, from whom deſcended the Mortimers, Earls of March, and the Royal Houſe of York.—King Richard the Second, by his Charter, made this a "Prioratus Indigena," an Engliſh Priory, and a Cell to Weſtminſter Abbey, and in the Reign of

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Henry the Fifth, the Black Monks were again exchanged for Secular Canons by Pope John, at the Requeſt of Edmund, Earl of March, who made this Church Collegiate, appointing a Dean and 6 Canons inſtead of the Monks, becauſe the Revenues were waſted, and the Service not duly performed. The Statutes of this College may be ſeen in Dugdale.* It was dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt, and valued, in the 26th Year of the Reign of Henry the Eighth, at 324*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* per Annum.

Saliſbury.

PREBEND OF LLANVAIR, IN BANGOR CATHEDRAL.

The firſt who held this Stall was Richard Vaughan, in 1504.

Griffith.

TREASURER OF LLAN-DAFF.

Maurice was the firſt;

But when it was, it doth not appear: but King Edward the Firſt, in the Vacancy of the See, gave it to Walter de Langton, by Patent dated September the 18th, 1290.

* Page 364.

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Evans.

BRAZEN-NOSE COLLEGE, OXFORD,

WAS founded by William Smith, Biſhop of Lincoln, and Richard Sutton, of Preſtbury, in Cheſhire, Eſq. The Charter of Foundation is dated January 25, 1511. Statutes, dated February 13, 1521. The firſt Principal was Matthew Smith, S. T. B. who was nominated by the Founders, and died in 1547.

Morris.

ALL SOULS' COLLEGE, OXFORD,

Vide Lowe.

David Lloyd.

WARDENSHIP OF RUTHIN, IN DENBIGHSHIRE.

AN Hoſpital, founded by Dr. Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Weſtminſter, in 1590. He was a pious and learned Man, a Native of Ruthin, where he founded a School alſo. He ſupported Camden in his Peregrinations, who, through his Intereſt, was made

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Under Maſter of Weſtminſter School, and became, after, the Head Maſter. Dr. Goodman tranſlated into Engliſh, as we now have it, the firſt Epiſtle to the Corinthians.

Humphrey Lloyd.

ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD,

Vide Lloyd.

NEW INN HALL,

Vide R. Davies.

ARCHDEACONRY OF BANGOR

WAS erected about 1132, and Maurice was the firſt Archdeacon preferred to this Office by Biſhop David, a Scot, who was ſucceeded by this Maurice in the Biſhopric.

ARCHDEACONRY OF ANGLESEA;

ERECTED IN 1268—ANIAN WAS THE FIRST,

And ſucceeded to the Biſhopric, and was a moſt excellent Biſhop.

DEANRY OF BANGOR,

Vide Parry.

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Stratford.

TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD,

Vide Glemham.

WARDENSHIP OF MANCHESTER.

THE College was founded in 1421, by Thomas de la Ware, at firſt Rector of the Pariſh Church, and Brother to Lord de la Ware, whom he ſucceeded in the Eſtate and Honor, and then founded a College here, conſiſting of one Maſter or Keeper, 8 Fellow Chaplains, 4 Clerks, and 6 Choriſters, in Honor of St. Mary, to whom the ſaid Church was formerly dedicated, and of Saint Dennis of France, and Saint George of England. This Foundation was diſſolved in 1547, in the firſt Year of King Edward the Sixth, and the Lands and Revenues were taken into the King's Hands, and by him demiſed to the Earl of Derby, and the College Houſe, and ſome Lands, were ſold to the ſaid Earl. The College was re-founded by Queen Mary, who reſtored moſt of the Lands and Revenues; only the College itſelf, and ſome of its Revenues, remained ſtill in the Hands of the Earl of Derby. It was alſo founded anew by Queen Elizabeth, in 1578, by the Name of Chriſt's College, in Mancheſter, conſiſting of 1 Warden, 4 Fellows, 2 Chaplains, 4 Singing Men, and 4 Choriſters, the Number being leſſened, becauſe the Re

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venues were alſo leſſened, chiefly by the Covetouſneſs and falſe Dealing of Thomas Herle, then Warden, and his Fellows, who ſold away, or made ſuch long Leaſes of the Revenues as could never yet, ſome of them, be retrieved. It was laſt of all refounded by King Charles the Firſt, in 1636, conſtituting therein 1 Warden, 4 Fellows, 2 Chaplains, 4 Singing Men, and 4 Choriſters, and incorporating them by the Name of the Warden and Fellows of Chriſt's College, in Mancheſter, the Statutes for the ſame being drawn up by Archbiſhop Laud.—*Cambden.*

ST. MARY ALDERMANBURY, NEAR SION COLLEGE,

In the Middle of Aldermanbury, is ſo called from a Bury or Court of Aldermen held thereabout, till the Building of Guild Hall, which was begun to be erected in 1411, *by Sir Thomas Knolls; and, in antient Writings, Eccl. S. Mariæ Aldermannesbire.*

IT was repaired and enlarged, and the Tower and Bells erected by Sir William Etsfield, Lord Mayor, in 1437, new built by the Pariſh in 1633, conſumed in 1666, and rebuilt and finiſhed in 1677, all of Stone covered with Lead. It is ſupported with 12 ſtrong and fine Pillars, and, above all, is raiſed a Steeple of 90 Feet high. It is a ſtately and ſpacious Church.—There is a Preparation Sermon for the approaching Sacrament, preached on the laſt Wedneſday of the Month, at four in the Evening, paid by Emanuel College in Cambridge.

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JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

Vide Owen.

BISHOPRIC OF CHESTER.

IN the City of Cheſter there was of old a Nunnery, the Church whereof, firſt built by that famous Earl, Leofricus, once an Officiating Count in theſe Parts, and dedicated to St. Werburgh, being now become very ruinous, Hugh Lupus, the Firſt Earl of Cheſter after the Conqueſt, repaired the ſame in 1094, and, by the Perſuaſion of St. Anſelme, repleniſhed it with Monks: it was antiently in the Dioceſe of Lichfeld; one of the Biſhops of which Church (Peter) one of William the Conqueror's Chaplains, removing his See hither, in 1075, as to a more noted Place, occaſioned that his Succeſſors many Times were called Biſhops of Cheſter. But the Monks being ejected, it was ſevered from the Dioceſe of Lichfeld by King Henry the Eighth, who brought into their Place a Dean and Prebendaries, and, from a Monaſtery, erected it into an Epiſcopal See made up of the Revenue and Juriſdiction of the 2 Archdeaconries of Richmond and Cheſter, of which, the firſt had Juriſdiction over Richmond-ſhire, as it was then called, and Part of Cumberland, the other, over Lancaſhire and Cheſhire. It was, at its firſt Foundation, ordained to be of the Province of Canterbury, and that in the Letters Patent, of the Foundation of the ſame,

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in the 33d Year of the Reign of Henry the Eighth. But the King, conſidering as well the long Diſtance of the ſame from the See of Canterbury, as alſo that the Archbiſhop of Canterbury had a ſufficient Number of Suffragans before, whereas the Archbiſhop of York had only 2, did, in the January following, by Act of Parliament, annex the ſame to the Province of York, in the 33d Year of the Reign of Henry the Eighth, c. 31. This Dioceſe contains 256 Pariſhes, of which 101 are Impropriations. It is valued, in the King's Books, at 420*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* and the Clergy's Tenths, at 435*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*

The Arms of the See are, *Gules, three Mitres with their Labels, Or.*

Bright.

EMANUEL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

WAS founded by Sir Walter Mildmay, Knight, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, in 1584. Lawrence Chatterton, S. T. B. Fellow of Chriſt's College, was appointed the Firſt Maſter by the Founder, in 1584.

The Arms of the College are, *a Lion rampant, Azure, holding in the Dexter Paw a Laurel Crown Triumphal, ensigned over Head with this Word, "Emanuel," in a Scrole, Or.*

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Price.

TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

Vide Barrow.

Stanley.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

Vide T. Davies.

BENNET COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

WAS founded in 1351, according to Le Neve. —About the Year 1344, there were two eminent Gilds* or Fraternities of Towns Men in Cambridge, conſiſting of Brothers and Siſters, under a Chief annually choſen, called, from his Age, an Alder Man ;† the Gild of Corpus Chriſti keeping their Prayers in St. Benedict Church, the Gild of the Bleſſed Virgin obſerving their Offices in St. Mary's Church. Theſe two, by their united Intereſt, erected a ſmall College called the College of Corpus Chriſti and the Bleſſed Mary, but it hath now a more common

* From the Saxon Verb *Gildan*, to pay, becauſe every Man paid his Share.—*Kennett's P. Ant.*

† Latin Senator.—*Camden.*

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Name, called, from the adjoining Church, Bennet College; yet, upon feſtival Solemnities, when written in Latin in public Inſtruments, it is termed by the Foundation Name. Some Years after, they applied to Henry, Duke of Lancaſter, a Kind of Guardian to the King, in his Minority, and politely choſe him Alder Man of their Society, whoſe Countenance they conceived would be very advantageous to obtain their Mortmain or Licence from the King, to purchaſe Lands to endow their College, which he obtained, and became a conſiderable Benefactor himſelf, and encouraged others to follow his Example, particularly Sir J. Cambridge, Knight, and his Son Thomas, Hen. Tangmere, a Towns Man of Cambridge, and Thomas de Eltiſley, ſo that Henry, Duke of Lancaſter, is called the Honorary Founder. This Foundation was by this Means ſoon enlarged into a Maſter, 8 Fellows, 3 Bible Clerks, and 6 Scholars; their Chief Maintenance ariſing, as Fuller* informs us, "from Candle Rents in Cambridge," being ſo well ſtored with Houſes therein, that every Scholar had 2, every Fellow 5, and the Maſter more than 10 for his Proportion; though at this Day, viz: 1655, when Fuller wrote, they can hardly produce Half of the Number, the Reſt being either ſold, exchanged or loſt, by Continuance of Time. The Firſt Maſter was Thomas Elteſley, L. L. D. in 1352.

The Arms of the College are, *Sable, a Pelican with her Wings expanded, Argent, vulnerating her*

* Page 44.

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Breast for her Young, and standing in her Nest, and quartered with Azure, three Lillies slipped proper.— The third as the second, the fourth as the first.

ST. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH,

In Fish Street, near St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey, London,

IS an antient Church, and was repaired in 1630, burnt in 1666, rebuilt of Stone in 1685. To it is united St. Gregory, by St. Paul's, which was firſt built upon the Ruins of Lollard's Tower, commonly called the Biſhop's Priſon, becauſe thither they committed Heretics, Schiſmatics, and others, who oppoſed or tranſgreſſed the Eccleſiaſtical Canons.— It belonged to the Canons of St. Paul, and being ſmall, and deſtroyed by Flames, in 1666, it was not rebuilt, but encompaſſed by a Brick Wall for a Burial Place, in 1674, and now both make up a convenient Pariſh.

ARCHDEACONRY OF LINDON,

Vide Gilbert.

CHARTER HOUSE,

ANCIENTLY called Chartreuſe, was formerly a Convent of the Carthuſian Monks, called by the French, Les Chartreux, from whence Carthuſian Street there retains its Name to this Day. The Or-

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der of Carthuſian Monks was firſt founded by Bruno, in 1080, at a Place called Carthuſe, in Dauphene, in France, and brought Part into England, in 1181; and, in the Time of King Edward the Third, the Noble Sir Walter de Manny, Lord of the Town of Manny, in the Dioceſe of Cambray, in the Netherlands, who, for ſome ſingular Service done to King Edward the Third, in France, was made Knight of the Garter, founded a Houſe here for the Monks of that Order, in 1371, upon a Piece of Ground conſiſting of 13 Acres, called Spittle Croſs, and dying ſoon after, was buried there. It continued ſo till it was, in 1531, diſſolved by King Henry the Eighth, who gave it to Sir Thomas Audley, Lord Chancellor and Speaker to the Parliament, which he gave to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, who married his Daughter Margaret, and from him it came to Thos. Howard, the Earl of Suffolk, from whom it was called Howard Houſe. And at laſt the famous Mr. Thomas Sutton purchaſed it from him in May 9, 1611; and, by the Royal Patent granted by King James the Firſt, and confirmed by King Charles the Firſt, founded this ſpacious Collegiate Houſe, therefore it is called by his Name, Sutton's Hoſpital, and was finiſhed by his Executors, in October 3, 1614, three Years after his Death; and now it is the richeſt Hoſpital in Europe which ever was founded by one ſingle Perſon, or a Subject. The Houſe coſt him at firſt 13,000*l.* in ready Money, and, for Reparations, 7000*l.* more: in all, 20,000*l.* And after all, he endowed it with about 5000*l.* a Year, ſtanding Rent; and ever ſince, it hath been maintained by its own Revenues, without the leaſt Addition of

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any other Legacies or Donations, whereby are hndſomely entertained at Bed and Board, and other Neceſſaries, eighty decayed Gentlemen,* or poor Brothers, forty Scholars, with two Maſters, beſides a Maſter, Chaplain, Phyſician, Reader, Organiſt, Regiſtrary, Receiver and Auditor, with ſeveral domeſtic Servants. And thus it had a better Maintenance than any Abbey in England, or any Hoſpital in the World, at its firſt Foundation. It would be endleſs, and almoſt impoſſible, to enumerate all the Gifts and Legacies which this admirable Mr. Sutton beſtowed upon poor People, Pariſhes, Priſons, Miniſters, Colleges, Univerſities, Churches, and the like, which ſome have reckoned up to 14,000,610*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* beſides private Gifts, given by this Mirror of Charity, who gave all his Good to the Poor, and was contented with voluntary Parſimony, and much Care and Induſtry for the Goods of others. For the Government of this Hoſpital, after the Founder's Deceaſe, his Majeſty, King James the Firſt, by

* The firſt Maſter of the Charter Houſe School was Nicholas Grey, who made ſome Additions to Rider's Dictionary, which was the firſt that had the Engliſh before the Latin, in 1589.—Nicholas Grey was born in London, elected Student of Chriſt Church, in Oxford, from Weſtminſter, in 1606; but, after ſome Years, marrying againſt the Statutes of the Houſe, the Governors diſcharged him from that Employment, by preſenting him to the Benefice of Caſtle Camps, in Cambridgeſhire. In 1624, he was choſen Maſter of Merchant Taylor's School, London, and, in 1631, choſen Maſter of Eton, out of which he was expelled, in the Civil Wars; but, being reſtored on the Return of King Charles the Second, he died at Eton, in 1660, and was buried in the Chapel there.—*Ainsworth's Pref. to his Dict.*

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his Letters Patent under the Great Seal, in 1611, appointed many Perſons of the firſt Nobility and higheſt Dignity, both in Church and State, of whom are choſen 16 Governors. The private and extra Parochial Chapel appropriated for the Uſe of the Gueſts, and others within the Hoſpital, is kept in very good Order, adorned with a beautiful and coſtly Monument, in perpetual Memory of the famous Founder, with this Inſcription:

SACRED

TO

THE GLORY OF GOD,

In grateful Memory of

THOMAS SUTTON, ESQ.

Here lieth the Body of Thomas Sutton,
Late of Caſtle Camps, in Cambridgeſhire, Eſq.
At whoſe only Coſt and Charge this Hoſpital was
founded, with large Poſſeſſions for the
Relief of poor Men and Children.

He was a Gentleman born at Knayth, in Lincolnſhire,
of worthy and honeſt Parentage.

He lived to the Age of 79 *Years, and died*
December the 12*th,* 1611.

This Chapel coſt 1500*l.* Here is an annual Sermon, preached in Commemoration of the Founder, on December the 12th, at 10 o'Clock, which was appointed by King Charles the Firſt, June 12, 1627.

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An hiſtorical Account of Thomas Sutton, Eſq. and the Charter Houſe Foundation, was publiſhed in 1737, by the Reverend Dr. Bearcroft, Head Maſter of the School, and Father of the late Edward Bearcroft, Eſq. Chief Juſtice of Cheſter.

ST. LEONARD'S, SHORE-DITCH,

Which others call Holy Well Street, from the Priory of Holy Well, built near an antient Well called Holywell, by Stephen de Gravesend, Bishop of London, in 1318.

IT is an antient and large Pariſh Church, called Shore Ditch, for Diſtinction, from a common Shore or Ditch which ran there, but rather from ſome renowned Families of the Name of Shoreditch, Lords thereof, and probably, becauſe it was repaired or founded by Sir John Shoreditch, in the Reign of Edward the Third, in 1304. It hath a ſquare Tower 70 Feet high. It was repaired and beautified in 1675, and at laſt in 1704; and, being ſituated upon very low Ground, it is dark. This Church, and St. Leonard's, in Eaſt Cheap, and St. Leonard's, in Foſter Lane, are dedicated to the Memory of St. Leonard, born in France in 500, Biſhop of Limoges, who died in 570. This is an Impropriation in the Gift of the Archdeacon of London.

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Powell.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

Vide T. Davies.

Herring.

CLARE HALL, CAMBRIDGE,

FORMERLY called Univerſity Hall, was founded by Richard Badew, Chancellor of the Univerſity in 1326; but, about 16 Years after, a caſual Fire reduced this Houſe to Aſhes, upon the Ruins of which, Elizabeth, Grand Daughter of King Edward the Firſt, ſecond Daughter and Coheireſs of Gilbert, Earl of Clare, Hertford and Gloceſter, Widow of John, and Mother of William de Burgo, both Earls of Ulſter, rebuilt and endowed this College, naming it Clare Hall. Walter Thaxſted was the firſt Maſter.

The Arms of the College are, *two Coats, impaled within a Bordure Gutty; the firſt is Or, three Chevronels Gules; the other, Or, a Cross Gules.*

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ARCHDEACONS.

Le Yonge.

CHANCELLOR OF ST. DAVID;

John Foulke, L. L. D. was the first, in 1509.

Davies.

CHANCELLOR OF BANGOR CATHEDRAL,

Vide Parry.

Rogers.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

Vide Hughes.

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PREBENDARIES OF VAYNOL.

Yale.

CHANCELLOR OF BANGOR DIOCESE,

Vide R. Davies.

ST. GREGORY'S CHURCH,

Now Saint Mary Magdalene, Fish Street,

Vide Stanley.

Dolben.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

Vide T. Davies.

ST. ANDREWS, HOLBOURN,

ON the South Side of Holbourn Hill, and antiently called Old-bourn, *i. e.* Old Brook, which runs from Holbourn Lane into Fleet Ditch, at Holbourn Bridge, is an antient, ſpacious and beautiful Pariſh Church, about 105 Feet long, and 63 Feet broad.—It was rebuilt at the Charge of the Pariſhioners, in

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1687, and afterwards beautified with a ſtately ſquare Tower, erected and founded in 1704-

Williams.

FIRST CANON OR DIGNITY OF BANGOR CATHEDRAL.

THIS is one of the 5 Nihil ones, as they are called, viz: the Chancellors, Precentors, and the Firſt, Second, and Third Canons, of which, it may be preſumed, though they are now only Titular, and have no Stipend or Corpſes annexed to them, that they were formerly either endowed with Lands, or had Penſions or Corrodies ſettled upon them, payable out of rich Benefices, &c. or perhaps ſubſiſted in Times of Popery, by voluntary Oblations, or Legacies given in laſt Wills or Teſtaments, for performing Maſſes, &c. at the Mother Church, to which, it was cuſtomary in all Dioceſes, to bequeath ſomewhat before the Reformation, and was, before the Year 1720, practiſed there by diverſe Perſons.—*Wills's Bangor*, 158.

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PREBENDARIES OF LLANUFYDD.

Standiſh.

SAINT FAITH,

Vide Lowe.

Gwynne.

ARCHDEACONRY OF BANGOR,

Vide Lloyd.

Davies.

LINCOLN COLLEGE, OXFORD,

WAS founded by Richard Fleming, Biſhop of Lincoln. Foundation Charter, October the 12th, 1428, in the 6th Year of the Reign of Henry the Sixth. He was tranſlated by the Pope to York, but the King, denying his Conſent, he returned back, where he died, in 1430. Thomas Rotheram, Biſhop of Lincoln, afterwards Archbiſhop of York, is called a ſecond Founder. He, beſides finiſhing the Building and augmenting the Fellows, &c. gave them a Body of Statutes, in February the 11th, 1479.

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The Arms of the College are, *between two impaled Coats, the Arms of the See of Lincoln, ensigned with a Mitre and Labels. In the first Part, Barry of six Pieces, Argent and Azure, in Chief three Lozenges, Gules; in the last Part, Vert, three Stags, Or.*

Ellis.

NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD,

Vide Barrow

Eyre.

CHARTER HOUSE,

Vide Stanley.

CATHERINE HALL, CAMBRIDGE,

Vide Tapton.

Watts.

LINCOLN'S INN,

Vide Halifax.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH

Is between the Inner and Middle Temples, in Fleet Street, within Temple Bar, and for the Uſe of both. Theſe Temples were ſo called, from the Knights Templars, or Knights of the Temple, *i. e.* of Jeruſa-

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lem. The firſt Original of this Order was about 1099 or 1118, under Godfrey of Bulloin, firſt Chriſtian King of Jeruſalem, after he had taken that City from the Turks in the Holy War. Their Profeſſion or Buſineſs was to ſerve Chriſt as Canons Regular, to defend the Criſtian Religion and the Holy Land, and to be a Relief and Safeguard to poor Chriſtian Pilgrims who went out of Devotion to viſit the Holy Sepulchre of our Lord, at Jeruſalem, therefore they were called Hoſpitalarü or Hoſpitalers. At the firſt Inſtitution there were only 9 of the Order till 1112, when they multiplied ſo exceedingly, that many Noblemen became Brethren thereof. They had 9000 Convents, beſides much Wealth, and built dwelling Houſes in all the great Towns in Europe, whereof this was the Chief in England. About 1133, they left their former Houſe, in Holbourn, and built a new Temple there, between Eſſex Houſe and White Friars, Fleet Street, and the River, after the Faſhion of the Temple of Jeruſalem; and, about 1185, they erected the Church for their own Uſe, where Dunwallo Mulmutius, a Britiſh King, had founded a Place of Sanctuary, about the 4704 Year of the World, and was buried therein with ſome of his Succeſſors; and Heraclius, Patriarch of the Holy Reſurrection Church at Jeruſalem, did conſecrate it that Year, and dedicate it to the Bleſſed Lady. It was rebuilt and dedicated in 1240, and ſo it hath continued. But at laſt, theſe Templars were convicted of Hereſy and other Crimes, and condemned by the Council of Vienna and Pope Clement the Fifth, in 1313. Philip the Fair, King of France, ſeized on their Lands, and burnt 60 of them at Pa-

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ris. In England, they were enjoined Penance for ever, and their Lands confiſcated. In 1324, they were given to the Knights Hoſpitalers of the Order of St. John the Baptiſt, or St. John of Jeruſalem, who ſerved for the ſame Purpoſe. But King Edward the Second, in 1313, gave this ſuperb Dwelling to Aimer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, who dwelt there during his Life; then it fell to King Edward the Third, who ſold it to ſome Students of the common Law, who came out of Thavy's Inn in Holbourn, and dwelt therein; and ever ſince, it hath continued a ſelect College or Inn for them. Watkin Tyler, and the Rebels, burnt it and all the Lawyers' Books, Writings and Records, in 1383; and much of it being burnt, in 1678, all theſe Dwellings are rebuilt. The Church was repaired and beautified in 1682, 1695, and 1707, and is now a ſtately, ornamental Edifice. Their Lecturer is called the Maſter of the Temple.

HERTFORD COLLEGE, OXFORD,

FORMERLY called Hert Hall, ſo ſtyled from Elias de Hertford, who lived in the 10th Year of Edward the Firſt, in 1282. In 1322, it changed its Name to Stapledon Hall, but, upon the Settlement of Exeter College, it returned to its former Appellation. The firſt Principal of Hert Hall was Nicholas Hawe, in 1360. In 1740, it was made a College. The firſt Principal of it was Richard Newton, D. D.

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PREBENDARIES OF MELIDEN.

Gowe.

CANONRY OF WINDSOR,

Vide Barlow.

CHANCELLOR OF LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.

Peter de Radenor was Chancellor in 1275, *as appears from Wharton.*

" M. Petrus Rodenor Canonicus et Cancellarius " Eccleſiæ Cathedralis Lichfeldenſis, legavit 200 " Marcas ad Pios Uſus, A. D. 1275."*

Chatterton.

ST. PAUL'S, WESTMINSTER,

Vide Barlow.

Jennens.

DEAN OF GLOCESTER.

ERECTED BY CHARTER, SEPTEMBER 3, 1541.

Jennens was the first; he died November the 4, 1565.†

* V. 1, p. 446.

† Le Neve Rymer, v. 14, p. 728, and W. A. O. v. 1, p. 123.

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CANONS OF WOLSEY'S COLLEGE, OXFORD,

Vide Barlow.

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF CAMBRIDGE.

The first was John Tysher, in 1501,

CHANCELLOR OF THE CHURCH OF SALISBURY:

John was ſo ſtyled in 1121.

ARCHDEACON OF BERKSHIRE.

Roger is the first Name that occurs in Le Neve, called by this Title, before 1175, *for Godfrey occurs Archdeacon then.*

J. Lloyd.

WARDENSHIP OF RUTHIN,

Vide Lloyd.

ARCHDEACON OF MERIONEYDD.

Tudor ab Adda was the first, in 1327.

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Bouchery.

CLARE HALL, CAMBRIDGE,

Vide Herring.

Milner.

ALL SOUL'S COLLEGE,

Vide Lowe.

PREBENDARIES OF LLANVAIR.

FIRST COMPORTION.

Crayford.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

Vide T. Davies.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD,

WAS FOUNDED IN 872.

The first Master upon the List, according to Le Neve, is Roger Aswarby, about 1332.

The Arms of the College are, *Azure, a Cross Patonee between four Martlets, Or.*

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Marſh.

MAGDALENE HALL, OXFORD,

WAS built by William Wainfleet, Biſhop of Wincheſter in 1480, and intended for a Grammar School to furniſh Youths for Magdalene College. It was firſt called Grammar Hall, and afterwards Magdalene Hall. The Principal is nominated by the Chancellor of the Univerſity. The firſt Principal was Barnes or Bernys. The Time of his Admiſſion doth not appear; it muſt be before 1499, Edward Grove occurring then.

EXETER COLLEGE, OXFORD,

WAS founded by Walter Stapledon, the learned and worthy Biſhop of Exeter and Lord Treaſurer of England, for Leave to do which, he had the King's Charter, dated May 10, 1314, in the 7th Year of the Reign of Edward II. It was firſt founded in Hart Hall, and, from his own Name, called Stapledon Hall; but, within a Year after, being diſpleaſed with that Deſign, and having bought ſome other Lands and Tenements, he tranſplanted his Scholars to the Place where the College now ſtands. The Rectors of this College were formerly choſen by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, as oft as they thought fit, till, in the Year 1566, a new Body of Statutes was made and tranſmitted hither by the Intereſt of Sir

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William Petre, Knight, Privy Counſellor to Queen Elizabeth, and William Alley, Biſhop of Exeter, in which it is ordained, that, for the future, the Rector-ſhip ſhall be perpetual, as in other Colleges. The firſt Perpetual Rector was John Neale, A. M. in 1566.

The Arms of the College are, *two Coats impaled; the first, two Bendlets wavee within a Border of Keys, indorsed and united in the Rings; the second, Gules, on a Bend, between two Escallops Or; a Cornish Chough proper, between two Cinquefoils, Azure, and in a Chief of the second, a Rose between Demi Fleur de Lys of the first.*

ST. ALBAN'S HALL

TAKES its Name from one Robert of St. Alban's, an Oxford Citizen, who lived here in King John's Reign, and ſome Years after. It was inhabited by Scholars about the End of King Edward the Firſt's Reign, but how long after, appears not. It belongs to Merton College. The firſt Principal was Roger Martyn, in 1437.

Jones.

TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

Vide Barrow.

P. Newcome.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

Vide T. Davies.

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LLANVAIR SECOND PORTION.

Swynton.

WADHAM COLLEGE, OXFORD,

Vide Bishop Lloyd.

Baker.

MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD,

WAS founded by Walter de Merton, Lord Chancellor of England, and afterwards Biſhop of Rocheſter, in 1274. He firſt placed his Society at Malden, in Surrey, in 1261, but, in 1274, he ſettled them at Oxford. Peter de Abendon, alias Laking, was Warden from 1274 to 1286.

The Arms of the College are, *Or, three Chevronels, Party, Azure and Gules.*

Spondon.

ST. JOHN ZECHARY CHURCH, LONDON,

WAS burnt down by the great Fire in 1666, and never rebuilt. It is now converted into a Burial Place for the old Pariſh, and annexed by Act of Parliament to St. Anne and Agnes Pariſh, on the North Side of St. Anne's Line, within Alderſgate.

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CANON THE SECOND.

Bulkeley.

ST. JAMES GARLICK HITHE OR HIVE, IN THAMES' STREET,

IS an antient Church, and ſo called, becauſe it is ſituated on Garlick Hill, near to which was a Place or Market where Garlick was landed or ſold, and was new built by Richard Rothing, Sheriff of London, in the 20th Year of the Reign of Edward the Second, in 1326, who was buried in it, and after him two Sheriffs, and ſix Lord Mayors. Afterwards, it was repaired by the Pariſh in 1624, deſtroyed in 1666, re-erected by Act of Parliament. The Foundation was laid in 1676, rebuilt and opened in 1682, and finiſhed in 1683, all of Stone covered with Lead. There is a Tower and Steeple about 90 Feet high. In 1714 it was repaired again, with great Additions, by the public Tax upon Coals.

CANON THE FIFTH.

Eyton.

TREASURER OF BANGOR.

The firſt that occurs is Richard Bangor, L. L. D. in 1504. *He was alſo Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of Holyhead, alias Caer-Kyby.*

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CHANCELLORS OF THE DIOCESE.

Maurice Griffith.

ARCHDEACON OF ROCHESTER.

Anschitillus was the first Archdeacon in 1089.

ST. MAGNUS CHURCH, BY LONDON BRIDGE.

IT was repaired in 1623, being then very old, at the Charge of 500*l.* and finiſhed and beautified in 1629, deſtroyed in 1666, rebuilt by Act of Parliament in 1676. The Steeple was erected about 80 Feet high. It was new beautified again in 1705 and 1706. It is built of Stone covered with Lead, and ſupported with 10 fine Stone Pillars, adorned without with a curious large Clock and Dial ſet up by Sir Charles Duncomb, Alderman, in 1700, at the Charge of 484*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* The Pariſh is enlarged with the Addition of the old Pariſh of St. Margaret, in New Fiſh Street, the old Church not being raiſed out of the Ruins, in 1666. On the Foundation whereof is erected, a Pillar or Monument of ſolid Portland Stone, 202 Feet high, in Memory of that unparalleled Conflagration which began in Pudding Lane, behind this Church, appointed by King Charles the Second, projected by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, and carved by Mr. Sibbert, the ingenious Statuary. It was begun in

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1671, and finiſhed in 1677. It is dedicated to the Memory of St. Magnus or Magnes, the Martyr, who ſuffered under the Emperor Aurelian, in 276, or, as others would have it, to that famous Apoſtle or Biſhop of the Orcades, whoſe Name and Deeds are in great Repute with them to this Day.

Meyrick.

ARCHDEACON OF BANGOR.

Vide Dean R. Lloyd.

Powell.

ARCHDEACON OF SALOP,

Vide Barlow.

Under the Biſhopric of Lichfeld.

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WREXHAM CHURCH,

Called Wyrceſſam in 1291, *and Writtyſham in* 1294.

THE Church of Wrexham, originally a Collegiate Church, as we are informed by Tanner, in his Notitia, from Leland (an Idea of which will be beſt conceived by ſuch who ſhall conſult the printed Draught) conſiſts of a Body and two Side-Iles and Chancel, all leaded; at the Weſt End is a Tower, of moſt excellent Workmanſhip, in which hang five large Bells, and a Saints' Bell. The Body or Nave is divided from the Iles by two Rows of Pillars four Feet ſquare: the Number of Pillars is five on each Side. The Body is, in Length, 124 Feet and a Half from the Chancel to the Steeple, and in Breadth, 21 Feet and a Half; the two Side Iles (the Porch ſtanding equal with, and terminating, the North one) are no more than 101 Feet in Length, and 16 Feet and a Half in Breadth, which Breadth, added to the Breadth of the Body of the Church, makes it 62

Note.—The Author endeavouring, while he was making theſe Collections, to procure ſome Deſcription of Wrexham, Gresford and Mold Churches, in Regard that the Fabrics of theſe are of elegant Workmanſhip, craves Leave to exhibit the Dimenſions of each of them and ſome Account of them likewiſe, preſuming if this Specimen is approved of, it may recommend the compleating in like Manner the Reſt of the Churches in this Dioceſe.

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Feet and a Half over from North to South. The Length of the Chancel is 32 Feet and a Half, and Breadth 22 Feet, and Square of the Tower, which is to be added to the Length of the Middle Ile or Nave of the Church, being 21 Feet and an Half, makes the whole Length from Eaſt to Weſt 178 Feet and a Half, being not a Yard ſhorter than St. Aſaph Cathedral. The Height of the Tower or Steeple, from the Bottom to the Top of the Battlements is 111 Feet, and from thence to the Top of the Turrets or Corner Pinnacles, 24 Feet more; ſo that, excluding the Weather Cocks, the Height of the Stone Building of the Tower is 135 Feet. On the South Side the Church there are five large uniform Windows, 13 Feet in Height and 10 Feet in Breadth: the North Side is exactly agreeable to the South, except that at the lower End next the Tower, it has a handſome Porch. There are, in the Middle Ile or Body, ſpacious Windows, agreeable to thoſe in the Side-Iles. The Chancel has five large Windows, whereof the Eaſt one is 17 Feet in Height, and nine in Breadth: the other Windows are 16 Feet in Height, and ſix Feet ſeven Inches in Breadth; the two lowermoſt are ſomewhat bigger, being ſix Feet nine Inches. Under the Eaſt Window is a fine Altar Piece, and between the Belfry and Church, oppoſite to the Porch, is erected an handſome Gallery. There are three Doors leading into the Church, one into the Porch Entrance, which is ſix Feet ſix Inches in Breadth, and 10 Feet in Height. Another into the South Ile, which is nine Feet high, and four Feet nine Inches in Breadth. And the third at the Weſt End into the Steeple, which is in Height 10 Feet and

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a Half, and in Breadth ſeven Feet ſix Inches. Over the Door is a handſome Weſt Window, in Height 24 Feet and a Half; the Bell Windows, which are double Bell Windows, *viz:* two on each Side, are 15 Feet high, and ſix Feet broad. In the Middle Ile or Nave are Windows anſwering thoſe below in the Side-Iles. This ſtately Church was built about the Year 1507, and, according to Tradition, and the Obſervation of their Wake, dedicated to St. Giles. Fuller, in his Church Hiſtory, takes Notice of its being furniſhed with a noble Organ, before the great Rebellion which begun in 1641. In ſome old Accounts I have ſeen of this Town in the Welſh Chronicles,* the Steeple is ſaid to have been caſt down on November 25, 1330, and the Market changed the next Year, *Anno* 1331, from Sunday to Thurſday, as it now continues; and that the Tower was burnt *Anno* 1463, which poſſibly might occaſion the new building of this Church 40 Years afterwards. The North and Middle Iles were certainly built much earlier than the South, and there appeared, when the Pillars were ſtripped of the Plaiſter, in 1789, to have been a Gallery, from the Holes in them in different Directions, and when the South Ile was built, in Queen Elizabeth's Reign, the Gallery was taken down, and the Timber applied to form the Roof of it. The Reading-Deſk and Pulpit were at firſt by the third Window, upon the left Hand of the North Door, and when the South Ile was built, it was removed to where it now ſtands. There is a

* Caradoc of Lancarvan.

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very magnificent Monument in the Chancel, in Memory of the late Mrs. Middelton, of Croeſnewydd, in 1747, and another Mural one in that Chancel belonging to the Ladies of Chirk Caſtle, in Memory of one of the late Gwaenynog Family, both very highly finiſhed by the late Roubiliac. There is another in the Chancel, by Stanton, highly finiſhed, in 1703. In the Altar Piece is a fine Painting of our Bleſſed Saviour and the Apoſtles at the Lord's Supper, by Titian; and in the Church another fine Painting of King David and his Harp, both the Benefaction of the late Elihu Yale, Eſq. There is likewiſe, in the Church, a very curious Engraving in Wood, of the Queen's Arms, and an handſome Painting of the King's Arms. Under the Communion Table is a Room formerly the Sacriſta, where the Prieſt's different Dreſſes were kept, but now there are Records belonging to the County in it, of a very early Date; and, on the Right Hand of it, three Niches in the Wall, where the Prieſt and two Deacons ſat, when *Gloria in Excelsis* was ſung by the People at Maſs. There is a Braſs Eagle, the Benefaction of John Gryffudd, of Plas y Steward, near Wrexham, in 1524, which coſt 6*l.* Upon the Right and Left, in the Entrance into the Chancel, are the Heads of the Earl and Counteſs of Derby. The Arms upon the Walls, in the Middle Ile, are thoſe of the different Benefactors to it. There is a handſome Organ (the only one in the Dioceſe except St. Aſaph) built by Mr. Green, of London, by Subſcription of the Inhabitants, which coſt 360*l.* erected in 1779. In the Chantry belonging to Mrs. Jones, of Llwynonn, is a Nich, where an Image was formerly placed in

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Times of Popery, and a Baſon of Stone to hold Holy Water. In the oppoſite Side, in that belonging to B. Cooke, Eſq. is another. The Church was greatly improved, by regulating the Pews and levelling the Pavement, and a new Pulpit and Reading Deſk, in 1789 and 1790. In the Steeple, there are 10 moſt muſical Bells and a Saints' Bell, and an excellent Clock and Chimes, the Benefaction of Watkin Williams, Eſq.

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GRESFORD CHURCH.

THE Length of this Church from Eaſt to Weſt, within Side, is 123 Feet 8 Inches, whereof the Tower (which is included in this Meaſuration) is 23 Feet, whereof the Middle Ile or Nave, from the Tower to the Chancel, is 62 Feet and a Half, and Chancel, which completes the Whole, 38 Feet. Breadth of the Body and Side-Iles is 59 Feet and 3 Inches.—Height of the Middle-Ile, within Side, 35 Feet, and without, to the Top of the Battlements, 40 Feet.—Height of the Tower which ſtands at the Weſt End, is 90 Feet. Leland ſays, 140 Feet beſide the pinnacled Towers. In it hang an incomparable Peal of ſix Bells,* which, for agreeable Muſic, are reckoned amongſt the Curioſities and Wonders of North Wales. The whole Church is built of Free Stone, and eſteemed little inferior to any Church in the Kingdom for the Statelineſs and Regularity of the Building, the exact Proportions between the Middle and Side-Iles, the ſpacious Windows, Exactneſs and Symmetry of the Pillars, Turns of the Arches, Uniformity of the Seats (which are about 100 in Number) Poſition of the Altar upon a Riſing of ſeven Steps. The Tower is of the ſame Work with the Church, and being of good Height, and ſituated in a delightful Proſpect, commands the Country round about. The Nave is divided from

* Bells invented by Biſhop Paulinus, of Campagnia, in the Year 400, at Nola, in Italy.

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the Side-Iles by ſeven Pillars on each Side, which ſupport as many Arches, which are 19 Feet high.— Theſe Pillars and Arches extend the whole Length of the Building, the Chancel and Side-Iles being all of equal Length. At the upper End of the South Ile ſtands the Porch, in Length and Breadth 14 Feet, and 10 Feet and a Half broad; the Windows, which are 7 on each Side, in the North and South, called the Lower Iles, are agreeable to each other, as are thoſe above, in the Nave or Upper Ile, being on each Side, as anſwering to thoſe below, and to the North and South Doors. Theſe lower Windows are 14 Feet high, and eight Feet broad, and the upper ones eight Feet high, and ſix Feet broad. The Window over the Altar or Eaſt Window, is 21 Feet high, and 13 broad, and the two Windows on each Side of the Eaſt End of the North and South Iles, and likewiſe the other two correſpondent to them at the Weſt End of the ſaid Iles, are of the ſame Dimenſions as the Side Windows, viz: 14 Feet high, and eight Feet broad. Theſe, with the great Weſt Window in the Tower, make the whole Number of Windows 36. It is dedicated to All Saints. There is very handſome painted Glaſs in the Windows, and the Church was greatly improved, and a handſome Altar Piece erected about the Year 1765, under the Management of the preſent Vicar, the Reverend Henry Newcome, A. M.

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MOLD CHURCH.

THE Dimenſions of this Church, which ſeems to have been built in Imitation of, and from, the Model of Gresford, are, from Eaſt to Weſt (excluſive of the Tower, which is 22 Feet) 102 Feet, ſo the Whole is 124 Feet, being 16 Inches longer than Gresford. The Breadth of the Body and Side-Iles is 61 Feet, the Body being 24 Feet, and each Ile 16 Feet, and the Pillars two Feet and a Half ſquare; Height of the Ile is 24 Feet. Note—The Middle Ile or Nave ariſes a little above the Side-Iles, it being, ſeemingly, covered in, and never carried to its deſigned Height. At the Upper End of the South Ile are the Arms of Robert Wharton, alias Parfew, Biſhop of this See at the latter End of Henry the Eighth's Reign, who ſeems to intimate, among other generous Actions, he promoted the Building of this Church, which, on his Tranſlation to Hereford, was probably neglected, or at leaſt, carried on afterwards very ſlowly, as we may judge by ſome Bequeſts given towards finiſhing it, about the Middle of Queen Elizabeth's Reign. The Stanleys, Earls of Derby, as appears by their Names, were likewiſe Benefactors to it.—The Tower, which is not above five or ſix Yards higher than the Church, appears to be of older Date than the Church,* and by ſome Foundations it ſeems

* The Tower was a temporary one, and built of common Lime Stone.

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as if a newer and a larger Steeple was intended.—In it hang three Bells, and a Saints' Bell. The Nave is divided from the Side-Iles by ſix Pillars, and two Pillaſters on each Side, which ſupport ſeven Arches, which are 18 Feet ſeven Inches in Height, and in like Manner as Gresford, extend the whole Length of the Building. The Stone Work is ſo well wrought, and the Joints both within and without ſo artificially ſet, that they are ſcarce to be perceived. This Church ſtands on the Summit of a Hill in the Middle of a fine Vale, through the Midſt of which runs the River Allen. The South Porch is aſcended by ſeven Steps, and the Altar has, like Gresford, ſeveral Steps leading up to it. The whole Fabric is regular on all Sides, and Windows anſwer each other. The Porch, which, as already obſerved, ſtands on the South Side, is 15 Feet in Height, and 12 Feet and a Half ſquare. Here are alſo on the South Side, ſix Windows, each of them being 12 Feet ſix Inches in Height, and eight Feet four Inches in Breadth, as they are likewiſe at the oppoſite North Side; at each End of the Iles are alſo Windows, being 13 Feet nine Inches in Height, and 10 Feet two Inches in Breadth. The Altar or Eaſt Window is 16 Feet in Height, and 14 Feet four Inches in Breadth. The Pews or Seats, which are 112 in Number, are, moſt of them, regular and uniform; the Whole, as I have already intimated, ſeems to have been taken from the Pattern of Gresford, and was, I preſume, begun not long after the Finiſhing of Gresford. It is dedicated to St. Mary. The preſent Tower is 28 Yards high, and was built by a Subſcription of 1047*l.* in 1768, and has in it ſix very muſical Bells. There is an

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handſome Statue of Robert Davies, Eſq. of Llannerch, in full Length, by Charles Cheere, in 1728, leaning upon an Urn, in the Chancel, belonging to the Family. There is a very handſome Pulpit Cloth and Cuſhions and Reading-Deſk, the Benefaction of T. Griffith, Eſq. of Rhual, in this Pariſh, in 1767. The North and Middle Iles were built at a much earlier Period than the South, from the Appearance of the Windows, two of which, in the North Ile, were glazed by Ab Shandin, Vicar there before 1506. Biſhop Warton was a conſiderable Benefactor to the Building of the South Ile, and his Arms are now upon the Wall of it, and, from the following Inſcription upon a Stone near the South Eaſt Corner of the Church, about a Yard and a Half below the Surface, under the Foundation of it, diſcovered in making a Vault, April 10, 1783, it appears, that the South Ile was not begun until Biſhop Hughes's Time:

FUNDAMENTUM
ECCLESIÆ CHRISTI.
1597, W. A. Eps.

The Pillars of the Church are moſt elegant: the lower End of it was greatly improved in 1800, and the Whole forms a very beautiful Church.

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Of the moſt material Things

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Additions and Corrections

TO

THE FIRST VOLUME.

Page. Line.

18— Add to Note *and Campana is the only Latin Word we have for a Bell, derived from the Inventor.*

57—19 Read *of* Hereford

61—5 —— 1291 for 2921

69—17 —— 1381 for 1831

71—S. N.— 1389 for 1390

Ib.—29 —— *accesserunt* for acceſſerent

81—22 Dela. *England*

84—29 Read *Edward* for Henry

87—10 —— *and* Stalls

88—21 —— *and* became

104—24 Add the following Note upon 1567: *The first Book that was published in the Welsh Tongue was the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments, in* 1546, *by Sir J. Price, which, together with the Creed, were the first that were directed by Archbishop Cranmer to be translated into English from the Latin.*—See Giſborne on Chriſtianity.

106— Add *Llandrillo,* 1582, *and Abergele,* 1582

112—18 Dela. *to which, &c.* to the End of the Paragraph

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Page. Line.

144—15 Add *Esq.* to ——— Banks

157—2 Read *into* for in

158—12 Add after Wall, *and Stables*

159—6 —— after Marquis *of Hartington, Father of the present Duke of Devonshire and the Marquis*

160—29 Read *President* for Reſident

166—8 Add after Wales, *Black Prince*

173— Dela. the firſt Line, and place it firſt upon Page 175

183—16 Read *chlod* for chold

203—1 —— *Parsons* for Perſons

231—16 —— *Davies* for Lewis

259—6 Add after Abbatis *or Beadhouse*, i. e. *Capella sive Oratorium.*—Willis's Bangor, p. 272

261—1 Dela. *of St. Asaph*

271— Add after Cwrr Owen, *formerly Corvaen*

274— ——— Owen's Oak, *or Forest*

275— —— to the End of the Rectors of Darowen, *George Huddesford, A. M. do by Lord Chancellor Loughborough*, 1800.

276— ——————— Vicars of Darowen, *Thomas Richards by Bagot*, 1800

278—7 ——to learned Man, *see his Letter in the philosophical Transactions, No.* 208, *upon the uncommon Meteor at Har-lech, in Merionyddshire, in* 1694, *published in Camden, p.* 788

279— ——to Dymerchion, *or Dinas Meirchion*

280—21 Read *Richard Rogers* for Edward Rogers

287—25 Add after Dwnn, *Deputy Herald*

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Page. Line.

289—10 Add the following Note upon Tyd. *Tydd is in Lincolnshire, and was famous for the once Rector of it, Nicholas Breakspear, who planted Christianity in Norway; for which good Service to the Church he was afterwards made Cardinal; and, in* 1154, *Pope, under the Name of Hadrian the Fourth.*—Camden, p. 550.

301— —— to Backland, *or as Rowland, in his Mona Antiqua, p.* 125, *calls it ridged or ploughed Land, to distinguish it when the Country was wild and woody*

343— —— to the End of the Rectors of Llanllwch-haiarn, *Charles Wingfield,* 1801

346— —— after Biſhop of Cheſter, *who was Father of Lord Keeper Bridgman, and direct Ancester to Lord Bradford*

357— —— to the End of the Rectors of Llan-Saintffraid Glyn Dwfrdwy, *Roberts,* 1800

360— —— after Warden, *of and after Ruthin Hospital*

373— —— to Llan-vihangel, *Llyn y Myfir*

374— —— to the End of the Rectors of Llanvihangel, *Robert Prichard, Rector of Llan-saintffraid Glyn Dwfrdwy,* 1798—1800

382—13 —— to Living, 1788

405— —— to the End of the Rectors of Penegos, *John Hughes—by Bagot,* 1800

412— ———————————— Rhuw-Fabon, *Rowland Wingfield, Rector of*

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Page. Line.

Llan-llwch-haiarn, 1799—*by Bagot*, 1801

420—1 Read, *he was Grandson of the Lord Chancellor Jeffereys' younger Brother, Prebendary of Canterbury, who died of a broken Heart at the bad Behaviour of his Brother, the Lord Chancellor, who was of Acton, near Wrexham, Denbighshire*, for He was Brother, &c.

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Additions and Corrections

TO

THE SECOND VOLUME.

Page.	*Line.*	
170	17	Add after He terms them *in Anglesea*
174	20	Read *Londoniæ et Doroberniam*
176	10	Dela. *England.*
199	15	Read *Mountains* for Monaſtery
232	—	Add at the Bottom of this Page, *The Arms of Merton College, Oxford, are, Or, Three Chevronels, Party, Azure and Gules.*
253	6	—— after was in Building, *The Arms of New College, Oxford, are, Two Chevronels, Sable, between Three Roses, Gules*
268	5	—— after Elizabeth, *The Arms of St. John's College, Oxford, are Gules in a Border, Sable, entoire of Stars, Or, and, on a Canton Ermine, a Lion Rampant of the Second, an Annulet per Difference. The Stars in Border are not excentrical*
279	28	—— after Separation, *The Arms of the Bishopric of Oxford, are Sable, a Feſs, Argent in Chief, Three Ladies Heads arrayed and veiled, Argent and crowned, Or, and in Base an Ox of the Second Paſſant over a Ford proper.*

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Page. Line.

282—24 Add after Six-pences, *The Arms of St. John's College, Cambridge, are, Quarterly France and England, a Bordure Gobonated, Argent and Azure.*

288—17 —— after Elizabeth, *The Arms of Trinity College, Oxford, are, Party per Pale, Or, and Azure, on a Chevron, between Three Gryphon's Heads eras'd, Four Fluer de Lys, all counterchanged.*

296—25 —— after England, *The Arms of the Bishopric of Man, are, Upon Three Ascents, the Virgin Mary standing with her Arms distended between two Pillars, on the Dexter whereof a Church in Base, the ancient Arms of Man.*

307—14 —— after 1340, *The Arms of Queens College, Oxford, are, Or, Three Eagles displayed, Gules.*

323—8 —— after 1547, *The Arms of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, are, those of the See of Lincoln between the Arms of Bishop Smith, viz. Argent a Chevron Sable, between three Roses proper. And the Arms of Richard Sutton Esq. viz. Quarterly, First Argent, a Chevron between two Bugle Horns stringed, Sable; Second a Chevron between three Croslets; the Third as the Second, and the Fourth as the First.*

357— —— at the End of the Account of Wrexham Church the following Paragraph, *From a MS which I have seen, it ap-*

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pears that the North and Middle Ile were built in 1474, *and glazed with Norman Glass.*

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University of Michigan – BUHR

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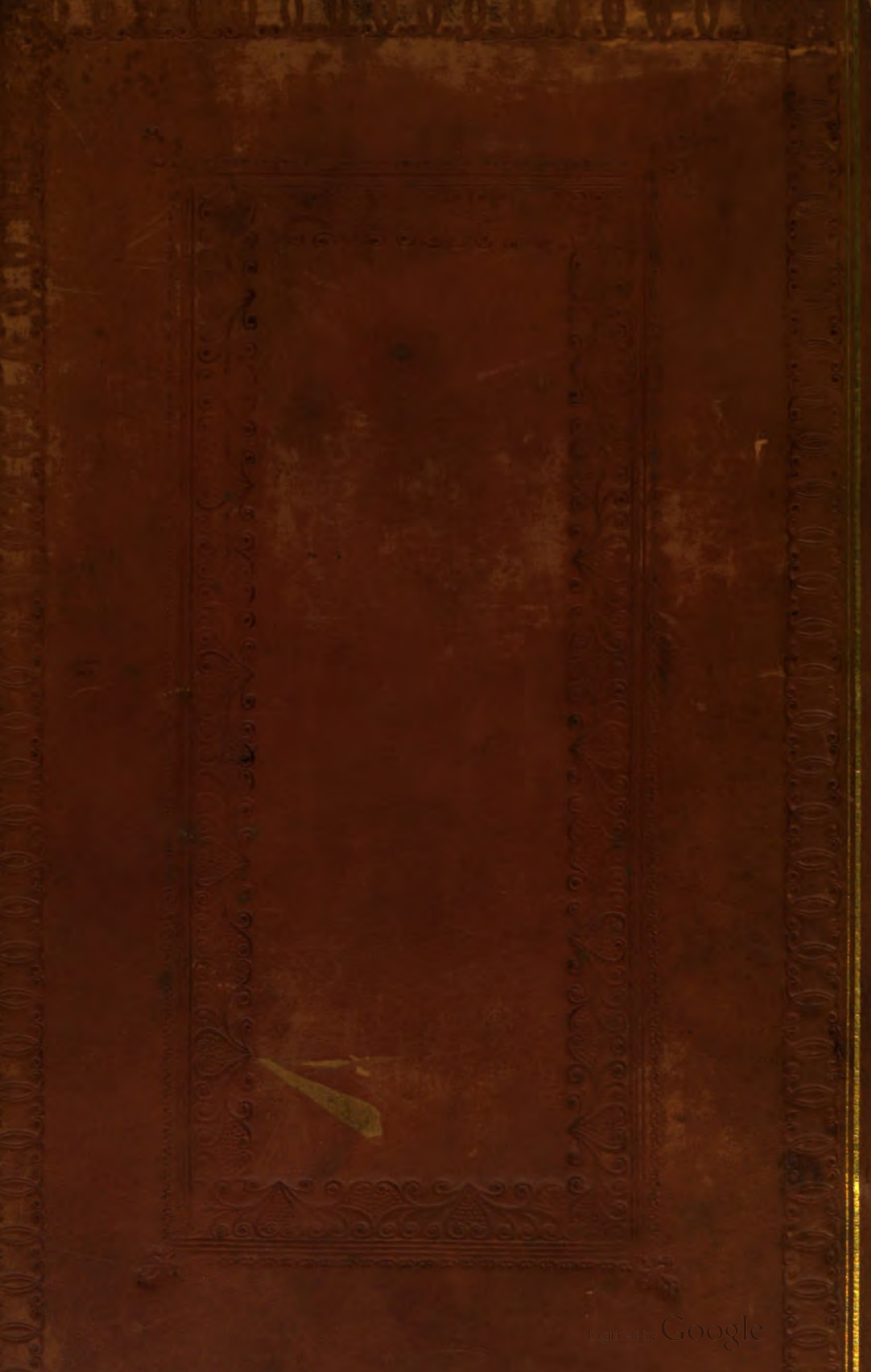
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